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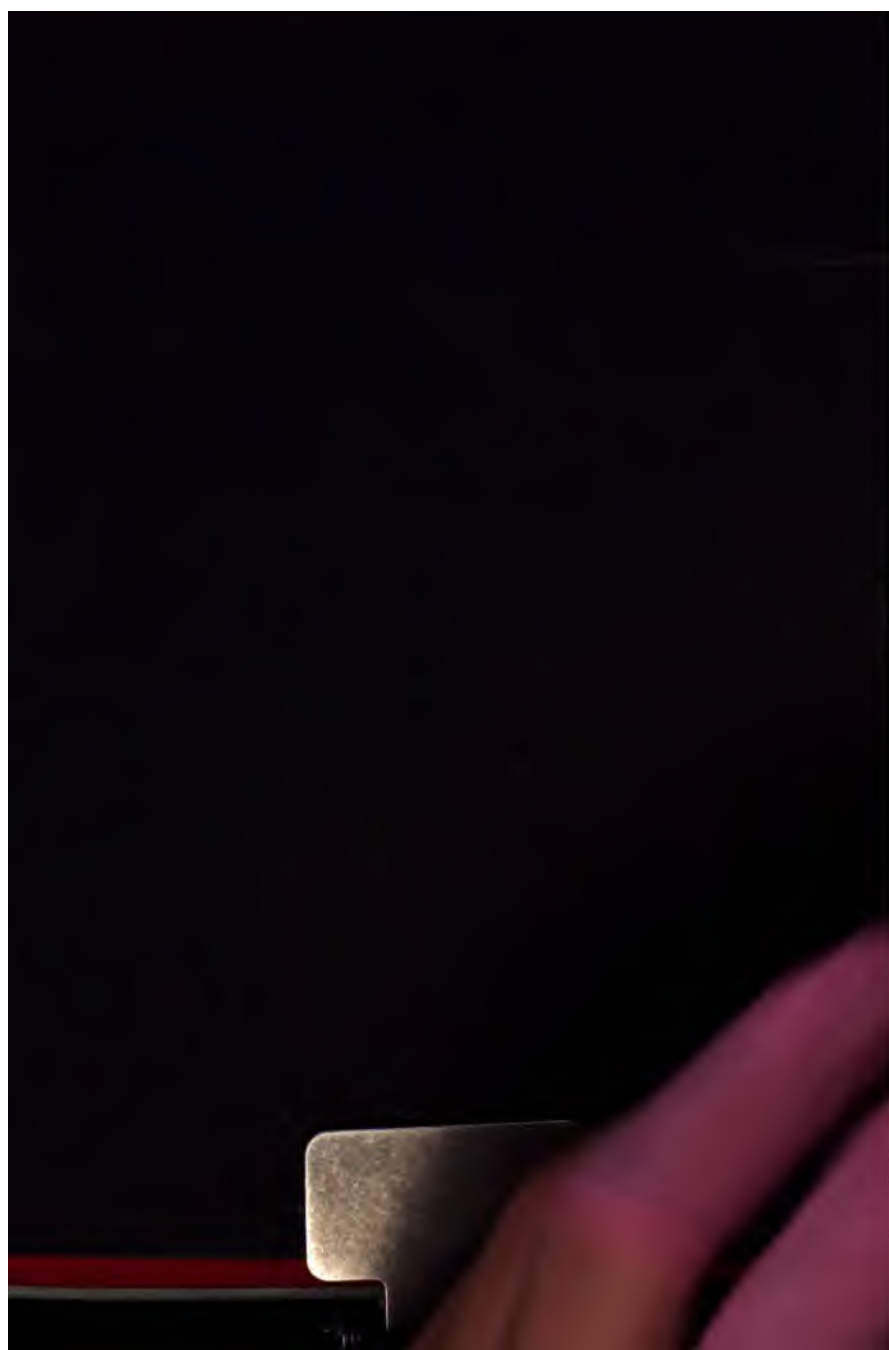
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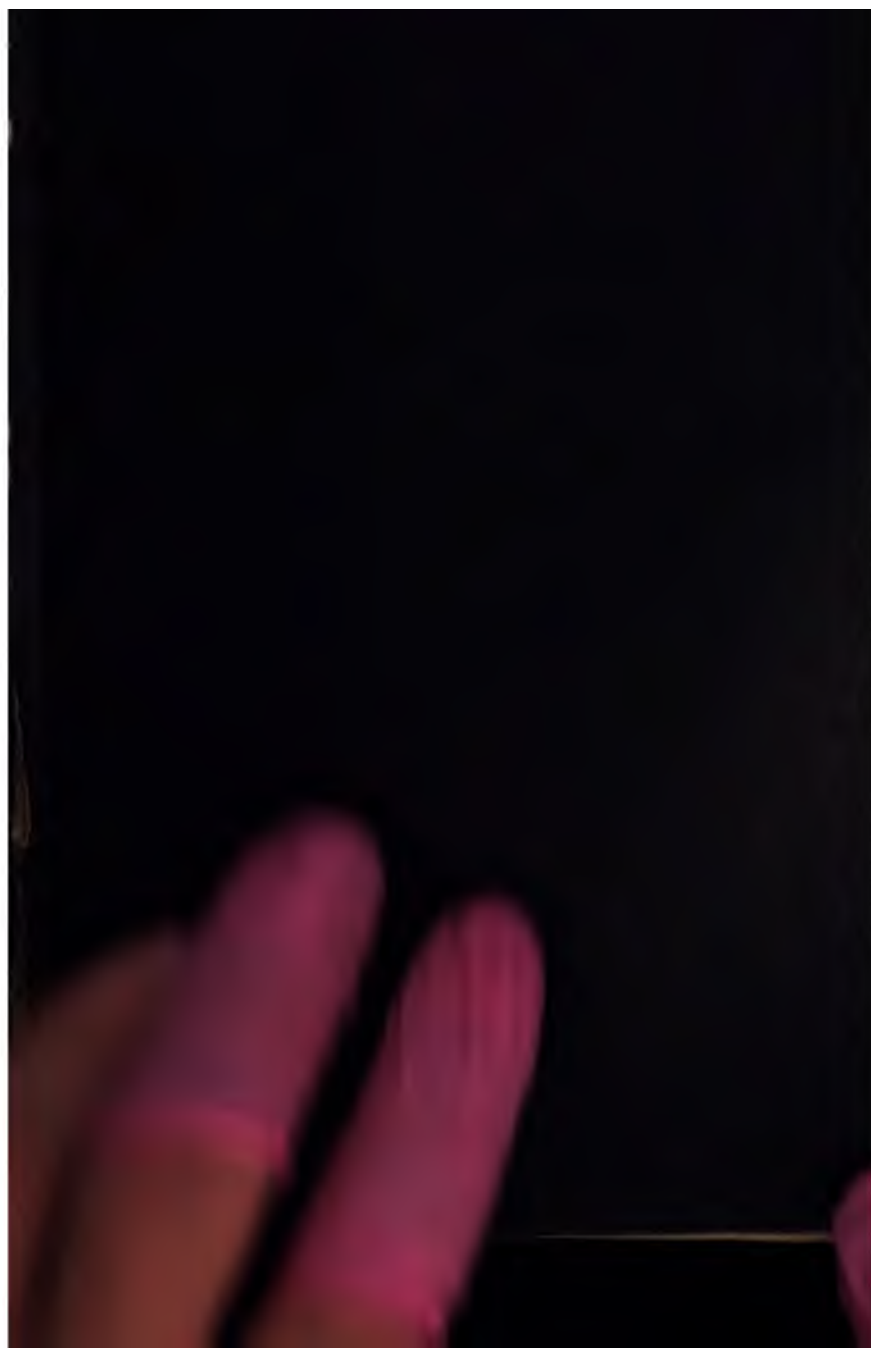
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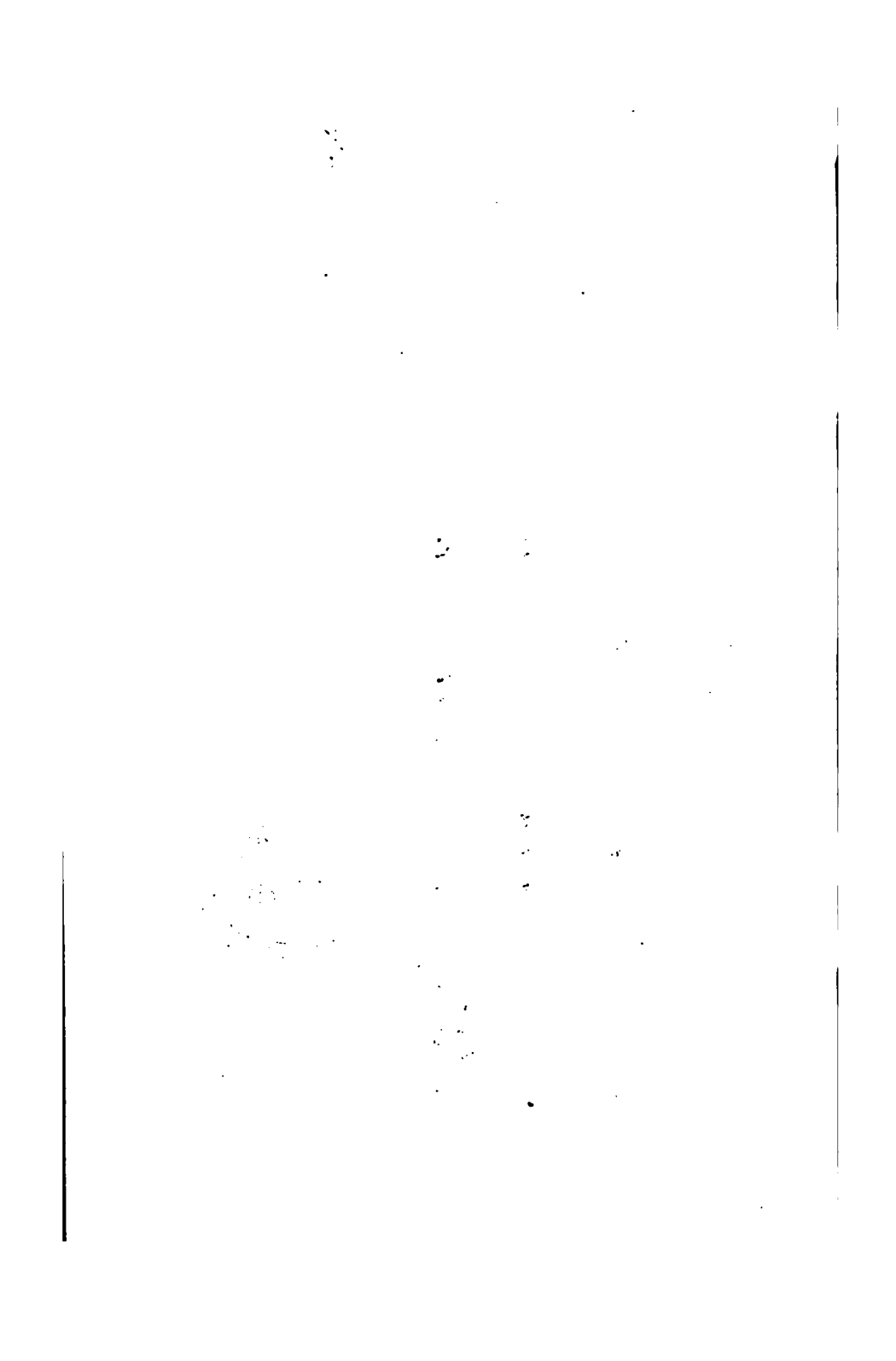
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OLIVER AND BOYD'S
PRONOUNCING GAZETTEER
OF THE WORLD,

DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL,

With Etymological Notices:

BEING

A Geographical Dictionary for Popular Use.

NEW EDITION,

With an Appendix relating to the British Census of 1881.



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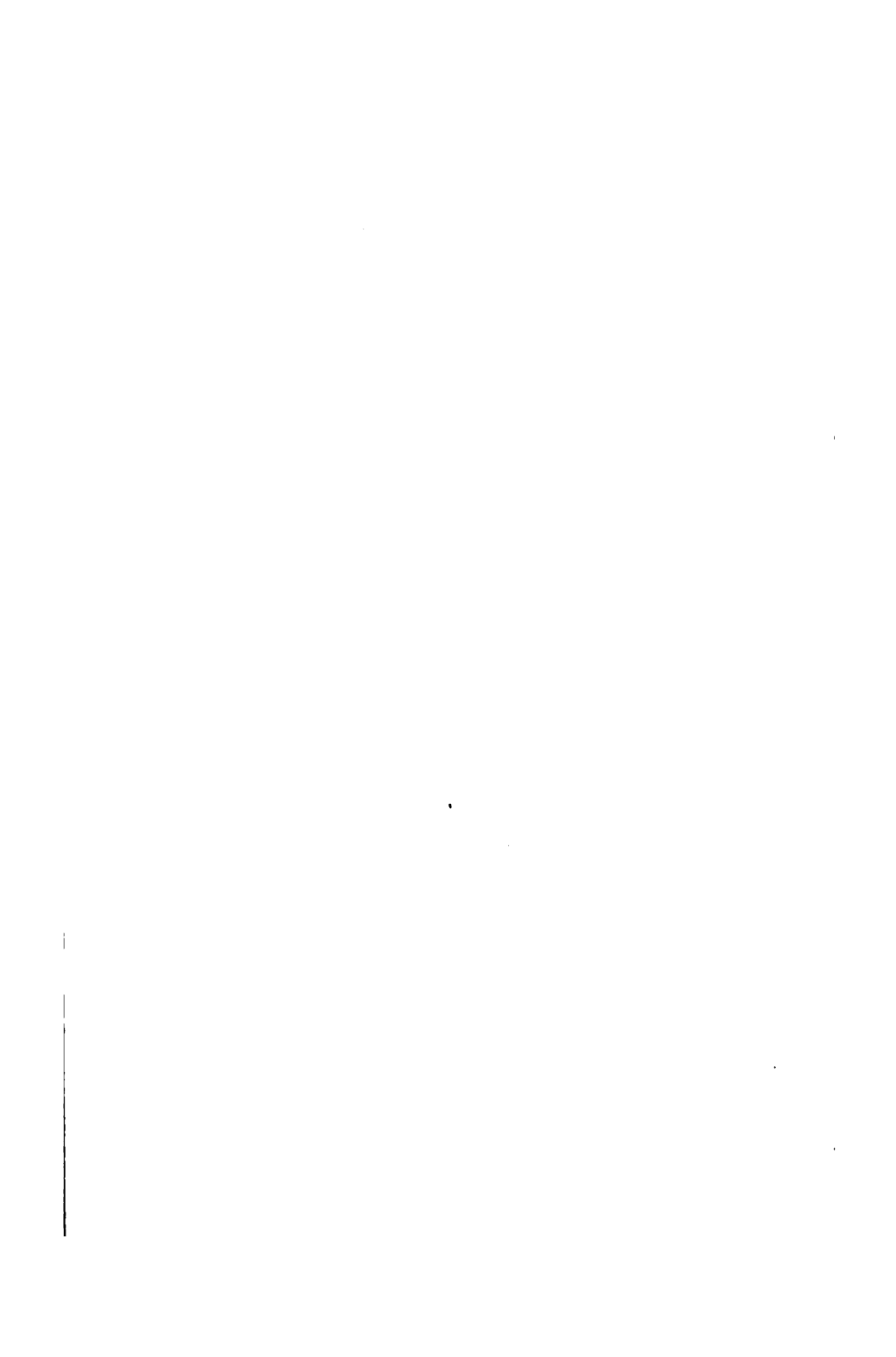
PREFACE.

IN the preparation of this work the Publishers have aimed at providing, in a convenient form, such a concise Dictionary of Geography or Gazetteer of the World as would, from its special features and cheapness of price, prove acceptable and useful to the general public. To attain this end much labour and care have been bestowed, many reliable authorities have been consulted, and recent events and explorations have afforded the opportunity of adding several names of places not hitherto found in any similar compilation.

The work not only embraces descriptions of the different countries of the globe, their various physical aspects, political divisions, location of their principal towns, etc., but it possesses also the two important features of giving the pronunciation and, in very many cases, the etymology of the geographical names.

The pronunciation is exhibited in a phonetic form, the words being syllabicated and accentuated in a manner easy to be understood. The meanings and etymologies of the names form, it is believed, a novel feature of the book, and, it is hoped, will add to its interest and value.

NOTE.—The Publishers have the satisfaction of intimating, that the great favour with which this work has been received has rendered the present new edition necessary to meet the continued demand. In its preparation several improvements have been made in order to bring the information into harmony with the progress of events.



KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

i	sounds like <i>e</i> in <i>mane</i> , <i>lame</i> .
ä	" " <i>e</i> in <i>fan</i> , <i>pan</i> .
ä	" " <i>e</i> in <i>far</i> , <i>father</i> .
ë	" " <i>e</i> in <i>mete</i> , <i>here</i> .
ë	" " <i>e</i> in <i>pen</i> , <i>met</i> .
i	" " <i>i</i> in <i>fine</i> , <i>pine</i> .
i	" " <i>i</i> in <i>fin</i> , <i>pin</i> .
ö	" " <i>o</i> in <i>note</i> , <i>go</i> .
ö	" " <i>o</i> in <i>not</i> , <i>got</i> .
u	" " <i>u</i> in <i>tune</i> , <i>use</i> .
u	" " <i>u</i> in <i>ban</i> , <i>fan</i> .

Vowels not marked have their usual sounds according to their position at the beginning or end of a syllable, thus, *ab* = *äb*, *be* = *bä*, *ed* = *äd*, *de* = *dä*, etc.

u in Roman type among the Italic has the sound of *u* in the Scotch word *school*, for school.

CONSONANTS.

The Consonants have the same powers as in English.

A in Roman type among the Italic denotes a strong aspirate.

gh before *e*, *i*, and *y*, sounds like *g* in *give*.

ä in Roman type among the Italic has the sound of *ä* in *thin*; in Italic it sounds like *ä* in *those*.

ng in Roman type among the Italic represents the nasal sound of the French *n*.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

anc., ancient.
Ar. and Arab., Arabic.
A. S., Anglo-Saxon.
Brit., British.
cap., capital.
Celt., Celtic.
circ., circle.
co., county.
cont. and contr., contraction.
corr., corruption.
Dan., Danish.
dep., department.
dist., district.
div., division.
E., east.
E. R., East Riding.
est., estimated.
Fr., French.
ft., feet.
Gael., Gaelic.
Ger. and Germ., German.
gov., government.
Gr., Greek.
Heb., Hebrew.
Hung., Hungarian.
Ital., Italian.
Lat., Latin.
lat., latitude.
long., longitude.
m., miles.

manufs., manufactures.
marit., maritime.
munic. bor., municipal borough.
N., north; N.E., north-east; N.N.E., north-north-east; N.N.W., north-north-west; N.W., north-west.
N. R., North Riding.
pa., parish.
parl. bor., parliamentary borough.
Pers., Persian.
Pol., Polish.
pop., population.
Port., Portuguese.
pron., pronunciation.
prov., province.
rt. b., right bank.
S., south; S.E., south-east; S.S.E., south-south-east; S.W., south-west.
Sanc., Sanscrit.
Sax., Saxon.
Scand., Scandinavian.
Sclav., Sclavonic.
Span., Spanish.
Teut., Teutonic.
trib., tributary.
U. S., United States of North America.
vil., village.
W., Welsh.
W., west.
W. R., West Riding.

OLIVER AND BOYD'S GAZETTEER.

Fäte, fät, fär; mäle, mäl; pine, pîn; nöle, nöl; tüne, tîn.

A

Aa, ä (water), the name of a multitude of small streams in Russia, Germany, Netherlands, France, Switzerland, etc.

Aachen, ät'sa. See *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

Aal, of, a town of Norway, prov. Buskerud. Pop. 4500.

Aalborg, ä'borg (eel castle or town), a city and seaport of Denmark, prov. Jutland, on the S. shore of the Lym-Fiord. Pop. 11,731.

Aalen, ä'tsa, a walled town of Württemberg, Germany, 50 m. E. from Stuttgart. Pop. 5035.

Aar, ä' (flowing or sounding water), a river of Switzerland, which, rising in Berne, and flowing through the lakes of Biens and Thun, joins the Rhine. Also the name of several small German rivers.

Aarau, ä'ow (from *aar*, flowing water, and *au*, a meadow), a town of Switzerland, cap. of the canton of Aargau, on the Aar. Pop. 5449.

Aargau, ä'gou (Fr. *Argovie*), a canton in the N. of Switzerland, which derives its name from the river Aar, and *gau*, a district. It is watered by the Aar, Reuss, and Limmat, and has extensive vineyards. Pop. 201,567.

Aarhus, ä'hoos (town at the water-course), a city and seaport of Denmark, on the E. coast of Jutland, near the N. extremity of the Great Belt. Pop. 15,025.

Aach, ä'tsh (from *bach*, a stream), a town of Bavaria, on the Danube. It has mineral springs. Pop. 925.

Abaeo, ä'tä-ko, Great and Little, two of the Bahama islands. The largest is 85 m. long and 25 m. broad.

Abai, ä-bä', a town on the N.W. coast of Borneo, with a good harbour.—Also the name of a river of Abyssinia, which rises about 11° N. lat. 27° E. long., and joins the Nile in 15° 33' N. lat.

Abakan, äb-äb-ä', a river of Siberia, rises in the Altai mountains and flows into the Yenisei.

Abakansk, äb-äb-dusk', a fortified town of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Abakan.

Abanasy, äb-äb-k', a town of Peru, cap. of a prov., dep. Cuzco. Pop. 20,000.

Abano, ä-bä'no, a town of N. Italy, prov. Padua, noted for its sulphurous waters and mud baths. Pop. 3439.

Abb, äb, a town of Yemen, Arabia, 73 m. N.E. of Mocha. Pop. 5000.

Abba Jared, äb'ä jä'red, the culminating point of the Samen range of mountains, Abyssinia, 15,000 ft. high.

Abbeokuta, äb-bä-ko-kütä, a large town of W. Africa, about 50 m. N. of Lagos. It is the chief town of the state called Egaland. Pop. 100,000.

Abberille, äb'veel (the abbot's town), a manufacturing town of France, dep. Somme, on the river of that name. Pop. 17,567.

Abbey, äb'ä (monastery, or church attached thereto), the name of several vills. and pas. in Great Britain and Ireland.

Abbeyleale, äb-bä-fäl' (the abbey on the river Feale), a pa. and vil. of Ireland, co. Limerick, pop. 472.

Abbeygreen, äb-bä-green'. See *Leamshagov*.

Abbeyleix, äb-bä-läx' (the abbey of the old principality of *Lacighe* or *Leix*), a pa. and town of Queen's co., Ireland. Pop. of pa. 3867; town 1247.

Abbey St Bathans, äb'ä's (the abbey founded by St Bathen, cousin to St Columba), a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 195.

Abbiatograsso, äb-bä-d'ä-gräs'so, a town of N. Italy, prov. Milan. Pop. 4593.

Abbotshall, äb'bä-shäl' (the house or hall of the abbots of Dunfermline), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 5785.

Abbots-Langley, äb'bä-lang'lä, a vil. and pa. of England, co. Hertford, with extensive paper mills. Nicholas Breakpear, who became Pope Adrian IV., is said to have been a native of this place. Pop. 2838.

Abdie, äb'dä (waterside), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 1164.

Aberavon, äb'er-ä'von (mouth of the Avon), a town in Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Avon or Afon, near its mouth in Swansea Bay. Pop. 11,908.

Aberbhirder, äb'er-bir'der (supposed to signify the mouth or opening of the moss), a vil. of Scotland, co. Banff. Pop. 1312.

Abercorn, *ab'er-korn* (from the ancient monastery of ABERCURNIG, so called from its site being near the confluence of the Cornie and Midhope streamlets), a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the Forth. Pop. 983.

Abercrombie, *ab'er-krom-be* (the crooked confluence). *See* St Monance.

Aberdalgie, *ab'er-dal'ghie*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 342.

Aberdare, *ab'er-dâr*, a pa. and market town of Wales, co. Glamorgan, with extensive collieries and iron works. Pop. of pa. 37,774.

Aberdeen, *ab'er-deen* (mouth of the Dee), a city and seaport of Scotland, cap. of the county of the same name, and seat of a flourishing University. It is chiefly built of gray granite, and comprehends Old and New Aberdeen—the former situated on the Don, the latter on the Dee. Shipbuilding is carried on to a large extent. Pop. 86,108.

Aberdeenshire, an extensive and important county occupying the N.-E. corner of Scotland, being the most easterly point of a large triangle which juts far into the North Sea. It stretches from N. to S. 42 m., and from E. to W. 86 m. Its N. and E. shores are washed by the ocean; the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth form its S. boundary; and Inverness and Banff border it on the W. Area, 1970 sq. m.; pop. 244,903. The county was anciently divided into the districts of *Mar, Strath-bogie, Garioch, Formartine, and Buchan*; but the modern division is the districts of *Braemar, Deeside, Aberdeen, Alford, Huntly, Turfiff, Garioch, Ellon, Deer, and New Machar*. About one-third of the area of Aberdeenshire is mountainous. The S.W. and S. embrace a portion of the Grampian range. The peaks having the greatest altitude are *Ben Macdui*, 4296 ft.; *Cairnoul*, 4245 ft.; *Ben-na-Buidr*, 3940 ft.; *Lochnagar*, 3900 ft.; *Scaraoch*, 3402 ft.; *Cairnaggar*, 3000 ft. Extensive forests of fir, larch, and birch trees occupy the ascent of nearly all the mountains. The principal rivers are the *Dee, Don, Uchan, and Deveron*, in all of which salmon abound. In Aberdeenshire, all the branches of agriculture are prosecuted with spirit. Cattle and sheep breeding receives special attention. The cod, haddock, and herring fisheries along the coast are very productive. The manufactures include cotton, linen, sail-cloth, and woollen goods. Aberdeenshire is famous for its granite, the quarrying and preparation of which are carried on to a vast extent.

Aberdour, *ab'er-dour* (the mouth of the water), two pas. and vils. of Scotland—1, co. Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 2176; vil. (New Aberdour), 628—2, co. Fife, on the Forth, much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. of pa., 1687; vil. (Wester Aberdour) 622.

Aberfeldy, *ab'er-fel'de* (the smooth confluence), a small town in Perthshire,

Scotland, near which are the celebrated falls of Moness. Pop. 1159.

Aberfoyle, *ab'er-foi'* (suggested by the confluence of a stream here called in Gaelic the *Phuill* with the Forth), a pa. among the Grampian Hills, co. Perth, Scotland. P. 432.

Abergavenny, *ab'er-gâ-ven'ne* or *ab'er-gâ'ne*, a town of England, co. Monmouth, at the junction of the Gavenny with the Usk, hence the name. Pop. 6318.

Abergele, *ab'er-ghel'e*, a small watering-place in Wales, co. Denbigh. It is a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Pop. of pa. 3194.

Aberlady, *ab'er-lâ'de* (at the mouth of the Leddie or Peffer), a pa. and vil. of Scotland on the Firth of Forth, co. Haddington. Pop. of pa. 1022; vil. 477.

Aberlennno, *ab'er-len'no*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. The original church of the parish is supposed to have stood at the mouth of the Lennno, hence the name Aberlennno. Pop. 1007.

Aberlour, *ab'er-loor'* (the locality near the influx of a noisy burn or stream), a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff. Pop. 1776.

Abernethy, *ab'er-neth'e* (mouth of the Nethy), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, said to have been the capital of the Pictish kingdom. Pop. of pa. 1744; vil. 963.—Also a pa. in Inverness-shire. Pop. 1752.

Abernryte, *ab'er-nryt'e*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 253.

Aberryhan, *ab'er-rik'an*, a town of England, co. Monmouth. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in collieries and iron works. Pop. 14,569.

Abertarf, *ab'er-tarf'* (mouth of the Tarf). *See* Boleaskine.

Aberystwith, *ab'er-ist-ruth*, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth. Pop. 15,468, employed in collieries and iron works.

Aberystwyth, *ab'er-ist'ith* (at the mouth of the Ystwyth), a market town and seaport in Cardiganshire, Wales. Pop. 6898.

Abingdon, *ab'ing-don* (the abbot's hill), a town in Berkshire, England, on the Thames. Pop. 6571.

Abington, *ab'ing-ton*, a town of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, U.S. Pop. 2306.

Abington, two pas. of England, co. Cambridgeshire.

Abington, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, with a station on the Caledonian Railway.

Abington, a pa. of Ireland, cos. Limerick and Tipperary. Pop. 4706.

Abo, *â'b'o*, or *o'bo*, a city and seaport of Finland, European Russia, on the promontory formed by the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. Pop. 21,794.

Abomey, *ab'-ô'mâ*, a town of W. Africa, cap. of Dahomey, situated about 80 m. from the Slave Coast. Pop. 60,000.

Aboukir, *Bay of, d-bo-ker'*, on the coast of Egypt, celebrated for the victory which Lord Nelson has obtained over the French fleet in 1798.—At the W. extremity of the bay is the vil. of *Aboukir*.

Aboyne and Glentanner, *d-boin'* and *glen-tan'-ner*, a ps. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1351.—The name Aboyne is said to be a compound of Gaelic words, signifying "the ford of a current of rippling water," and Glentanner means "the glen of scanty arable land."

Abrantes, *d-bran'-âs*, a fortified town in Estremadura, Portugal, on the Tagus, the passage of which it commands. Pop. 6000.

Abrolhos, *d-brô'-yos* (open the eyes), a group of low rocky islands off the coast of Brazil, so called from the dangerous nature of their intricate navigation.

Abruzzo and Molise, *d-broo'-so* and *mo-le'-ed*, a compartment of the Kingdom of Italy, on the Adriatic, comprising the N. part of the former kingdom of Naples, and embracing the provs. Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, and Teramo. Pop. 1,383,862.

Abu, *d-bo'*, a celebrated mountain of Western India, Aravali range, Rajputana; the site of anc. Jain temples, which attract pilgrims from all parts of the country.

Abydos, *d-bi'-dos*, an ancient city of Asia Minor, the site of the modern fort Nagara on the Hellespont, celebrated in connexion with the story of Hero and Leander. Near this place Xerxes and his army crossed over to Europe on a bridge of boats.—Also an ancient city of Upper Egypt (now called *Arab-el-Mat'een*), where was the famous temple of Osiris.

Abyla, *d-bi'-lâ*, the anc. name for the rocky height on which stands the castle of Ceuta, Morocco. It and the Rock of Gibraltar (anc. *Mons Calpe*) were known as the Pillars of Hercules.

Abyssinia, *â-bi-sin'-e-d* (or more properly *Habeshia*, from Habesh, an Arabic word signifying confusion or mixture, and applied by the Arabs to this country on account of the mixed races of the people), an extensive country of E. Africa, part of ancient Ethiopia, lying between 8° and 16° 30' N. lat., and between 34° 40' and 40° E. long., having N. and W., Nubia; E., the Egyptian Red Sea government; S., the Galla country. Its area is estimated at 300,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 4,000,000. The general appearance of the country is that of a rugged elevated table-land intersected by ranges of rocky precipitous hills and deep ravines. Some of the mountains in the S.W. attain an elevation of more than 15,000 ft., and are snow-clad at the summit. The chief rivers are the Mareb, the Takazze or Athara, and the Abai or Blue River. Owing to the mountainous nature of the country, the climate is more temperate than might be expected from its latitude; but the heat in the lower valleys is intense. From April to September occur those heavy rains which tend to produce the overflowing of the Nile.—Though situated between the tropics, the productions of Abyssinia resemble those of the temperate zone, and in the central and southern parts the soil is so fertile, that, with little ex-

pense of human labour, three harvests are yielded annually. The chief objects of culture are wheat, barley, millet, maize, and a kind of grain called *teff*, smaller than mustard-seed, but making an agreeable bread. The papyrus is here indigenous, as in Egypt; and the balm of Gilead and myrrh are also found. Among the domestic animals may be mentioned the Galla ox, distinguished for the enormous length of its horns. The horse is used only for war, the beasts of burden being mules and asses. Among the wild animals are the buffalo, two-horned rhinoceros, elephants, etc. The hippopotamus and the crocodile abound in the lakes and rivers.—Abyssinia seems to have been peopled, at a very early period, by a colony from the opposite shores of Arabia. In the year 333 the inhabitants were converted to Christianity, their general tenets being those of the Greek Church, received from the patriarch of Alexandria, with which have since been incorporated many Jewish and pagan ceremonies. When this region first became known to the Portuguese, it was ruled by an absolute monarch; but his empire gradually fell to pieces, and is now divided into several states, the three principal being Tigre, Amhara or Gondar, and Shoa. The people belong to several distinct races, and, according to Dr Blanc, may be divided into two sections—the tillers of the soil and their parasites; the latter being the priests, soldiers, and beggars. The peasants are an industrious but despised class; the priests are lazy, ignorant, and very numerous; the soldiers are the curse of the land, and live by extortion and plunder; and the beggars swarm everywhere. In consequence of the peculiarly isolated condition in which the Abyssinian nation has existed for ages, Europeans knew little regarding it or the geography of the country until the year 1868, when a British military expedition, under Sir Robert Napier, penetrated 400 miles inland, in order to effect the release of a number of Englishmen and others (about sixty in all), who were detained as prisoners in the fortress of Magdala by Theodore, the self-styled Emperor of Abyssinia. The object of the expedition was safely and successfully accomplished, and large additions were at the same time made to various departments of knowledge.

Acadia, *d-kâ'-de-d*, or Acadia, *d-kâ'-des* (plenty here), the name by which Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the neighbouring islands were known to the early French settlers.

Acapulco, *âk-d-pool'-ko* (corr. from *Portus Aqua Pulchra*, the port of beautiful waters), a seaport town of Mexico, on a bay of the Pacific, with an excellent harbour. Pop. 5000.

Acarnania, *d-kâr-nâ'-ne-d*, with *Ætolia*, *d-ê'-tô-d*, a nomarchy or prov. of Greece. Pop. 121,686. Chief town, *Miscolonghi*.

Aocra, *ak'ra*, a town and British settlement on the Gold Coast, W. Africa. Pop. 3000.

Aocrington, *ak'ring-ton*, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, England, the centre of the cotton-printing business, 19 m. N. from Manchester. Pop. 21,788.

Aocerensa, *â-ichâ-ren'ed*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza. Pop. 3838.

Aocerre, *â-cher'ed*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta. Pop. 13,633.

Aohala, *â-kâ'yâ*, or *â-k'yâ*, with Ellis, *el-is*, a nomarchy or prov. of Greece. Pop. 149,561. Chief town, *Patras*.

Aohéen or Aohin, *ai-choen'*, a town of Sumatra, on the N.W. coast, the cap. of a state of the same name. Pop. 36,000.

Aohil, *ak'û* (eagle), an island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is so called from the number of eagles with which it abounds. Its W. point forms the promontory known as *Achil Head*. Pop. 6263.

Aohonyr, *ak-on-r'* (Conary's field), a pa. of Ireland, co. Sligo. Pop. 14,335.

Aohray, Loch, *dh-râ* (the lake of the level field), a lake in Perthshire, Scotland, 6 m. W. of Callander.

Aotreaie, *â-cho-râ-d'ia*, a city and seaport of Sicily, prov. Catania, celebrated for its mineral waters. Here were the grotto of Galatea and the cave of Polyphemus. Pop. 21,343.

Aoken, *âk'ten*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe. Pop. 5270.

Aoonoagua, *â-kon-â-gua*, one of the Andes of Chili, S. America; the highest mountain in the New World, being 23,910 ft. above the sea. A river of the same name rises on the S. side of the mountain, flows S.W., and enters the Pacific 13 m. N. of Valparaiso.—Also the name of a prov. in Chili, possessing silver and copper mines. Pop. 184,178.

Aoquaviva, *âk-kwâ-vâ* (living or springing water), a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari. Pop. 7619.

Aoqui, *âk'kue* (anc. *Aqua*, waters), an anc. walled town of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, noted for its sulphur baths. Pop. 8331.

Aore, *âk'er* or *â'ker*, or St Jean d'Acre, *seng-shing-dâk'r*, called by the Arabs Akka (the sultry or sandy shore), a fortified city and seaport of Syria, on a fine bay of the Mediterranean. It is celebrated in the history of the Crusades. More recently, in 1799, it resisted the attack of Napoleon I., who, after besieging it for two months, was compelled to retreat. In 1840 it yielded, after a few hours' cannonade, to the British fleet. Pop. 10,000.

Aoton, *ak'ton* (town amid the oaks), a town of England, co. Middlesex. Pop. 8306.—Also several pas. and other towns in England.

Aoton-Burnell, *ak'ton-bâr-nel*, a vil. in Shropshire, England, 8 m. S.E. of Shrews-

bury. Edward I. held a parliament here in 1283, when the Lords met in the castle, and the Commons in a barn. Pop. of pa. 373.

Adafudia, *â-dâ-foô-dâ-d*, a town of W. Africa, with extensive trade in native merchandise. Pop. 24,000.—13° 6' N. lat., 1° 8' E. long.

Adal, *â-dâ'*, the name given to a region of Africa E. of Abyssinia; it extends from Massowah in the N. to the Bay of Tajurra in the S., and is inhabited by a nomad race called the Danakil. The cap. is *Aussen*, on the Hawash.

Adalia, *â-dâ'le-d*, or Batalliah, *â-dâ'le-d*, a seaport of Asia Minor, at the head of a gulf, to which it gives name, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 8000.

Adam Bay, *ad'am*, on the N.W. coast of Australia.

Adam's Bridge, a series of sand banks in the Gulf of Manaar, almost connecting the island of Ceylon with the peninsula of Hindustan.

Adam's Peak, a lofty mountain of pyramidal form near the centre of the island of Ceylon. Height 7430 ft.

Adamawa, *ad-am-dâ-d*, a country of Central Africa N. of the equator, lies between 7° and 11° N. lat., and 11° and 16° E. long.

Adana, *â-dâ'nd*, a city of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, in a fertile plain, on the Sihoon. Pop. 24,000.

Adda, *â-dâ*, a river of N. Italy, rises in the Rhetian Alps, flows S., and then W. into Lake Como; issuing from the Lecco arm of the lake, it traverses the plain of Lombardy, and joins the Po a few miles above Cremona.

Addiswell, *ad'de-well*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. West Calder. Pop. 1856.

Addington, *ad'ing-ton*, a co. in the prov. of Ontario, Dominion of Canada. P. 23,812.

Addington, the name of five pas. in England.

Adelaide, *ad'e-laid* (named in honour of the Queen of William IV.), the cap. and seat of government of S. Australia, on the Torrens River. Its port, of the same name, is situated 8 m. distant, on an inlet of St Vincent Gulf. Pop., exclusive of suburbs, 31,573.

Adelia Land, *â-dê'le-d*, or Adelle, *â-dê'lee*, a tract of barren land in the Antarctic Ocean, to the S. of Australia.

Adelsberg, *â-dê-le-berg* (the noble's rock), a town of Austria, prov. Carniola, celebrated for its caves with underground streams, stalactites, etc. Pop. 3806.

Aden, *â-den*, or *d'en* (a paradise), a strong seaport of Yemen, Arabia, near the entrance of the Red Sea; it now belongs to Britain. Pop. 30,000.

Adige, *ad'î-je*. It. pron. *dê-de-je*, an important river of N. Italy, which rises in the Rhetian Alps, and falls into the Adriatic, N. from the mouths of the Po. It is known in Germany as the Etsch.

Admiralty Islands, *ad-me-rai-lee*, a cluster of one large and several small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, N.E. of New Guinea. There is an island of the same name, belonging to the United States, off the W. coast of British North America. It is about 90 m. long, by 25 m. broad.

Adoni, *ad-on-ee*, a town of British India. Presidency of Madras, dist. of Bellary. P. 23,723.

Adour, *ad-door* (the water), a river of France which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows into the Bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

Adowa, *ad-dow-ee*, a town of Abyssinia, cap. of the state of Tigre. Pop. 8000.

Adra, *ad-drad*, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Grenada, on the Mediterranean, with extensive lead-mines in the vicinity. Pop. 7500.

Adramytti, *ad-drad-me-tie*, anc. *Adramyttium*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, near the head of the gulf of the same name, with large trade in olives, gall-nuts, and wool. Pop. 5000.

Adria, *ad-dred* (the black town), a town of N. Italy, prov. Rovigo, between the rivers Po and Adige. It was an important seaport in ancient times, and gave name to the sea on which it once stood. Owing to the gradual extension of the land into the Adriatic, the old city is now 16 m. distant from the sea. Pop. 10,000.

Adrian, *ad-dre-en*, a town of the United States, co. Lenawee, Michigan. It is the trade centre of a grain-producing district. Pop. 8438.

Adrianople, *ad-dre-en-ople* (the city of Hadrian, by whom it was founded), a city of European Turkey, prov. Roumelia, situated on the Maritza, in a beautiful plain. It was the principal residence of the sultans previous to the taking of Constantinople by Mohammed II. in 1453, and it still ranks next to the capital in importance. During the war between Russia and Turkey, 1877-78, the Russian troops took unopposed possession of Adrianople. Pop. 150,000.

Adriatic Sea, *ad-dre-at-ik* (named after the town of Adria), sometimes called the Gulf of Venice, a branch of the Mediterranean, separating Italy from Illyria, Dalmatia, and Albania. It is about 550 m. long, with an average breadth of 130 m.

Adventure Bay, *ad-ven-ture*, on the E. coast of Brunel Island, near the S. extremity of Tasmania. It was discovered by Capt. Furzeaux in 1773, and named after the ship which he commanded.

Agades, *ag-ad-ees*, a group of rocky islands to the W. of Sicily.

Agæan Sea, *ag-ee-en*. See Archipelago.

Agina, *ag-ee-nad*, an island of Greece, in the Gulf of the same name. Pop. 6108.—The gulf is between Attica and Peloponnesus. It is about 50 m. in length, and 30 m. in breadth.

Aerøe, *ae-roo*, an island of Denmark, in the Little Belt. Pop. 11,768.

Aerøeskiøbing, *ae-rus-kyu-bing* (the market of Aerøe), a town of Denmark, cap. of the island of Aerøe, on its N.E. side. Pop. 1588.

Ætolia, *ae-toi-ee*, with Acarnania, *ae-kar-nae-d*, a nomarchy or prov. of Greece. Pop. 121,686.

Afghanistan, *af-gan-ee-iden* (the land of the Afghans), a country of Asia, lying between 25° 50' and 37° 30' N. lat. and between 61° and 74° 40' E. long., having on the N. Western Turkestan, E. India, S. Beluchistan, and W. Persia. Its area is estimated at 280,000 sq. m., and its pop. at 4,900,000. The country may be described as a succession of high valleys or tablelands, varying in elevation from 3000 to 5000 feet, situated on the declivities of the Hindu-Kush, the Soliman, the Ghor, and other subordinate mountain ranges. Westward the country declines into the great desert of Seistan. The valleys are in general well watered, and abound in rich pasture. The principal rivers are the *Kabul*, *Helmand*, and *Gomul*, but they are not of great size. The chief political divisions are *Kabul*, *Jelalabad*, *Ghuzni*, *Kandahar*, *Herat*, and *Afghan Turkestan*. The lofty mountain chain which intervenes between this country and India is pierced by numerous passes, the best known of which are the *Khyber* and the *Koord Kabul*. When the British invaded the country in 1878-79, some of these passes, as well as the Kurram, Pishin, and other valleys, were taken possession of; but subsequent political events in Great Britain led to their abandonment. The principal towns of Afghanistan are *Kabul*, *Jelalabad*, *Herat*, and *Kandahar*.—The manufactures of Afghanistan consist chiefly of a few home-made fabrics of cotton, wool, and silk, for domestic use. Madder, tobacco, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz are exported. The transit trade is effected by means of camels and horses.—The Afghans are a comparatively rude race of mountain shepherds and warriors, fierce, cruel, and addicted to plunder. In appearance they resemble the Jews, but their dress and manners are Persian. The various tribes are ruled by chiefs or khans, who in their turn are subject to the control of the ameer or king. In religion, the people are Mohammedans.

Afghan Turkestan, *af-gan too-kes-iden*, subject to the government at Kabul, lies between Afghanistan proper and the river Oxus, and embraces the states of Kunduz, Khulm, Balkh, Badakshan and Wakhan, Akcha, Siripul, Meimene, Shitberghan, and Andkhul. Pop. about 1,000,000.

Asum-Kara-Hissar, *ae-so-oom-kae-d' his-ae* (black castle of opium), a city of Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey, with considerable trade in opium and madder. Pop. 80,000.

Afragola, *af-rad-go-lad*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Naples, with a large trade in straw bonnets. Pop. 17,541.

Africa, *af-re-ka*, one of the great divisions

of the globe, extending from 37° 30' N. to 34° 50' S. lat. and from 17° 33' W. to 51° 33' E. long. It is a vast peninsula, joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, and separated from Europe by the Mediterranean, which bounds it on the N.; on the E. it is bounded by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, on the S. by the Southern Ocean, and on the W. by the Atlantic. Its length, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean on the coast of Tunis, is about 5000 m.; breadth, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, about 4700 m. Area estimated at 11,000,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 205,219,500. The ancient Greeks applied the term Libya to the portion of this continent known to them, and the Romans called their first colony here, consisting of Carthage and the adjoining district, Africa, which name was afterwards given to the entire continent. The greater part of Africa is in the torrid zone; it is remarkable for its compactness and the almost unbroken character of its outline, which is penetrated by very few inlets, and presents less sea coast (16,000 m.) in proportion to its area than any other part of the world; it is also remarkable for the paucity of its navigable rivers, and for the position of its mountain-chains, which mostly run parallel to the coast. The interior of Northern Africa is characterized by great sterility. In this region is the Sahara or Great Desert, a vast elevated gravelly tract, studded with immense zones of arid sand ridges, interspersed with spots of fertile beauty known as oases. The central belt S. of the equator was long thought to be of similar character; but instead of a rocky or sandy desert, Livingstone, Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, Cameron, Stanley, and others, have here found a series of plateaus of rich and most varied aspect, and a number of magnificent inland seas or lakes of fresh water, which are fed by countless streams, whose sources are in the surrounding mountains, where rain prevails for about eight months of the year. The chief mountains of Africa are the Atlas chain in the N.; the Kong and the Cameroons in the W.; the Moosamba and the Nienweld in the S.; the Blue Mountains, Kilimanjaro, and Kenia, near the equator; and the Abyssinian mountains in the E. The most important rivers are the Nile, Congo or Livingstone, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, and Zambezi; and the principal lakes are Tchad, Albert Nyanza, Victoria Nyanza, Tanganyika, Bangweolo, and Nyassa.—The climate in the open table-lands is distinguished by excessive heat, but on the whole is healthy. The E. and W. coasts are infested by malaria, and are unhealthy to Europeans. In the S., especially around Cape Colony and Natal, the climate is delightful.—The geographical and political divisions of the African continent are numerous, and vary according as one standard or another is followed. Minute particulars being beyond

the design of this little work, the leading divisions only are given in this place:—1. *Northern Africa* or *Barbary States*, comprehending Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, and Fezzan. 2. *Western Africa*, including Senegambia, and Upper and Lower Guinea. 3. *Southern Africa*, embracing the British possessions of Cape Colony, Natal, and Transvaal, Kaffraria, Orange River Free State, Zulu Land, Country of the Bechuanas, etc. 4. *Eastern Africa*, comprising Mozambique, Zanzibar, Ajan, and the Somali Country. 5. *North-Eastern Africa*, including Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. 6. *Central Africa N. of the Equator*, comprehending countries through which the Niger flows, embracing the kingdoms of Houssa, Timbuctoo, Bornou, etc., as well as the Sahara and Nigritia or Soudan. 7. *Central Africa S. of the Equator*, our knowledge of which is being gradually enlarged by the explorations of the travellers already named.—Various distinct races people this continent. The inhabitants of Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia, appear to have come from Syria and Arabia. Carthage was founded by a Phœnician colony, and other regions of the north were peopled by Medes, Persians, and Armenians. In the 7th century of the Christian era, the Mohammedan Arabs subdued the north of Africa; and their descendants, under the name of Moors, constitute a great part of the existing population. Western and Central Africa, from the Senegal to the Zambesi valley, are occupied by Negroes, apparently a distinct and indigenous race. Southward of this, to the extremity of the continent, the country is peopled by Kaffirs, Hottentots, and Bushmen. Nearly all the races of Africa are in a state of barbarism; with a few exceptions, they are either Mohammedans or idolaters.—[See *Algeria*, *Kaffraria*, *Cape Colony*, *Morocco*, etc.] *African Islands*, *a'fri-kan*, a cluster of low islands in the Indian Ocean, N. of the Amirante group.—4° 54' S. lat., 53° 33' E. long.

Afton-Bridgend, *a'fon-bridj-ent*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. 352.

Agably, *a-gab'la*, a town in the oasis of Tuat, N. Central Africa, much frequented by the merchants of Morocco, Tunis, etc.

Agades, *ag'a-des* (an inclosure), a town of Central Africa, cap. of Air or Aïben, an oasis in the Sahara; it has manufactures of leather, and is one of the great marts of the caravan trade. Pop. 7000.

Agar, or *Agur*, *a-ger*, a town of India, Indore territory. Pop. 30,000.

Agarpura, or *Agurpura*, *a-ger-pu'rd*, a town of British India, Bengal Presidency, Calcutta div. Pop. 23,801.

Agde, *agi* (good), anc. *Agatha*, a seaport town of France, dep. Herault, near the mouth of the Canal du Midi. Pop. 7719.

Agen, *a-shang*, a town of France, cap. of dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the rt. b. of the

Garonne. The learned Joseph Justus Scaliger was born here in 1540. Pop. 18,167.

Agger Canal, *ag'gher*, a communication, formed during a storm in 1835, between the North Sea and the Lym Fiord, N. Jutland, Denmark.

Aggerahuus, *ag'ghers-hoos* (named from an *agger* or rampart erected near Christiania in 1303), a hallwick of Norway, prov. Christiania. Pop. 116,068.

Aggersoe, *ag'gher-so*, an island in the Great Belt, belonging to Denmark.

Aghmat, *ag-mat'*, a town on the N. declivity of Mount Atlas, 24 m. S. of Morocco. Pop. 6000.

Aghrim, or Aughrim, *aug'rim*, or *aub'rim* (the hill of the horse), two pas. of Ireland, one in Rosecommon, pop. 1818; the other in Galway, pop. 844. The latter is memorable in connexion with the victory which William III. gained over James II. in 1691.

Aginocourt, *ag-sheng-hoor'*, a vil. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, famous for the great victory gained over the French by Henry V. of England, on the 25th October 1415. Pop. 644.

Agnone, *ag-no'nd*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, noted for its copper wares. Pop. 7377.

Agooftia, *ag'ood-fro'd* (cold water), a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia.

Agooquente, *ag'ood-ken'tid* (hot water or hot spring), a town of Brazil, prov. Goyas, near the mouth of the Rio das Almas.

Agosta, *ag-oo'tid*, or Augusta, *ou-goo's'id*, a fortified city in the prov. of Syracuse, Sicily. Pop. 11,832.

Agra, *ag'rd*, a div., dist., and city of the North-Western Provinces of British India, between the Jumna and the Ganges. The div. embraces the dists. of Muttra, Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpuri, Etawah, and Etah. Area, 10,164 sq. m.; pop. 5,441,000. The city is called by the Mohammedans Akbarabad (the city of Akbar, who made it his capital). It is situated on the right bank of the Jumna, and possesses the most superb mausoleum in the world, constructed of white marble inlaid with precious stones. This city was cap. of the Mogul empire till 1647. Pop. 149,000.

Agram, *ag'grom*, or *ag'grom*, a city of Hungary, cap. Croatia, near the Save. It is called by the natives Zagrab. Pop. 20,000.

Agua Calientes, *ag'oods ka-la-en'tas* (hot springs), a state in the central part of Mexico, noted for its thermal springs. Pop. 80,715.—The chief city is of the same name, and stands on a plain 6000 feet above the sea. Pop. 23,684.

Aguliar de la Frontera, *ag'he-lar' dā id fron-tē'rā*, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, on the Cabra. Pop. 12,300.

Agullas, *ag'he-las*, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5500.

Agulhas Bank, *ag'ood'yds*, a large bank round the S. extremity of Africa, extend-

ing from near Natal to Saldanha Bay, with a varying width averaging 40 m.

Agur. See Agar.

Ahanta, *ah-an'tā*, the richest and most improved district on the Gold Coast of Africa.

Ahmadabad, or Ahmedabad, *ah-mēd-dād'* (abode of Ahmed), a dist. in Gujerat, Bombay Presidency, British India, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The soil is very fertile, and produces sugar-cane, cotton, and various kinds of grain. Area 3844 sq. m.; pop. 839,637.—The principal town is of the same name, and is situated on the river Sabarmati. Pop. 116,873.

Ahmadnagar, or Ahmednuggur, *ah-mēd-nag'gur* (the town or fortress of Ahmed, named from its chief city), a grain producing dist. of British India, Bombay Presidency. Area 6647 sq. m.; pop. 774,000.—The chief city has the same name, and is situated on the Seena. It is surrounded by a thick wall-like hedge of cactus (prickly pear), about 20 feet high. Pop. 32,841.

Ahmedpur - Barra, *ah-mēd-poor-bār'rd* (named in honour of Ahmed), a town of India, state of Bawalpur. Pop. 50,000. Barra means great; pur means town.

Ahmedpur - Chūta, *ah-mēd-poor-choo'tid* (the little town of Ahmed), a town near the Indus, state of Bawalpur, India.

Ahoghill, *ah-hoh'il*, almost *ah-hoi'*, a vil. and pa. of Ireland, co. Antrim. Pop. 8714.

Aidin, *ā'deen*, a town of Asia Minor, vilayet of Aidin; has extensive commerce. It is also called Guseul-Hissar, *gu-sul' Hissar* (the beautiful castle). Pop. 30,000.

Allas Craig, *all'ed craig*, a rocky islet in the Firth of Clyde, off the coast of Ayr, Scotland, two miles in circumference, and 1098 ft. high.

Ain, *ding*, an agricultural dep. in the E. of France. Pop. 865,462.

Ain, a river of France, which rises in Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhone above Lyons.

Ainad, *ain'ad*, a town of Arabia, prov. Hadramaut, 207 m. N.E. of Aden. P. 10,000.

Ainsty, *ain'ste*, a dist. in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. 9444.

Aintab, *ain'tāb*, a town on the N. frontier of Syria, with trade in calicoes and woollen stuffs. Pop. 20,000.

Air, *d-ār'*, or Asben, *as'bēn*, a country of N. Central Africa, an oasis in the Sahara desert, lying between 15° and 19° N. lat., and 6° and 10° E. long. The chief town is Agades.

Air, Point of, *air*, a promontory at the mouth of the Dee, Flintshire, Wales.

Airdrie, *air'dre* (the smooth height), a royal burgh in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in the neighbourhood of great coal and iron works. Pop. 13,488.

Airds Moss, *airds moss*, a muirland tract in Ayrshire, Scotland, between the Ayr and Lugar waters, celebrated in connexion with the history of the Covenanters.

Aire, *air*, a river in Yorkshire, England; it falls into the Ouse, near Howden.

Aire, *air* (the farm), a town on the Lys, dep. Pas de Calais, France. Pop. 4350.

Aire, an anc. episcopal town of France, on the Adour, dep. Landes. It was the cap. of the Visigoths. Pop. 2487.

Airlie, *air'le*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, Pop. 778.

Airth, *airth*, a pa. and vil. on the Firth of Forth, co. Stirling, Scotland. Pop. of pa. 1896; of vil. 590.

Aisne, *ain* or *es*, a dep. in the N. of France, consisting of portions of the Isle of France, Champagne, and Picardy. Pop. 560,437.

Aisne, a river of France, which rises on the borders of Lorraine, and passing Soissons, joins the Oise near Compiègne. About 170 m. in length.

Aithsting, *aiik'-sting* (council meeting-place), a maritime pa. of Mainland of Shetland, united to Sandsting. Pop. of united pa. 2806.

Aix, *aiks* (waters), a city of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, founded by the Romans, who named it *Aqua Sextia* (the waters of Caius Sextius Calvinus), from the warm springs which he discovered there B.C. 123; it has considerable trade and manufactures. Pop. 19,373.

Aix-la-Chapelle, *aiks-la-shâ-pell'* (fountains of the chapel), Ger. *Aachen*, an anc. city in Rhenish Prussia, celebrated for its hot baths; it was the favourite residence of Charlemagne and his successors. P. 79,806.

Aix-les-Bains, *aiks-leh-bîng* (the bath waters), an anc. town in the dep. of Savoy, France, much resorted to for its thermal waters. Pop. 4398.

Ajaccio, *â-yich'â*, the cap. of Corsica, and birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1769. Pop. 15,396.

Ajan, *â-shan'* (corr. from Asania), an extensive but little known district on the E. coast of Africa, S. of the Somali country, extending from Cape Guardafui to Zanzibar.

Ajmir or *Ajmere*, *âj-mêr'*, a province of British India, W. of Agra, and S. of Delhi, watered by the Chambal and the Bunas. Pop. 226,000.—The principal city, also called *Ajmir*, is strongly fortified. Pop. 35,000.

Ajuaroca, *â-shoo-roo-ô'ka*, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 117 m. N. of Rio de Janeiro. Pop. 12,000.

Akaba, Gulf of, *â-ka-bâ* (cliff or steep acclivity), an inlet forming the N.E. extremity of the Red Sea, and the E. boundary of the peninsula of Sinai.

Akaros, *â-ka-ro'â*, a township of South Island, New Zealand, in a co. of the same name, provincial dist. of Canterbury. P. 645.

Akoka, *âk'ôka*, a dist. of Afghan Turkestan, to the W. of Balkh.

Akerman, *â-ker-mâ* (the white castle), a strongly fortified town of Bessarabia, Russia, near the junction of the Dniester with the Black Sea. Pop. 80,000.

Akhalsik, *âk-hâl-seek'* (new fortress), a strongly fortified town of Caucasus, in Asiatic Russia, on the Kur. Pop. 16,000.

Ak-Hissar, *âk-hiss-âr'* (white castle), anc. *Thyatira*, a town in Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey, noted for the excellence of its scarlet dye. Pop. 8000.

Akhtyrka, *âk-tîr'ka*, or *Achtyrka*, *âk-tîr'ka*, a town of European Russia, gov. Kharkov. Pop. 17,820.

Akmollinsk, *âk-mol-insh'*, a prov. of Russian Central Asia, to the N. of the Sir Daria prov. Area 210,555 sq. m.; pop. 381,900. The seat of gov. is a town of the same name, on the upper Ishim.

Akola, *â-ko'la*, a dist. and city of British India, in the division of West Berar. Pop. of dist. 649,184; of city, 14,606.

Akron, *âk'ron*, a town of the United States, Summit co., Ohio, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and on the Ohio and Erie Canal. Pop. 10,000.

Ak-su, *âk-soo'* (white river), the name of several rivers in Turkey and Central Asia.

Ak-su, a town of Eastern Turkestan, with considerable trade. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

Akyab, *âk'yâb*, a dist. and seaport town in the div. of Arakan, British Burmah. Pop. of dist. 276,671; of town, 19,280.

Alabama, *â-lâ-bâ'mâ*, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the E. by Georgia; on the S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico; on the W. by Mississippi; and on the N. by Tennessee. It is rich in mineral treasures, and the soil is fertile, producing cotton, sugar, wheat, oats, and barley. Area 50,722 sq. m.; p. 1,262,344. *Montgomery*, on the Alabama River, is the state cap. Pop. 10,588.

Alagoas, *â-lâ-gô'as* (abounding in lakes), a maritime prov. of Brazil, deriving its name from a number of intercommunicating lakes, for which it is noted. Pop. 348,000.—The chief city is also named *Alagoas*. Pop. 12,000.

Alais, *â-lâ*, a town of France, dep. Gard, at the foot of the Cévennes. It has a large trade in raw and dressed silk, with extensive iron works. Pop. 16,067.

Alajuela, *â-lâ-hoo-â'la*, a city of Costa Rica, Central America. It is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 12,580.

Aland, *ô'land* (land of waters), the principal island of a group belonging to Russia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, 18 m. long and 14 m. broad. It was captured in 1854 by the British and French, who destroyed the fortifications at Bomarsund. Pop. 10,000. The group contains 18 inhabited islands, having a pop. of 15,000.

Ala-shehr, *â-lâ-shêr'* (the exalted city), anc. *Philadelphia*, a walled city in Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey. Pop. 15,000.

Alaska, *â-lâ's'ka*, a territory of the United States, formerly known as Russian America. It comprehends the extreme

north-western region of North America, including the Aleutian Islands, and a narrow tract of coast extending southward to Simpson River. Area 514,700 sq. m.; pop. 30,143. The peninsula of Alaska, between Bristol Bay and Cook's Inlet, is 350 m. in length.

Ala-Tagh, or Ala-Dagh, *alâ-ddg* (beautiful mountain), a mountain-chain in Asiatic Turkey.

Alatri, *alâ-trî*, a town of Italy, prov. Rome, in the S.E. Pop. 13,681.

Alava, or Vitoria, *alâ-vâ*, or *ve-lâ-ro-d*, one of the Basque Provinces of Spain. It is mountainous, and rich in minerals, especially in iron. Area 1303 sq. m.; pop. 83,191.

Alba, *alâ* (white), a town of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, on the Tanaro. Pop. 6555.

Albacete, *al-bâ-lâ-tâ*, an agricultural prov. in the S.E. of Spain. Area 5986 sq. m.; pop. 219,123.—The chief town is of the same name, and is a station on the railway from Madrid to Alicante. It is a place of considerable trade, and is noted for its great cattle fairs. Pop. 18,976.

Albania, *al-bâ-nâ-d*, Gr. pron. *al-bâ-nâ-d* (mountain region), called by the natives *Shqipëri*, *shqip'ë-rë* (from *shqipë*, a rock), a prov. of Turkey in Europe, having Montenegro, Bosnia, and Servia on the N.; Roumelia and Thessaly on the E.; Greece on the S.; and the Mediterranean and Adriatic on the W. Its inhabitants, called by the Turks *Arnavuts*, are the descendants of the ancient Illyrians, and are a brave and hardy race. Pop. 1,300,000.

Albano, *al-bâ-nô*, a city of Italy, prov. Rome. Pop. 6158.

Albany, *al-bân-e* (so named by the English in 1664 in honour of the Duke of York and Albany), the state cap. of New York, U.S., situated on the Hudson, at its junction with the Erie Canal. It is a place of great trade. Pop. 90,903.

Albany, the principal town of Plantagenet co., on King George Sound, West Australia. Pop. of dist. 1583.

Albany, a river of the Dominion of Canada, N.W. Territories, falls into James Bay, the S. part of Hudson Bay.

Albany, a div. of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, watered by the Great Fish, Koonap, and Kat Rivers. Area 1730 sq. m.; pop. 13,364. It was settled by British emigrants in 1830, who named it after the Scotch chief of the Duke of York. Chief town, *Grahamstown*.

Albany (New), a city of Indiana, U.S., co. Floyd. Pop. 15,398.

Albay, *al-bâ*, or *al-bâ'*, a town in a dist. of the same name in Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands. Pop. 13,000; of dist., 341,000.

Albemarle Island, *al-bê-mâr-lê*, the largest of the Galapagos group in the Pacific Ocean.—0° 56' S. lat., 91° 38' W. long.

Albemarle Sound, an inlet on the coast of North Carolina, U.S.

Albert, *al-bêrî* (named in honour of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria), a div. of Cape Colony, adjoining the Orange River Free State. Area 3400 sq. m.; pop. about 10,000.

Albert Lake, in Russell co., S. Australia.

Albert Nyanza (Nyanza means lake, and according to Arab pronunciation the *a* and *y* are joined in the mouth, and not pronounced separately; but the native tribes pronounce it either *acc-yân'ya*, or *acc-yân'sa*), a large inland sea or lake of fresh water in Central Africa, at the equator; it forms one of the principal reservoirs of the Nile, and was discovered in 1864 by Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, who named it in honour of Prince Albert.

Albi, *al-bê*, an anc. city of France, cap. of the dep. Tarn, with a fine cathedral. Pop. 13,333.

Albuera, *al-bû-êr'd* (the lake), a vill. of Spain, prov. Badajoz, 13 m. S.E. of the town of Badajoz. Here the Anglo-Spanish army, under Beresford, defeated the French, under Soult, 16th May 1811.

Albuquerque, *al-bû-ker-kâ* (the white oak), a town of Spain, prov. Badajoz, 9 m. from the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 7000.

Albury, *al-bê-r*, a town of Australia, on the confines of N. S. Wales and Victoria, on the rt. b. of the Murray River. Pop. 3000.

Alcala de Henares, *al-kâ-lâ dâ â-nâr-ê* (the castle on the Henares or river), a town of Spain, prov. Madrid, with a university; here Cervantes was born in 1547. P. 8745.

Alcala la Real, *al-kâ-lâ lâ râ-lâ'* (the royal castle or town), a town of Spain, prov. Jaen. Pop. 11,531.

Alcamo, *al-kâ-mô*, a city of Sicily, prov. Trapani. Pop. 30,860.

Alicantara, *al-kân-lâ-râ* (the bridge), a town of Spain, prov. Caeres, on the S. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 4500.

Alicantara, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Maranhao. Pop. 8000.

Alcester, *al-ê-ster* or *ê-ster* (the camp on the Alne), an anc. town in Warwickshire, England. Pop. 2363.

Alcira, *al-thê-râ*, an anc. town of Spain, prov. Valencia, on an island in the Xucar. Pop. 15,400.

Alcoy, *al-kô's*, a manufacturing city of Spain, prov. Alicante. Pop. 27,000.

Aldan, *al-dân'*, a river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk. It rises in the Yablonoi mountains, and after a course of 500 m. joins the Lena, in 68° 12' N. lat., 129° E. long.

Aldan Mountains, a range in the E. of Siberia; they are a continuation of the Altai, and terminate at Behring Strait. Their average height is about 4000 feet.

Aldbrough, or Aldeburgh, *al-dê-bur-o* (old town), a favourite watering-place, co. Suffolk, England. The poet Crabbe was born here in 1754. Pop. of pa. 1990.

Alde, *al-dâ*, a river of England, co. Suffolk;

11 m. from its source it is joined by the Ore, and the united stream enters the North Sea at Orford.

Alderley, *al'der-iz* (the alder meadow), two pas. of England; one in co. Gloucester, and the other in co. Chester.

Alderney, *al'der-ne*, an island in the English Channel, famous for a breed of small cows. Pop. 2738.—49° 41' N. lat., 2° 15' W. long.

Aldershot, *al'der-shot* (the alder-tree wood), a pa., military town, and camp in Hampshire, England. Pop. of pa., including the military, 31,692.

Alemtejo, *al-eng-tá'zho* (beyond the Tagus), a maritime prov. of Portugal. Area 9959 sq. m.; pop. 345,894.

Alençon, *al-ling'-song*, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Orne, on the Sarthe: it has extensive manufactures. Pop. 13,393.

Aleppo, *al-lep'-po*, a city of Syria, Asiatic Turkey, built on several hills. It is the seat of a great inland trade. In 1822 it was convulsed by an earthquake, when about 20,000 persons were killed. Pop. 120,000.

Alessandria, *al-es-edn-dri-d* (named in honour of Pope Alexander III.), a strong city of N. Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Tanaro. Near it is the celebrated field of Marengo, where Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Austrians in 1800. Pop. 29,102.

Aleutian Islands, *al-loo'she-an* (bold rocks), a volcanic group in the N. Pacific, between Cape Alaska and Kamtschatka. The Fox Islands are the most important of the group. The Aleutians form part of the U.S. territory of Alaska. Total pop. 8000.

Alexandra Nile, *al-es-an'drd*, or *Kagera*, *ka-jér-d*, a river of Equatorial Africa, flowing into the Victoria Nyansa on the W. It is regarded by Mr H. M. Stanley, who named it after the Princess of Wales, as the principal feeder of the Nile. In its course from the S.W. it passes through a large lake, also named *Alexandra*.

Alexandretta. See Scanderoon.

Alexandria, *al-es-an'dri-a*, an anc. and celebrated city and seaport of Lower Egypt, situated on a narrow peninsula between Lake Maroutis and the Mediterranean. It takes its name from Alexander the Great, by whom it was founded about the year 332 B.C. Here Euclid, the mathematician, taught about 320 B.C.; and here the British, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, defeated the French in 1801. Pop. 212,064.

Alexandria, a town of Russia, gov. Kherson. Pop. 10,500.

Alexandria (in honour of Queen Victoria), a div. of the South-Eastern Province of Cape Colony. Area 1250 sq. m.; pop. 6655.

Alexandria, a town of Virginia, U.S., co. Alexandria, on the Potomac. Pop. 13,570.

Alexandria, a town on the Leven, co. Dumbarton, Scotland. Pop. 4630.

Alexandrina, *al-es-an-dri'nd*, a lake of South Australia, in the S.E. side of the settled part of the colony.

Alexandropol, *al-es-an-dro-pol*, a town in Transcaucasia, Russia, gov. Erivan. Pop. 17,500.

Alexandrov, *al-es-an-droov'*, a town of Russia, gov. Vladimir. Pop. 6000.

Alexinats, *al-es'e-ndish*, a town in the S.E. of Servia. Pop. 3954.

Alford, *al'ford* (the ford over the clear stream), a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln. Pop. 2381.—Also a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, watered by the Don. Pop. of pa. 1896; of vill. 482.

Alfred Port, *al'fred*, a port at the mouth of the Kowie River, Cape Colony, about 28 m. S.E. of Grahamstown.

Algarve, *al-gár'vâ* (the west), a prov. in the S. of Portugal, in which aloes, dates, and other tropical products are grown. Pop. 191,754.

Algeiras, *al-hâ-thér'de* (the islands), a town of Spain, prov. Cadiz, on the W. side of the Bay of Gibraltar. Pop. 14,000.

Algeria, *al-jér-d*, anc. *Numidia*, a territory of N. Africa, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, W. by Morocco, S. by the Great Desert of Sahara, and E. by Tunis. The Atlas chain of mountains runs through its entire length, which is about 550 m. The valleys are well watered and fertile, and the hills are covered with fruit-trees. In the 16th century, Algiers became a Turkish pashalic; but in the course of time the governors assumed independence, with the title of Dey, being elected by a small body of Turkish soldiery, whose numbers were kept up by recruits from Constantinople. For three centuries the Algerines carried on a piratical warfare against Europe. In 1816, their capital was bombarded by the British under Lord Exmouth, and in 1830 was taken by the French, who subdued the country, after a struggle of more than twenty years, in which they were opposed by Abd-el-Kader and other Arab chiefs. They are now colonizing the country, and introducing the arts and civilization of Europe. They have divided it into three provs., Alger or Algiers in the centre, Oran in the west, and Constantine in the east. Pop. 2,500,000, about 250,000 of whom are Europeans.

Algezira, *al-jér'sér'd* (the island), anc. *Mesopotamia*, a dist. of Asiatic Turkey, between the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Alghero, *al-gá'ro* (the peninsula), a fortified town of Italy, on the W. coast of Sardinia, prov. Sassari. Pop. 8769.

Algiers, *al-jéers'* (corr. from Ar. *Al-jéstra*, the island), a seaport and strongly fortified city of N. Africa, cap. of the French colony of Algeria, on the W. side of a bay of the same name in the Mediterranean. P. 52,702.

Algoa Bay, *al-gó'd*, a bay about 425 m. E. of the Cape of Good Hope; its shores are

among the most fertile and beautiful districts of South Africa.

Alhama, *al-gâ'mâ* (the warm baths), a city of Spain, prov. Granada, noted for its hot mineral springs. Pop. 7000.—Also the name of a town in the prov. of Murcia, likewise celebrated for its sulphur springs. Pop. 6500.

Alicante, *al-ikân'â*, commonly *al-ikân'*, a maritime prov. in the S.E. of Spain. Area 2086 sq. m.; pop. 408,154.—The chief town, also named *Alicante*, is a seaport, with a great export trade in barilla, wine, and fruits. Pop. 34,926.

Alicata, *al-ik-â'tâ*. See *Licata*.

Aligarh, or **Allyghur**, *al-igâr'*, a dist. in Meerut, N.W. Provinces of British India, between the Ganges and the Jumna. Area 2150 sq. m.; pop. 1,073,838.—The chief town is of the same name, and is strongly fortified. Pop. 58,539.

Aliwal, *al-udr'*, a vil. on the banks of the Sutlej, Punjab, India, celebrated as the scene of the victory gained, 28th January 1846, by 10,000 British troops, under Sir Harry Smith, over 19,000 Sikhs.

Aliwal North (name derived from the place of Sir Harry Smith's victory mentioned above), a div. of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, stretching from the Stormberg range to the Orange River. Area 4450 sq. m.; pop. 22,000.—The chief town, also named *Aliwal North*, is built close to the Orange River. Pop. 650.

Aliwal South, a div. of the South-Western Province of Cape Colony, embracing the country in the neighbourhood of Mossel Bay. Area 670 sq. m.; pop. 4276.—Chief town, *Mossel Bay*, also called *Aliwal South*. Pop. 1180.

Alkassar, *al-kâsâr*, a town of Morocco, on the El Koe River. Pop. 30,000.

Alkmaar, *al-k-mâr'*, an important town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, situated on the Helder Canal. It has a great trade in butter and cheese. Pop. 12,000.

Allahabad, *al-lâh-â-bâd'* (the city of Allah or God), a div., dist., and city of British India, N.W. Provinces, S. of Oudh and Agra, watered by the Ganges, the Jumna, and some inferior streams. Pop. of div. 5,468,966; of dist. 1,396,241.—The capital is a strong fortress. It is situated at the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna, and attracts crowds of pilgrims from all parts of India to bathe in the sacred stream. Pop. 143,683.

Allan, *al-lân* (the clear water), a river of Scotland, noted for the beautiful scenery on its banks; it falls into the Forth, near Stirling.

Alleghany, *al-le-gâ'ne*, or *al-le-gâ'ne* (derived from the name of an Indian tribe), a river of the U.S., which rises in the N. of Pennsylvania, and after a course of about 300 m. unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio.

Alleghany or **Appalachian Moun-**

tains, a designation employed to denote the great mountain-chain or system which extends south-westerly, nearly parallel to the Atlantic coast, along the south-eastern side of the N. American continent. It is about 1500 m. long, and from 150 to 300 m. broad, and consists of several ranges, known respectively as the Blue Ridge, North Jackson's, Laurel, and Cumberland, which have a mean height of 25,000 feet.

Allendale, *al-len-dal'* (the valley of the Allen), a pa. of England, co. Northumberland. Pop. 5397.—The rich lead-mines of *Allenheads* are in this pa.

Allen, *Lough, loh d'l'en* (the clear lake), an expanse of the Shannon, co. Leitrim, Ireland.

Allier, *d'l'o-â*, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, flows northward, and, passing Moulins, enters the Loire below Nevers.—Also the name of a central dep. of France, watered by the Loire and its tributaries. Area 2822 sq. m.; pop. 406,788.—Chief town, *Moulins*.

Alloa, *d'l'o-â* (the way to the sea), a pa. and seaport of Scotland, the principal town in Clackmannanshire, on the Forth; it is noted for its worsted and ale. Pop. of pa. 9940; of town 9862.

All Saints Bay, a large and commodious bay of Brazil, on the coast of Bahia, containing several fertile islands.

Alma, *d'l'm-â*, a river in the Crimea, famous for the victory over the Russians, gained upon its banks, by the Anglo-French army, 20th September 1854.

Almaden, *al-mâ-den'* (the mine), a town of Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, famed for its rich mines of quicksilver. Pop. 7421.

Almagro, *al-mâ-gro*, a town of Spain, prov. Ciudad Real, situated in a fertile plain, noted for its mules. Lace is the chief article of manufacture. Pop. 14,000.

Almalı, *al-mâ-l'*, a large town in Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey. Pop. 8000.

Almansa, *al-mân-sâ* (the plain), a town of Spain, prov. Albacete. Pop. 7384.

Almeida, *al-mâ-e-dâ* (the table), one of the strongest fortresses of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the N.E. frontier. Pop. 7000.

Almeria, *al-mâ-rê-d'* (conspicuous), a maritime prov. in the S. of Spain. Area 2375 sq. m.; pop. 361,563.—The chief town is of the same name, and is a flourishing seaport. Pop. 34,316.

Almond, *d'mond* (water or river), the name of two small rivers of Scotland, one of which falls into the Firth of Forth, near Cramond, co. Edinburgh; and the other flows into the Firth of Tay, co. Perth.

Almond Bank and Bridgeton, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, pas. Methven and Redgorton. Pop. 502.

Almondbury, *d'mond her-e*, a town and pa. of England, W. Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. of pa. 48,299.

Almora, *al-mô-râ*, the cap. of Kumaon, a dist. in the N.W. Provinces of British India,

situated on the acclivity of a mountain. Pop. 6280.

Alne, *an* (white), the name of three small rivers of England, eos. Northumberland, Cumberland, and Warwick.

Alness, *al-ness* (from two Gaelic words signifying a streamlet and a point or neck of land), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ross, on Cromarty Firth. Pop. of pa. 1063; vil. (with Bridge-end of Alness), 911.

Alney, *al'ne*, or **Olney**, *ol'ne* (the isle of allers), a small island in the river Severn, Gloucestershire, England, near the city of Gloucester.

Alnwick, *an'nik* (the town on the Aln), a pa. and town of England, co. Northumberland. Here Malcolm Canmore, king of the Scots, was killed in 1068; and here his great-grandson, William the Lion, king of the Scots, was taken captive in 1174. Pop. of pa. 7046; of town 6218.

Alost, *d'lost* (to the east), a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Dender, with considerable manufactures and trade. Pop. 20,210.

Alpes, *Basses* or *Lower*, *bds-alp*, a frontier dep. in the S.E. of France. Pop. 186,166.—Chief town, *Digne*.

Alpes, *Hautes* or *Upper*, *hds-alp*, a frontier dep. in the S.E. of France, adjoining the above. Pop. 119,094.—Chief town, *Gap*.

Alpes-Maritimes, *alp-mar'itim*, a S.E. dep. of France, formerly the co. of Nice, ceded by Italy in 1860. Pop. 208,904.—Chief town, *Nice*.

Alps, *alps* (said by some authorities to mean "white;" others "rocky;" others again say, "In Switzerland the Alps are the green pasturages between the forests and the snow line"), the highest and most important mountains in Europe, extending in an unbroken range from the Gulf of Genoa round the N. of Italy to the E. side of the Adriatic, and separating Italy from France, Switzerland, and Austria. The principal divisions are the Maritime, Cottian, Graian, Pennine, Bernese, Lepontine, Rhetian, Noric, Styrian, Carnic, and Julian Alps. The summits are needle-shaped, with long narrow and deep valleys between, through many of which roads have been carried. The principal peaks are Mont Blanc (15,784 ft.), Monte Rosa (15,217 ft.), Mont Cervin (14,771 ft.), Finsteraarhorn (14,098 ft.), Jungfrau (13,730 ft.), Monte Viso (12,563 ft.), and Mont Cenis (11,467 ft.). The most famous passes in the Alps are the Great St Bernard (8173 ft.), Little St Bernard (7190 ft.), St Gothard (6890 ft.), Col du Mont Cenis (6773 ft.), and Simplon (6669 ft.).

Alresford, *New*, *al'res-ford*, a pa. and town of England, co. Hants, on the Itchen, 7 m. N.E. from Winchester. Pop. of pa. 1633.—Old Alresford is a pa. adjoining the foregoing. Pop. 661.

Alsace, *al-sas* (the "other seat," with reference to the German settlement on the west bank of the Rhine), a former prov. of

France, divided, in 1789, into the depts. of Bas and Haut Rhin (Lower and Upper Rhine), and after the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71, incorporated with the German Empire. [See *Alsace-Lothringen*.]

Alsen, *al'sen*, a pleasant island in the Little Belt, belonging to Prussia, 20 m. long and 5 m. broad. Pop. 22,500.

Alsh, *Loch*, *alsh*, a picturesque inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Ross. It washes the E. part of the Isle of Skye.

Alstahou, *al'td-hoog*, a small town of Norway, cap. of the prov. and balliwick of Nordland, on a small island. It is the seat of the most northerly bishopric in Europe. Pop. 500.

Alster, *al'ster*, a river of Prussia, prov. Holstein, joins the Elbe about 70 m. from its mouth.

Altai Mountains, *al'tai*, more correctly *Alta Yeen Oola* (golden mountains), a vast chain, forming the S. boundary of Siberia, and extending under different names more than 2500 m., from the sources of the Irish and the Obi to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Bieluka, the highest peak, is about 12,796 ft. above the sea.

Altamura, *al'ta-moo'rd*, an inland town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 17,108.

Altcar, *al'tar* (a steep place), a pa. of England, co. Lancaster. Pop. 570.

Altenburg, *al'ten-boorg* (the old castle), a town of Germany, cap. of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, near the Pleisse. Pop. 22,363.

Altendorf, *al'ten-dorf*, a town of Rhenish Prussia. Pop. 21,696.—Also the name of several places in Germany.

Altenessen, *al'ten-es'sen*, a town of Rhenish Prussia. Pop. 12,659.

Alfengaard, *al'ten-gord* (old enclosure or town), a seaport town of Norway, cap. of the prov. Finmark, at the head of a deep bay. It is said to be the most northerly point of Europe at which corn is raised. Pop. 3000.

Alton, *al'ton* (old enclosure or homestead), a pa. and market town of England, co. Hants, on the Wey, noted for ale. P. 4092.

Altona, *al'ton-ad* (old town), a flourishing seaport town of Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the Elbe, close to Hamburg. In allusion to this contiguity, the Hamburgers give the name the form of *Al-ton-ach* (all too near). It is a place of considerable commerce and manufactures. There is a railway between it and Kiel. P. 84,218.

Altorf, *al'torf* (old farm or town), a small town of Switzerland, cap. of the canton of Uri, situated on the Reuss, famous for the heroic resistance of William Tell to the tyrant Geisler in 1307, which laid the foundation of the independence of Switzerland. Pop. 2724.

Altringham or **Altrincham**, *al'tring-am*, a market town of England, co. Chester. Pop. 8478.

Alva, d'ed (rocky), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Stirling. Pop. of pa. 4396; of town 4096.

Alvah, d'ed (rocky), a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff. Pop. 1436.

Alvarado, d'ed-râ'dô, a town of Mexico, dep. Vera Cruz; it stands at the mouth of a river of the same name. Pop. 6000.

Alverstoke, d'ev-estôk, a pa. of England, co. Hants. Pop. 22,637.

Alves, d'evs, locally *d'ees*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin. Pop. 1016.

Alvie, d'ev (the island of swans), a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 862.

Alwar, d'ewer, a semi-independent state of Rajputana, India. Area 8000 sq. m. $\frac{1}{2}$ pop. 773,696. The town of the same name has a pop. of 53,367.

Alyth, d'ûth (a slope or ascent), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. of pa. 3363; of town 2154.

Amadeus, d'ed-d'us, a large lake in the W. of South Australia.

Amak, d'edâ, or **Amager, d'ed-g'er**, a small island of Denmark, in the Sound, connected with Copenhagen by two bridges. Pop. 9000.

Amalfi, d'ed'fe, a seaport town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno, formerly the cap. of an independent republic. Here the mariner's compass is said to have been invented by Gioja in 1302; here, too, Masaniello, the celebrated fisherman of Naples, was born. Pop. 4694.

Amarsapura, d'ed-râ-poor'd (the city of the gods), a former cap. of the Burman Empire, situated on the E. bank of the Irrawadi; now in ruins.

Amasia, d'ed-ee-d, a city of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Sivas, on the Yeşil-Irmak. Here Strabo, the Greek geographer, was born about the year 50 a.c. Pop. 26,000, chiefly Christians.

Amastlan, d'ed-te-tlan', a town in Guatemala, Central America, surrounded by a district where abundance of cochineal is produced. P. of dist. 26,000; of town 6000.

Amastlihi, d'ed-te-ha, a seaport town and cap. of the island of Santa Maura or Lencadia, one of the Ionian Islands. Pop. 6000.

Amazon, am'd-son, Sp. pron. *d'ed-thon'*, sometimes called *Marañon, mâr-ân-yon'*, or *Orellana, o-rêl-yân'*, the chief river of S. America, and the largest in the world: its sources are among the Andes, and its entire length is about 4000 m. Such is its volume and impetus, that its waters are carried unmixed into the sea to the distance of about 240 miles. Several of its tributaries are noble rivers; the Madeira, the largest, is 1800 m. long. This great river was discovered by the Spanish explorer, Orellana, who, on his return to Spain, related a wild tale about his passage having been opposed by a nation of female warriors; hence the name Amazon was given to the river.

Amazonas, d'ed-sâ-nas, or *d'ed-sân'yâs*,

a vast unexplored prov. in the interior of Brazil.—Also a prov. of Peru. Pop. 44,000.

Ambala, or Umballa, am-bâ'la, a div., dist., and city of British India, Punjab. The div. embraces the dists. of Ambala, Ludhiana, and Simla. Area of the div. 4000 sq. m.; pop. 1,652,723. Pop. of dist. 1,036,498; of city 40,662.

Ambato, am-bâ'tô, a town of Ecuador, S. America, near the foot of Mount Chimborazo. Pop. 8000.

Amberg, am'berg (at the hill), a town in Bavaria, on the Vils. Pop. 11,688.

Amber, ang'bair, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, in the fine valley of the Dore, celebrated for its paper manufactures. Pop. 3690.

Ambleddo, am'bl-side (the settlement of Hamel, or, as some authorities say, the slope of the giant heroes' dwelling), a township and town of Westmoreland, England, near Lake Windermere. Pop. 1968.

Amboyna, am-boynâ (surrounded by water), one of the Molucca or Spice Islands, in the Indian Archipelago, to the S.W. of Ceram; it belongs to the Dutch, and is famous for cloves. Pop., with Banda, 253,608.—The chief town is of the same name. Pop. 13,000.

Ameland, d'm-ênt, an island of the Netherlands, to the N. of Friesland. Pop. 2056.

America, d'm-er'î-kâ (named after the Florentine adventurer Amerigo Vespucci), one of the great divisions of the globe, and, with the exception of Asia, the largest. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, W. by the North and South Pacific Ocean, S. by the Southern Ocean, and E. by the North and South Atlantic Ocean. Its area, including islands, is estimated at nearly 16,000,000 sq. m., and its pop. at 94,234,000. Its length from Grant Land in the N. to Cape Horn in the S. is about 10,000 m., and its average breadth 3000 m. This vast continent consists of two great peninsulas and a central part, named respectively North, South, and Central America.—It has been contended that North America was known to the Northmen in the 11th century. They are asserted to have been in the habit of sending vessels to Baffin Bay and Lancaster Sound for the purpose of fishing. But, be that as it may, there is no doubt whatever that till the close of the 15th century the discovery of America was unknown to southern and western Europe. On the 3d of August 1492, Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, in the service of Spain, sailed in quest of a western passage to India, and on the 12th October arrived at San Salvador, one of the Bahama Islands. In his second, third, and fourth voyages, he made many important discoveries: first touching the American continent on the 1st August 1498, near the mouth of the Orinoco. In 1497 and 1498, John and Sebastian Cabot, employed

by Henry VII. of England, discovered Newfoundland, and traversed a large extent of coast. These discoveries excited the most eager curiosity in Europe. The vast regions which they opened up seemed to exceed any of the great continents hitherto known; while the unusual aspects of nature led the beholders to regard it as a New World, which had risen but recently under the Creator's hand. Forests of unknown trees, surpassing in extent and magnificence all that had been seen before; vast mountain-ranges, with a single exception the loftiest on the globe, rivers which rolled to the ocean with the majesty of seas,—these were the sublime features of this Western World. Its animals differed no less from those with which Europeans were familiar, and it appeared to be inhabited by a peculiar race of human beings. Its soil teemed with the choicest productions; and mines of the precious metals offered the tempting prospect of immediate and incalculable wealth. The maritime nations of Europe were not slow to take possession of these wondrous regions. In 1521, the celebrated Fernando Cortes conquered Mexico, whence the authority of the Spanish monarch was quickly extended over a great portion of the southern continent. In 1535, the French explored the shores of the Gulf of St Lawrence; and in 1584, the unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh, by founding a settlement in Virginia, took the first step in the planting of the great British colonies which now form the United States of North America.

America, Central, consists, geographically, of the long, narrow, and irregular strip from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at the S. of the Gulf of Mexico, to the narrowest part of the Isthmus of Panama; politically it may be considered to embrace the country between Mexico and Colombia or New Granada, extending from 93° 30' to 81° 30' W. long. It is about 900 m. in length, with a breadth of from 70 to 250 m.; an area estimated at 188,379 sq. m., with a pop. of 2,759,000. The mountains of Central America are in three distinct groups, viz., the Honduras and Nicaragua group, the Costa Rica group, and the group of Guatemala. The latter has more active volcanoes than any other country of equal area, except Java. Of these, the Volcan de Agua, so called from emitting torrents of water and stones instead of fire, is said to be 15,000 ft. in elevation. The centre of the country consists of a high table-land, averaging about 5000 ft. above the sea, with a comparatively temperate climate; but the coast region, especially the eastern, is low, hot, and unhealthy. Earthquakes are very frequent, and in consequence the towns generally consist of buildings only one story high. The soil is extremely fertile, yielding abundantly all the productions both of tropical and temperate climates; the staples of the country

are indigo, cochineal, sarsaparilla, hides, mahogany, dye-woods, sugar, cotton, cocoa, and Peruvian balsam. There are rich and productive mines of the precious metals, with copper, iron, lead, nickel, zinc, antimony, etc., and the pearl-oyster is found on the coast. Central America became independent in 1821, and was subsequently incorporated with Mexico; but in 1823 it was formed into a separate confederation. This was finally dissolved in 1847, and since that date the states of Guatemala, St Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, have been independent republics. The Mosquito Territory extends along the west of the Caribbean Sea, and now belongs to Nicaragua. The governments of the Central American republics are modelled on that of the United States, and consist of a president, senate, and house of representatives. The established religion is the Roman-catholic, but complete toleration exists. Central America presents in many places very extensive and interesting ruins, proving the occupation of the country by a people far advanced in civilisation and the arts long before it was conquered by the Spaniards. [*See Guatemala, Nicaragua, etc.*]

America, North, extends from about 15° to about 83° N. (including the islands of the Arctic Ocean), and from 55° to 168° W. Its length from N. to S. is about 5600 m.; its breadth about 3000 m.; its area 8,800,000 sq. m. Its pop. is estimated at upwards of 68,400,000. Nearly three-fourths of it are in the N. temperate zone; the remainder being about equally divided between the N. frigid and torrid zones. It is broad and expanded towards the N. (approaching Asia within 48 miles at Behring Strait), and narrows towards the S. Its N. coast is broken by the Gulf of Boothia, Coronation Gulf, Franklin Bay, Liverpool Bay, etc.; its W. coast is indented by Kotzebue Sound, Norton Sound, Bristol Bay, Cook Inlet, and Gulf of California; its E. coast by the Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay, the Bay of Fundy, and the Gulf of St Lawrence. The Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay are the only considerable inlets of the ocean. There are three chief mountain-ranges—the West Coast Range, extending from the extremity of the peninsula of Alaska to California near the shores; the range of the Rocky Mountains continued in the Mountains of Mexico and Central America; and the Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains near the E. coast. The W. is mostly an elevated table-land; the plains are the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, and Hudson Bay, the basins of the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, and the line of the north-western lakes. From Great Bear Lake, on the arctic circle, S.E. to Lake Ontario, there is a remarkable series of fresh-water lakes, between the last two of which are the magnificent Falls of Niagara. This great continent is watered by many

important rivers, among which may be enumerated the Great Fish River, Coppermine, Mackenzie, Yukon, Simpson, Fraser, Saskatchewan, Red River, St Lawrence, Missouri, Mississippi, Rio Grande del Norte, and the Rio Colorado.—The climate, as a matter of course, varies very much, being extremely severe in the N., characterised by cold winters and hot summers in the middle regions, and delightful on the elevated table-lands of the S. Except in the extreme N., where the intense and long-continued cold causes sterility, the soil is fertile; there are extensive primitive forests, and rich alluvial plains, with large rivers navigable far inland, forming altogether a vast region more admirably adapted for agriculture and commerce than perhaps any other portion of the world of like extent.—North America is divided into four political organisations, viz., Greenland or Danish America, an island in the N.E. corner; British America, occupying all the territory N. of the great lakes and of 48° of N. lat., and E. of 140° W. long.; the United States, occupying the whole breadth of the continent from the British possessions on the N. to Mexico on the S., also the N.W. corner purchased from Russia in 1867; and Mexico, lying between 15° 30' and 32° N. lat., and between the Pacific on the W. and the Gulf of Mexico on the E.—At the time of its discovery, North America was inhabited by various native tribes and nations; some of whom, as the Mexicans and Tlascalans, had attained a considerable degree of civilisation, while others, still known as Indians, existed in the state of savages. At present, the number of these rude tribes scattered over the continent is rapidly diminishing. In the extreme north are found the dwarfish tribes of the Esquimaux, apparently a kindred race with the Samolodes of Asia and the Laplanders of Europe.—The prevailing religion of North America is the Christian; Protestantism, under various forms, predominates in the United States; and Roman-catholicism in Mexico, and among the French of Canada. [See Arctic Regions, Greenland, Canada, United States, Mexico, etc.]

America, South, extends from 11° 30' N. to 56° S. lat. and from 35° to 83° W. long. It is nearly 5000 m. in length from N. to S., and its greatest breadth is 3230 m. The area is computed at 6,500,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 28,075,000. In no part of the world are the features of nature bolder or more marked than in S. America. Its mountains, rivers, and plains, are on a scale of unusual magnificence. The gigantic Andes are the longest unbroken range of lofty summits on the globe. They extend about 4400 m. from the Strait of Magellan to the Isthmus of Panama, and rise far above the region of perpetual snow, enclosing table-lands whose general elevation is 6000 ft. above the level of the ocean.

Cotopaxi, one of the loftiest, and the most dreaded, of all the volcanoes of the Andes, is described by Humboldt as a perfect cone, covered to an enormous depth with snow, which shines with a dazzling splendour at sunset. Chimborazo, whose summit is 21,440 ft. above the level of the sea, was at one time supposed to be the loftiest of the Andes; but it is now known to be lower than the peaks of Aconcagua (23,910), Sahama (22,350), Paríacota (22,080), Guila-teiri (21,990), and Pomarape (21,700). The mountains and table-lands of Tibet may surpass those of S. America; but its streams are unrivalled. The Amazon, Marañon, or Orellana, which is navigable for above 2000 m., rolls eastward through a space of about 4000 m., expanding, before it reaches the Atlantic, under the equator, into an estuary 150 m. wide. Next to it in magnitude is the La Plata, which, at Buenos Ayres, 200 m. from its mouth, is about 80 m. broad; and, after a southerly course of nearly 2350 m., pours its waters into the Atlantic by a magnificent estuary, 150 m. wide. The Orinoco, a much smaller stream, enters the Atlantic to the south of Trinidad, by about fifty channels, after a course of 1480 m. It is navigable for about 1000 m. from its mouth, and in the beginning of its course forms a remarkable communication by the Casiquari with the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon.—In S. America the climate varies with the elevation no less than with the latitude. Under the equator the lower limit of perpetual snow is at the height of 15,800 ft. The vegetable productions of different regions of the globe are found in regular succession, as the traveller ascends from the level of the ocean to the summit of the Andes. The continent is rich in gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead, while diamonds and precious stones abound, especially in Brazil.—The political divisions of S. America are—Colombia or New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Guiana, Brasil, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Chili, and Patagonia. The districts in the N. and W. of the continent are subject to disturbance from earthquakes, which have proved very disastrous on several occasions.—The magnificent rivers, fertile soil, and manifold internal resources of S. America would appear to mark it out as capable of sustaining a vast population. Under the thralldom of the old governments of Spain and Portugal, the colonists seemed scarcely aware of the advantages of their situation; and since they succeeded in establishing free governments, endless and violent contests among themselves have prevented them from making much progress. [See the respective notices of the political divisions named above.]

Amarzfoort, *d'mere-fort*, a town of the

Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, with considerable manufactures. Pop. 13,500.

Amerham, *am'er-sham*, a pa. and town of England, co. Bucks, near the river Colne. The poet Waller was a native of this pa. Pop. 3259.

Amesbury, *aim's-ber-e*, a pa. and town of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon. Near it is Stonehenge. Addison was born at Milston, near Amesbury, in 1673. Pop. of pa. 1169.

Amhara, *am-ad'rd* (the high lands), a state of Abyssinia, to the W. of the Taccaze. It includes Gondar and Lake Dembea, and is crossed by ranges of lofty mountains.

Amherst, *am'ers-t*, a dist. and seaport town within the div. of Tenasserim, British Burmah, on the Gulf of Martaban. Area of dist. 15,308 sq. m.; pop. 239,940.

Amherst, formerly known as Fort Lawrence, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, cap. of Cumberland co., situated on an arm of Cumberland Bay. Pop. 3000.

Amherst, a town of Victoria, Australia, co. Talbot. Pop. 2378.

Amherstburg, *am'ers-boorg* (named after Lord Amherst, who captured Montreal in 1760), a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, co. Essex, on the Detroit River, 5 m. above its junction with Lake Erie. Pop. 1936.

Amiens, *am-e-ens*, Fr. pron. *am-e-ang'* (corr. from *L. ambienibus aguis*, surrounded by water), anc. *Samara brius* (on the brink of the Samara or Somme), a city of France, cap. of the dep. Somme, with considerable manufactures. Its cathedral is a noble edifice, founded in 1220, and not completed till 1268. Pop. 56,437.

Amirante Islands, *am-e-rân'id* (admiral's islands), a group of 11 low inhabited isles in the Indian Ocean, S.W. of the Seychelles, belonging to Great Britain.

Amiwoh, *am'looh*, a seaport town of Wales, co. Anglesea, with a harbour excavated from the slate rock, capable of containing 30 vessels of 800 tons. Pop. 2663.

Amol, *am-ol'*, a city of Persia, on the Herus, near the Caspian. Pop. in winter, when it is greatest, estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000.

Amoo Daria, *am-oo' dâ-râ'd*, a prov. of Russian Central Asia, formed from the territory ceded by the Khan of Khiva in 1873. Pop. 300,000.

Amoo Daria or **Oxus**, a large river of Central Asia, issues from Lake Sî-i-kol, N. of the Hindu-Kush, and, flowing through Bokhara and Khiva, falls into the Sea of Aral after a course of 1300 m.

Amoor or **Amur**, *am-oor'* (great river or great water), or *Saghalien*, *edh-ad'-em*, a large river of E. Asia, which has its source on the borders of Siberia, divides Mongolia and Manchouria from Asiatic Russia, and, after a course of 2641 m., falls into the Amoor Gulf.

Amoor, or **Amur**, a prov. of E. Asia, belonging to Russia, comprising the country N. of the Amoor River and S. of the Yablanoi Mountains. Pop. 50,000. *Blagoveschensk* is the chief town.

Amorgo, *am-ôr-go*, an island in the Greek Archipelago, the most eastern of the Cyclades. Produces good oil. The chief town is of the same name, and is situated on the N.E. shore. Pop. 2198.

Amoy, *am-oi'* (corr. of the Chinese word *Haamun*, pronounced by the natives *Ha-moy*), a seaport of China, situated on an island on the coast of Fo-ki-en, with an excellent harbour. It is a great emporium of the trade with the Indian Archipelago. Pop. 800,000.

Ampthill, *am'p-hill*, a pa. and town of England, co. Bedford. Pop. of town, 2290.

Amraoti, or **Comrawatiee**, *am-râ-woo'-te*, or *oom-râ-wu'-tee*, a dist. and city of Berar, India. Pop. of dist. 407,378; of city, 23,410.

Amritsar, *am-rî'-sar* (corr. from *Amrita Saras*, the pool of immortality), a div., dist., and city of British India, Punjab. Area of div. 5347 sq. m.; of dist. 2038 sq. m. Pop. of div. 2,745,990; of dist. 1,053,514. The city is situated 36 m. E. from Lahore. It is the holy city of the Sikhs, and is the centre of a considerable trade. Pop. 135,813.

Amstel, *am'stel*, a small river of N. Holland, flows through the city of Amsterdam, and joins the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Y, pron. *eye*.

Amsterdam, *am'ster-dam*, formerly **Ameldamme** (the dike or dam of the Amstel), a great commercial city, cap. of the prov. of N. Holland and of the kingdom of the Netherlands, situated at the confluence of the Amstel with the Y, an arm of the Zuyder Zee. It is built in a marsh, upon piles, and has a harbour capable of containing 1000 vessels. The streets are spacious, and the city is intersected by numerous canals, spanned by bridges, and ornamented with fine trees. Pop. 255,300.

Amsterdam, New, a seaport town of British Guiana, S. America, near the mouth of the Berbice, originally founded by the Dutch. Pop. 5437.

Amudary, *am-ud-âr'*, a river of N.E. Asia, Siberia; it falls into a gulf of the same name, near Behring Strait.

Anagni, *an-â'-yâ*, a town of Italy, prov. Rome. Pop. 8330.

Anah, *an'-â*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, eyalet of Bagdad, situated on the Euphrates. Pop. 7500.

Anahuac, *an-â-ud'* (near the water), the name of the great central plateau of Mexico.

Anam, or **Annam**, Empire of, *an-am'* (the peace of the south), called also **Cochin-China**, a country of S.E. Asia, bounded on the N. by China, E. and S. by the Gulf of Tonquin, Chinese Sea, Cambodia, and Lower Cochin-China, W. by Laos and Siam. It lies between 10° 47' and

23° N. lat., and 103° and 106° E. long., and is about 960 m. in length, with a breadth varying from about 80 to 300 m. Its area has been variously computed at from 98,000 to 140,000 sq. m., with a pop. of about 21,000,000. This country seems to have been more than once conquered and then abandoned by the Chinese. About the middle of last century, Tonquin, Cochîn-China, and Cambodia, formed separate kingdoms; Cochîn-China being tributary to Tonquin. In 1774, a revolution was brought about in the last-named country by the Tayons, three brothers of low rank, who dethroned the young king Caung Shang, and drove him from his capital. But the latter, aided by Bishop Adran, a French missionary, and other Europeans, succeeded, after various adventures, in recovering the throne of Cochîn-China about 1790; and, having subsequently subdued Tonquin and Cambodia, established the empire of Anam. A treaty, however, was entered into with the French in 1863, by which Cambodia was again rendered an independent kingdom, and Lower Cochîn-China erected into a French colony, the cap. of which is called Saigon. The N. and S. extremities of the empire consist chiefly of low alluvial tracts, little elevated above the level of the sea; the central portion, or Cochîn-China, is generally mountainous, with here and there valleys of considerable fertility; great part of the coast is rocky and barren. The country is everywhere covered with extensive forests. The chief products are rice, sugar, spices, silk, teak, ivory, edible birds' nests, pearls, gum-resin, gamboge, and gutta percha. Agricultural labour is almost wholly performed by the women, and is in a very neglected state. Tobacco is very generally grown. Tonquin is the only part of the empire known to be rich in metals; it produces large quantities of gold, silver, copper, and iron; the mines are worked by Chinese. The people of Tonquin and Cochîn-China are similar in person, manners, and religion, to those of China; but there is a savage dark race, called the *Moi*, inhabiting the mountains of the interior, who are believed to be the original natives of the country. The *Loi*, another mountain race, are a strong and well-formed people, with reddish complexions. Generally speaking, the Anamese are of short stature, but muscular, with round face and olive complexion. They excel in shipbuilding, their vessels exhibiting considerable taste and skill in construction; but they are mostly dependent on China for manufactured articles, and great part of the internal traffic is carried on by settlers from that country. There is a considerable trade, chiefly with Canton and Singapore. The government of Anam is a hereditary despotism, not unlike that of China. The army is estimated at 50,000 men, who in some measure imitate Euro-

pean dress and discipline, which were introduced by the French at the close of the 18th century. The navy comprises numerous galleys, gunboats, and other vessels. [See Cambodia, Saigon, etc.]

Anapa, *ân-â-pâ*, a maritime fortress of Russia, on the Circassian shore of the Black Sea, about 50 m. S.E. from Enikalé. Pop. 3000.

Anata, *ân-â-id*, anc. *Anathoth*, a vil. of Palestine, near Jerusalem, memorable as the birthplace and residence of the prophet Jeremiah.

Anatolia, *ân-â-tô-î-d* (the country of the rising sun), the name sometimes given to the whole of Asia Minor, but which properly belongs only to the W. part.

Anacocho, *ân-kich-ô*, a prov. of Peru. Area 17,406 sq. m.; pop. 317,000.

Anacoste, *ân-kô-s-tê*, a town of the Argentine Republic, prov. Catamarca. Pop. 5000.

Ancoaster, *ân-kas-ter*, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Lincoln. Pop. 646.

Ancholme, *ân-kôm*, a river of England, rises in Lincolnshire, and joins the Humber about 3 m. W. from Barton.

Ancona, *ân-kô-nd* (the place at the corner), a prov. and strong seaport town of Central Italy, on the Adriatic. Pop. of prov. 363,349; of town 28,081.

Anorum, *ân-ôr-um* (on the crook or bend of the water of Ale or Aine), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Teviot. Pop. of pa. 1891; of vil. 412.

Anoud, Gulf of, *ân-kood*, between the mainland of S. America and the isle of Chiloe.

Andalusia, *ân-dâ-lô-ô-shê-d*, Sp. pron. *ân-dâ-lô-ô-thê-d* (supposed to have been originally *Vandalusia*, the country of the Vandals, or derived from the Moorish term *Andaloch*, "land of the west"), one of the old divisions of Spain.

Andaman Islands, *ân-dâ-man'* (said to mean "island of gold"), a group of four large and several small islands in the S.E. of the Bay of Bengal. They are mountainous, and abound in wood. The Indian Government has established a penal settlement here. Pop. 9630.

Andenne, *âng-dên'*, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, on the rt. b. of the Meuse. Pop. 6870.

Andes, *ân-dêz*, or Cordilleras, *kôr-dî-lô-ras*. See America, South.

Andkhui, *ând-kô-ô'*, or **Andkhu**, *ând-kô-ô'*, a dist. of Afghan Turkestan, to the N.W. of Balkh.

Andorra, *ân-dôr-â* (from the Ar. *Aldarra*, a place thick with trees), the territory of a little republic on the S. side of the Pyrenees, adjoining the Spanish prov. of Lerida and the French dep. of Arlège; it stretches about 36 m. from N. to S., and about 80 m. from E. to W. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture and mining. Pop. about 12,000.—The cap. is also named *Andorra*. Pop. 2900.

Andover, *an'dô-ver* (the ferry of the river Anton), an anc. market-town of England, co. Hants, on the Anton. Pop. 5744.

Andover, a town in Massachusetts, U.S., co. Essex, on the Merrimac. Its first settlers came from Andover in England in 1643. Pop. 4873.

Andria, *an'drî-d*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, 6 m. S. of Barietta. Pop. 54,084.

Andros, *an'drô-s*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, S. of Eubœa. Pop. 19,674.—Chief town, *Andros*, on the E. coast. Pop. 1674.

Andros, one of the Bahama Islands. Pop. 1366.

Andujar, *an-doo-hâr*, a fine old town of Spain, prov. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir, with manufs. of pottery. Pop. 15,866.

Anegada, *â-nê-gâ-dâ*. See Virgin Isles.

Angara, *ang-gâ-râ*, a river of Siberia, the leading branch of the Yenisei, flows through Lake Balkal.

Angerap, *an'gher-ap*, a river of Prussia; joins the Inster at Insterburg, to form the Pregel.

Angermann, *ang'er-mân*, a navigable river of Sweden, rises in Nordland, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia.

Angermünde, *ang'er-mur'de*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on a lake of the same name. Pop. 6615.

Angers, *ang-shê* (named from the *Andecavi*, a Celtic tribe, whose cap. it was), a fortified town of France, cap. of the dep. Maine-et-Loire, near the junction of the Sarthe and Mayenne. Pop. 48,086.

Anglesey, or *Anglesea*, *ang-gl-se* (the island of the Angles or English), the *Mona* of the Romans, an island and co. of Wales, joined to the mainland by the Menai Suspension Bridge and the Britannia Tubular Bridge. It possesses rich mines of copper and lead, and is noted as an ancient seat of the Druids. Pop. 51,040.

Anglesey, an island co. of Victoria, Australia.

Angola, *an-go'ld*, a state of Lower Guinea, W. Africa, having Congo on the N., and Benguela on the S. It is partly subject to Portugal, and has a large traffic in ivory. The climate is comparatively salubrious. Pop. 350,000.—Chief town, *S. Paul de Loanda*.

Angora, *an-go'rd*, anc. *Asceps*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the vilayet of the same name. The shawls manufactured from the wool of the Angora goat rival those of Cashmere. Pop. 38,138.

Angornou, *an-gor-noo'*, a town of Bornou, Central Africa, N. of the equator; it is a large trading centre. Pop. 30,000.

Angostura, *an-goo-toe'rd* (the place on the narrow strait), also called *Ciudad Bolívar*, the *co-ddê bo-to-êdê* (the town of Bolívar), a town of Venezuela, on the rt. b. of the Orinoco, 240 m. from its mouth. Pop. 8000.

Angoulême, *ang-goo-lain'*, a town of France, cap. of dep. Charente, in a beautiful valley, through which flows the Charente. It is celebrated for its paper manufactures. Pop. 23,310.

Angoy, *an-poi'*, a territory of Lower Guinea, W. Africa, bounded by the Congo on the S. and the Atlantic on the W.

Angra, *ang-grd'* (a bay or port), a seaport town belonging to Portugal, on the S. side of Terceira, one of the Azores, of which it is the chief town. Pop. of dist. 73,453.

Angrî, *an'gre*, a town of Italy, prov. Salerno. Pop. 7264.

Anguilla, *an-ghœe'gd'* (eel-shaped island), one of the West India Islands, belonging to Britain. The climate is very healthy. Area 35 sq. m.; pop. 2600.

Anhalt, *an'hâl'*, a duchy of Central Germany, almost surrounded by Prussian Saxony. The territory is mostly level, fertile, and well cultivated. Area 1020 sq. m. Pop. 213,565.

Anholt, *an'hôlt*, an island of Denmark, in the Kattegat, with a lighthouse 123 ft. high. Pop. 146.

Anjar, *an-jâr'*, a dist. and fortified town of Kutch, India.

Anjer, *an-jer*, a seaport town of the Dutch East Indian island of Java, in the Strait of Sunda.

Anjou, *ang'shoo*, an old prov. of France.

Anklam, or *Anclam*, *an'klam*, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Peene. Pop. 11,847.

Ankobar, *an-ko-bar*, the cap. of the state of Shoa, in Abyssinia, finely situated on two wooded hills. Pop. 12,000.

Annaberg, *an-nâ-bêrg*, a mining town of Saxony, 30 m. S. of Chemnitz. Pop. 11,725.

Annagh, *an-nâ'* (a marsh), two islands of Ireland, co. Mayo.—Also three pas. of Ireland, in co. Cavan, Kerry, and Mayo.

Annaghdown, *an-nâ-down* (the fortress in the marsh), a pa. of Ireland, co. Galway. Pop. 3739.

Annahilt, *an-nâ-hîlt'* (the marsh of the doe), a pa. of Ireland, co. Down. Pop. 2416.

Annamalai, *an-â-mal-â'*, a town of British India, Madras Presidency, Coimbatore dist. Pop. 22,328.

Annan, *an'nan* (slow-flowing), a river of Scotland, which rises on the borders of Peeblesshire, and flows through Dumfriesshire into the Solway Firth.

Annan, a pa. and royal burgh of Scotland, co. Dumfries, at the mouth of the Annan. Pop. of pa. 5340; of town 8177.

Annapdale, *an-nan-dale'* (the valley of the Annan), a dist. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, about 30 m. in length, and from 15 to 18 m. in breadth.

Annapolis, *an-nap'po-lis* (city of Anne, so named by the British in honour of Queen Anne, because ceded to them during her reign), a co. and seaport town of Nova Scotia, on the Bay of Fundy. Pop. of co. 18,121; of town 800.—The river *Annapolis*

is one of the best salmon-fishing streams in Nova Scotia.

Annapolis, the cap. of Maryland, U.S., 23 m. S.S.E. of Baltimore. Pop. 5744.

Ann Arbor, *an-dor*, a city of Michigan, U.S., co. Washtenaw, on the Huron. It is the seat of the University of Michigan. Pop. 7363.

Annbank, *an-bank*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. 1151.

Anney, *an-ey*, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Haute-Savoie, 23 m. S. of Geneva. Pop. 9066.

Annesley Bay, *an-ne-se-le* or *ans-le*, an inlet of the Red Sea, southward of Massowah.

Anno Bom, or Annobon, *an-o-bong*, a small island in the Gulf of Guinea, W. coast of Africa, belonging to Spain. It was discovered by the Portuguese on the 1st Jan. 1478, and named by them "Dia de Anno Bom," i.e., "New year's day." Pop. 3000.

Annonay, *an-o-nay*, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Ardèche. The brothers Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, inventors of the balloon, were natives of this place. Pop. 18,340.

Ansbach or Ansbach, *an-sach* or *an-sah* (at the stream), a walled town in Bavaria, on the Lower Rezat. Pop. 18,398.

Anstruther, Master and Wester, commonly pron. *an-ster* (supposed to be derived from a Gaelic word signifying a low marshy place, but other authorities say the name means the champions' town), two contiguous par. and royal burghs on the S.E. coast of Fife, Scotland. The Rev. Dr Thomas Chalmers was born in Easter Anstruther in 1780. Pop. of Easter Anstruther pa. 1169, of town (part of which is in the pa. of Kiltrenny) 1269; Wester Anstruther pa. 646, town 484.

Antananarivo, *an-tan-na-ré-vo* (city of a thousand towns), the cap. of Madagascar, situated on a steep hill. Pop. 90,000.

Antarctica, *an-tark-tik-a*, the lands in or near the antarctic circle, the principal of which are *Enderby Land*, *Sabrine Land*, and *Adelle Land*, just N. of the antarctic circle, in the Eastern Hemisphere; *Victoria Land* (with the volcanic *Mount Erebus*, 12,100 ft. high, and *Mount Terror*, 10,900 ft. high), S. of New Zealand, in 70° to 79° S. lat.; *South Shetland Islands* and *South Orkney Islands*, S. of the Falkland Islands, between the antarctic circle and 60° S. lat. To these may be added *Sandwich Land* and the *Island of South Georgia*. Little is known of these regions except that they resemble the polar regions of the north, and are cold, inhospitable, and barren.

Antarctic Ocean, *an-tark-tik*, the name given to the expanse of water around the south pole.

Antequera, *an-te-ké-ra*, an anc. city of Spain, prov. Malaga. Pop. 37,201.

Antibes, *ang-teeb*, a town of France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes. Pop. 5738.

Antioch, *an-to-ke-ye*, a barren island in the mouth of the river St Lawrence,

British North America, 126 m. in length by 80 m. in breadth.

Antigua, *an-te-ga*, one of the Leeward group of the British West India Islands, about 30 m. long, and nearly of the same breadth. The staple articles of export are sugar, molasses, and rum. This island was discovered in 1483 by Columbus, who is said to have named it after a church in Seville, Santa Maria la Antigua. Area 183 sq. m.; pop. 35,422.—*St John* is the cap.

Antilles, Greater and Lesser, *an-tee-l'*. See West India Islands.

Antioch, *an-te-ok*, a city of Syria, on the Orontes, celebrated in ancient history as the cap. of the Syrian monarchs, and one of the largest and most magnificent cities in the East. Here the followers of our Saviour were first called Christians. P. 18,000.—Antioch has severely suffered from earthquakes; one of which, on 24 April 1872, destroyed more than a third of the city.

Antiparos, *an-tip-d'-ros*, a small island of the Cyclades, in the Grecian Archipelago, between Paros and Siphanto. Pop. 600.

Antivari, *an-te-va-ri*, a seaport town of Montenegro, on the Adriatic. P. about 6000.

Anton, *an-tun*, or Teest, a river of England, co. Hants; flows into Southampton Water, 4 m. W. of Southampton.

Antrim, *an-trim*, a maritime co. in the extreme N.E. part of Ireland. The river Lagan separates it from Down, and the Bann from Londonderry; on the N. is the Atlantic and on the E. the North Channel. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 56 m.; its greatest breadth from E. to W., 304 m. Area 1164 sq. m.; pop. 404,015. Near the coast the surface is elevated, declining towards the S.W., where much of the soil is boggy. In the hilly region iron ore is found in considerable quantities. The principal bays are *Belfast Lough* and *Larne Lough*. In the S.W. is the extensive lake called *Lough Neagh*, the water of which is remarkable for its petrifying quality. The chief industry of Antrim is the manufacturing of linen and cotton. The county town is *Belfast*, on *Belfast Lough*. The famous *Giant's Causeway*, one of the most perfect specimens of columnar basalt in Europe, is on the N. coast.

Antrim (the ford at the alder trees), a pa. and town in the above co., at the N.E. extremity of *Lough Neagh*. Pop. of pa. 4344; of town 2006.

Antwerp, *an-twerp* (on the wharf), Fr. *Anvers*, a northern prov. and city of Belgium, bounded on the W. by the Schelde. Area of prov. 1123 sq. m.; pop. 581,146.—The city is situated on the Schelde, and has extensive docks and a large trade. Here Vanduyck the painter was born in 1599. The paintings of Rubens adorn the cathedral, which is one of the finest Gothic edifices in Europe. It is 500 ft. in length, 250 in breadth, and has a beautiful spire 366 ft. high. Pop. 148,514.

Anwoth, *an'wuth* (corr. of *Anonwath*, the course or channel of the river), a pa. of Scotland, stewardry of Kirkcudbright. Pop. 837.

Aosta, *d-os'tâ*, anc. *Augusta Prætorin*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, on the Dora Baltea, an affluent of the Po. Pop. 6151.

Apatin, *d-pâ-teen'*, a town of Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, 126 m. S. of Pesth. Pop. 11,047.

Apeldoorn, *d'pel-doorn*, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, 17 m. N. of Arnheim. Pop. 12,000.

Apennines, *ap'en-nines* (from *pem*, a head, or mountain height), a chain of mountains extending from the Alps near Nice, in France, through the entire extent of the Italian peninsula. As a whole, they rise from N. to S., culminating in Monte Corno, 9698 ft. high.

Apolda, *d-apol'dâ*, a town of Saxo-Weimar, Central Germany, noted for its mineral springs. Pop. 12,427.

Apollo Bay, *d-pô'lo*, an inlet of Bass Strait, Victoria, Australia.

Appalachian Bay, *a-pâ-litch'e*, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, coast of Florida, U.S.

Appalachian Mountains, *a-pâ-litch'e-as*, a name given by the French (from the river Appalachicola) to the vast system of elevations in North America, otherwise known as the *Alleghany Mountains*.

Appalachicola, *a-pâ-litch-e-hô'ld*, a river of Florida, U.S.; falls into St. George Sound, Gulf of Mexico.

Appenzell, *ap-pen-zeel'* (corr. of *Abbas-cella*, abbot's church), a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, subdivided into the *Outer Rhodes*, pop. 48,879, and *Inner Rhodes*, pop. 11,907. The cap. of Inner Rhodes is also named *Appenzell*; it is situated on the Sitter, a tributary of the Rhine. Pop. 3686.

Appin, *ap'pîn* (corr. of *Abb'fcon*, abbot's land), with Lismore, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 3635.

Appleby, *ap'pl-be* (the town of apple-trees, or as some authorities say, the church town), the county town of Westmoreland, England, on the Eden. Pop. 1969.

Applecross, *ap-pl-kross'* (in Gaelic called *Comarrick*, a place of safety), an extensive maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Ross. Pop. 2470.

Applegarth, *ap-pl-gârth'*, and **Sibbald-bie**, *sib-bâld-be*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Annan. Applegarth means "the apple inclosure," and Sibbald-bie, "the dwelling of Sibbald." Pop. 902.

Appolonia, *ap-pô-lô-ne-d*, a British settlement on the coast of Guinea, W. Africa, the most westerly part of the Gold Coast territory. Pop. about 80,000.

Apulia, *d-pû'le-d*, or **Fuglia**, *poô'ya* (from *Apulus*, a former king of the country), a compartment of the Kingdom of Italy, embracing the provs. Bari, Foggia, and Lecce. Pop. 1,480,992.

Apure, *d-poor'a*, a river of Venezuela, one of the tributaries of the Orinoco.—Also a state of Venezuela. Pop. 18,635.

Apurimac, *d-poor'e-mdk*, a river of S. America, rises in the Andes of Peru, and flows into the Ucay, one of the head streams of the Amazon.—Also a dep. of Peru. Pop. 119,248.

Aquambo, *d-kodm'bo*, a country in the interior of the Gold Coast, W. Africa, part of which is under British protection.

Aquapim, *d-kod-pim'*, a country of considerable extent in the interior of the Gold Coast, W. Africa.

Aquila, *d'kwel-d*, a town of S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of that name, on the Pescara, near Monte Corno. Pop. 13,513.—The prov. has a pop. of 333,784.

Arabat, *d-râ-bâr'*, a fortress on the N. shore of the Crimea. It gives name to a bay in the Sea of Azof, and to the remarkable strip or tongue of land which divides the Sea of Azof from the Siwash or Putrid Sea.

Arabia, *d-râ'bô-d* (from *arabah*, a barren place or wilderness), an extensive country in the S.W. of Asia, bounded on the N. by Asiatic Turkey; E. by the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman; S. by the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden; and W. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Buez. It lies between 12° 40' and 34° N. lat., and 32° 30' and 60° E. long. It extends about 1800 m. from N. to S., and 1800 m. from E. to W. The area is estimated at 963,104 sq. m., and the pop. at 3,700,000, but very little is known of the interior of the country. By the ancients Arabia was divided into three unequal portions—*Arabia Petraea*, on the N. of the Red Sea; *Arabia Felix*, or the Happy, in the S.W.; and *Arabia Deserta* comprising the central and eastern parts. This partition, however, is unknown to the Arabians themselves, and the usual interpretation of *Arabia Petraea* by *Stony Arabia* is founded on a mistake. It derived its name from the now deserted town of Petra, and not because the district was more stony than the rest of Arabia. By the moderns the country is partitioned into six districts, viz., Hedjas, Yemen, El-Ham, Nejd, Oman, and Hadramaut. The most remarkable feature of Arabia is the vast extent of sandy deserts which surround its elevated interior, diversified only by a few spots of fertility called *oases* or islands. The districts on the coast are fertile and beautiful, producing the tamarind, the Indian fig, the date-palm, the cotton-shrub, the pomegranate and orange trees, the coffee-shrub, and the amyrin opobalsamum, which yields the celebrated balm of Mecca. Arabia has long been famed for the abundance of its odoriferous plants.—The most noted of the domestic animals are the horse and the camel; the latter is by the natives called emphatically the ship of the desert. Of the wild animals,

the antelope, the wild ass, the wolf, fox, jackal, hyena, and panther, are the most remarkable.—The desert of Arabia is inhabited chiefly by wandering tribes called Bedouins, who dwell in tents, and subsist by their flocks and by the plunder of passing caravans. The Arabians on the coast lead a more settled life, and enjoy the benefits of commerce; the valuable pearl-fisheries of the Persian Gulf are principally in their hands. Yemen is the finest district; it is the native country of the coffee-plant. The provs. Hedjaz and Yemen, on the Red Sea, and El-Hassa, on the Persian Gulf, are portions of the Turkish Empire. The religion of Mohammed, who was born at Mecca A.D. 569, is professed throughout Arabia, as well as generally over the East. His native city, and Medina, which contains his tomb, attract vast crowds of pilgrims. About the middle of the eighteenth century, a sect called the Wahabees sprang up in Arabia, who rejected the divine honours paid to Mohammed, considering him only an inspired prophet, and holding as their peculiar tenet that God alone should be adored. They had at one time overrun nearly all Arabia; but Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt, and his son Ibrahim, drove them from Mecca and Medina, capturing their chief, Abdallah, who was beheaded at Constantinople in 1819. *Riadh*, in the interior, is the capital of the sect, which is still numerous.

Arabian Sea, a branch of the Indian Ocean.

Arad, *Old, ar'od*, a town of Austria-Hungary, on the rt. b. of the Maros, with a great trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 32,735.—**New Arad**, on the opposite b. of the Maros, has a pop. of 4000.

Ararat, *ar-d'âr* (gratitude), a hill in Arabia, near the city of Mecca, a visit to which forms a necessary part of the great Mohammedan pilgrimage.

Ararua Sea, *â-râ-fo'ô-râ*, between the N. of Australia and New Guinea.

Aragon, *ar-d'gon*, an old prov. in the N. E. of Spain, intersected by the Ebro.

Aragons, *ar-d'go'nd*, a town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, near which is the mud volcano of Maccinaba. Pop. 8892.

Araguaya, *ar-d'gui'd*, or **Araguay**, *ar-d'gui'*, a large river of Brazil, rises in the Sierra Sejada, and joins the Tocantins at San Joso. Length 1000 m.

Arahal, *â-râ-hâl'*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, 7 m. from Seville. Pop. 9287.

Arakan, *ar-d'kân'*, a div. of British Burmah, consisting of a strip of country extending 400 m. along the eastern seaboard of the Bay of Bengal. It has an average breadth of 50 m.—Area 24,226 sq. m.; pop. 215,432.—Chief town, *Akyab*.

Arakan, formerly the cap. of the above prov., on a river of the same name, about 40 m. from the sea. Pop. 6500.

Aral, *ar'âl* (sea of islands), an inland sea

or salt-water lake in Asiatic Russia, E. of the Caspian. Its greatest length is about 3000 m.; its breadth varies from 100 to 240 m. It receives two large rivers, the Amoo or Oxus and the Sir Daria or Jaxartes; it is nearly 245 ft. above the level of the Caspian.

Aranjuez, *â-rân-hweâk'*, anc. *Ara Jovis* (the altar of Jove), a town of Spain, prov. Madrid, on the Tagus, with a fine palace and gardens. Pop. 4000.

Ararat, *ar-ar'at* (painful mount, or, according to some authorities, heavy or great mountain), a celebrated mountain of Armenia, Western Asia, S.W. of Erivan, and a few miles S. of the Araxes. It rises majestically from the midst of a great plain, and terminates in two conical peaks, one of which is covered with perpetual ice. This mountain is held in great veneration, from the belief that it is the Mount Ararat of Scripture, on which the ark rested. The loftiest peak is 17,112 ft., and the other about 13,085 ft. above the level of the sea.

Aras, *d'râs*, or **Araxes**, *ar-as'es*, a large river which rises in Armenia, and flowing eastward joins the Kur. It forms the boundary between Russia and Persia.

Araucania, *ar-o-kâ'ne-d*, a territory in the S. part of Chili, S. America. Its length is about 200 m., and its breadth from 90 to 180 m.

Aravalli, or **Aravulli Mountains**, *ar-d'vul'ls* (the hill of strength), a branch of the Vindhya range, Western India, extending for 300 m. in a north-easterly direction through the Rajputana states and the British dists. of Malwara and Ajmir.

Araxas, *â-râ'shas*, a dist. and town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes. Pop. 13,000.

Arbe, *ar'bâ*, the most northerly of the Dalmatian Islands, in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria. Pop. 4000.—The town of the same name on the S. coast of the island has a pop. of 1100.

Arbil, *ar-beel'*, or **Erbil**, *er-beel'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, eyalet of Bagdad. Pop. 8000.

Arbirlot, *ar-ber'lot* (corr. of *Aberlilot*, the anc. name of the pa., which refers to the circumstance that the Elliot here enters the sea), a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 919.

Arbois, *ar'bôis*, a town of France, dep. Jura, famous for its wines. Pop. 4812.

Arbroath, *ar-brôth'* (corr. of *Aberbrothock*, the mouth of the Brothock), a pa. and manufacturing town in Forfarshire, Scotland. Pop. of pa. 2877; of town 20,160.

Arbuthnot, *ar-buth'not* (corr. of *Aberbothnot*, the confluence of the water below the baron's house), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Pop. 224.

Arcadia, *ar-kâ'de-d*, Gr. pron. *ar-kâ'de-d*, a seaport of Greece, on the W. coast of the Morea. Pop. 4000.

Archangel, *ark-ân'el*, Russ. pron. *ark-dag'ghel* (in honour of the archangel St

Michael), a gov. in the N. of Russia, including Nova Zembla. It has extensive fisheries. Area 336,934 sq. m.; pop. 261,112.—The chief town is also called *Archangel*, and is the principal commercial city in the N. of Russia. It is situated about 40 m. from the junction of the Northern Dwina with the White Sea. Pop. 19,936.

Archiblastown, *arch'is-town*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. Knockando. Pop. 333.

Archipelago, *ar-ke-pe-la-go* (the chief sea), a name applied by the ancients to the *Ægean Sea*, or that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Turkey and Greece on the W., and Asia Minor on the E. This sea being studded with islands, the term Archipelago is now understood to mean a sea interspersed with numerous islands.

Aroos de la Frontera, *ar'los dâ la fron-tâ-râ*, a town of Spain, prov. Cadix, on the river Guadalete. This town was called *Aroos* from being built in the form of a bow, and *de la Frontera* from its frontier position. Pop. 15,378.

Aroot, North and South, *ar-kot'*, two contiguous maritime dists. of British India, presidency of Madras. Pop. of North Aroot 2,015,378; of South Aroot 1,755,517.—The city of Aroot is situated on the Falaur, and is the cap. of North Aroot. Pop. 10,958.

Arctic Ocean, *ar'ktis* (named from Gr. *arktos*, a bear, because the constellation the Great Bear is over it), the name given to the expanse of water which extends from lat. 66° 30' N. to the north pole. It communicates with the Atlantic by a wide opening between Greenland and Norway, and by a narrow channel on the W. of Greenland, known in the various parts of its extent as *Davis Strait*, *Baffin Bay*, *Smith Sound*, *Kennedy Channel*, and *Robeson Channel*. Until the Nares Expedition of 1875-76, it was thought that a navigable sea existed beyond the northern outlet of Robeson Channel, and that the land trended polewards. Instead of this being the case, the explorers found the sea covered with broken-up ice of enormous thickness and great age, and the land trending east and west. This frozen sea is said to extend for 1900 m. from the coast of North America to the N. shores of Greenland, and has received the appropriate name of *Palaocrystic Sea*, or *Sea of Ancient Ice*.—The most important of the numerous islands in the Arctic Ocean are *Spitzbergen*, *Nova Zembla*, and *Francis Joseph Land*, to the N. of Europe; the *Liakhov Islands*, or *New Siberia*, and *Wrangell Land*, off the N. coast of Asia; and the great Archipelago to the N. of America, including *Prince Patrick Island*, *Melville Island*, *Banks Land*, *Albert Land*, *Victoria Land*, *Prince of Wales Land*, *North Somerset*, *Baffin Land*, *North Devon*, *North Cornwall*, *Grinnell Land*, *Grant Land*, etc.—Among the names rendered famous in connexion with the exploration of this desolate region may be

mentioned those of Willoughby, Barents, Hudson, Baffin, Behring, Lancaster, Davis, Ross, Parry, Franklin, Back, Richardson, Simpson, Beechey, McClure, Collinson, Belcher, McClintock, Kane, Hall, Hayes, Payer, Nares, and Nordenföld. In 1837 Captain Parry penetrated as far N. as 83° 45' by boat-sledges over the ice-floes N. of Spitzbergen; but on 12th May 1876, Captain Markham, Lieutenant Parr, and eight men of the Nares Expedition, reached the higher latitude of 88° 20' 28" by sledges across the hummock-ridges of the Palaocrystic Sea. To Captain McClure belongs the honour of having set at rest all doubts regarding a North-West Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, he and his crew having, between 1850 and 1853, passed from Behring Strait to Baffin Bay; and Professor Nordenföld's expedition of 1878-79 reached Eastern Asia by coasting along the N. of Europe and Asia, thus establishing the feasibility of the North-East Passage.

Ard, Loch, *ard*, a small lake of Scotland, co. Perth, one of the sources of the river Forth.

Ardabil, *ar-dâ-beer*, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

Ardagh, *ar-dâh* (high field), a pa. of Ireland, co. Longford. Pop. 2384.—There are several other pas. in Ireland of the same name.

Ardehatten, *ard-kar'tan*, and Muckairn, *muk-airn*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Ardehatten means "the height or promontory of Catan," one of St Columba's followers, and Muckairn means "the wild boars' dens." Pop. 1793.

Ardolach, *ard'klâh* (high stony ground), a pa. of Scotland, co. Nairn. Pop. 1197.

Ardèche, *ar-dâish'*, a dep. in the S.E. of France. Area 2110 sq. m.; pop. 354,378.—The river *Ardèche* flows through this dep., and, after a course of 40 m., joins the Rhône. *Ardée*, *ar'des* (corr. of *Ath-Fhirdia*, pron. *â-thir-doe'*, the ford of Ferdia, an Irish chieftain who was slain there), an anc. town in Louth, Ireland, on the Dee. Pop. 2272.

Arden, *ar'den*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. New Monkland. Pop. 333.

Ardennes, Forest of, *ar-den'* (high wooded valleys), a region of heights and forests embracing part of Belgium, Luxembourg, and the N. of France.

Ardennes, a frontier dep. in the N.E. of France. Pop. 326,763.—Cap. *Mézières*.

Ardara, *ar-dar-see'* (the high western promontory), a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, on the Moray Firth. Pop. 1254.

Ardara, *ard-ara'* (the height of the grave), a pa. and vil. of Ireland, co. Kerry. Pop. of pa. 8093; of vil. 192.

Ardglass, *ard-glass'* (the green height), a seaport town and pa. of Ireland, co. Down. Pop. of town 618.

Ardnamurchan, *ard-ad-mur'chen* (the promontory or height of the great sea, or as some authorities say, the height of the

great headland), a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll and Inverness. Pop. 4269.

Ardannurghan, *ar-dan-nur-ghan*, Point of, a cape in Argyllshire, the most westerly point of the mainland of Scotland.— $56^{\circ} 44'$ N. lat., $6^{\circ} 18'$ W. long.

Ardoch, *ar-doh* (high field), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 1819.

Ardrah, *ar-drah*, a town of Dahomey, W. Africa, about 25 m. inland. Pop. 20,000.

Ardriahalg, *ar-driah-eig* (the height full of briars), a vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 1177.

Ardrossan, *ar-dross-an* (high point), a pa. and seaport town of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 7231; of town 3845.

Ardstraw, *ar-dstraw* (the height near the river bolm), a pa. of Ireland, co. Tyrone. Pop. 12,464.

Ardtree, or **Ardree**, *ar-tree* or *ar-tree* (the height of St. Treas, a virgin who lived in the fifth century), a pa. of Ireland, co. Tyrone and Londonderry. Pop. 9142.

Ardwick, *ar-dwit* (the high town), a suburb of Manchester, England. Pop. 28,093.

Aredibo, *ar-d-er-bo*, a town of the Spanish West Indies, on the W. coast of Puerto Rico. Pop. 11,187.

Arendal, *ar-ree-dal* (eagle valley), a seaport of Norway, on the S. coast of Christianand. Pop. 6830.

Arensburg, *ar-ree-boorg*, a seaport town of Russia, on the island of Oesel, Gulf of Finland, resorted to for its mud-baths. Pop. 8266.

Arequipa, *ar-ree-ke-pa*, a dep. in the S. of Peru, extending along the Pacific. Pop. 160,392.—The cap. of the same name, stands at the foot of a volcano 20,320 ft. high, and was ruined by an earthquake in 1863.

Arezzo, *ar-ree-so*, anc. *Arretium*, a city of Central Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, near the Arno. Here Petrarch was born in 1304. Pop. 11,164. The prov. has a pop. of 38,907.

Argentine Republic, *ar-jen-tine*, or **La Plata**, *la pla-ta* (silver), a republic of S. America, extending from 22° to 41° S. lat., and from 54° to 73° W. long. It is bounded on the N. by Bolivia; W. by the Andes, which separate it from Chili; S. by Patagonia; and E. by the South Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay, Brazil, and Paraguay. Some idea may be formed of the extent of this immense territory, from the fact, that the settled portion (nearly one-half) exceeds in size the whole of Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Spain put together. The area is estimated at 838,800 sq. m., and the pop. at 2,000,000. The country has been virtually independent since 1806, but the authority of Spain was not openly set aside until 1810. It is divided into fourteen provs., viz., Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Entre-Rios, Corrientes, Cordova, San Luis, Santiago del

Estero, Tucuman, Mendoza, San Juan, La Rioja, Catamarca, Salta and Oran, and Jujuy. It also embraces the three territories of Gran Chaco, in the N.E.; Misiones, E. of the Alto Paraná; and Pampas Argentinas, in the S. The *pampas*, or grass-covered prairies, form the most characteristic feature of La Plata. West of the Paraná River these stretch for hundreds of miles in all directions. The prov. of Buenos Ayres, excepting in the far south, where there is a hilly range, is one vast level plain, clothed with rich herbage, over which roam countless herds of cattle, horses, and flocks of sheep. In this prov. there are three great lines of railway gradually extending into the country, which affords admirable facilities for their construction. The central provs. spontaneously produce cochineal, dyewoods, gums, resins, barks for tanning, and aromatic and medicinal plants. The orange-tree, citron-tree, peach-tree, fig-tree, as well as an immense number of other fruit trees, grow in the forest state. The vine is cultivated in the provs. of San Juan, La Rioja, Salta, and Catamarca, and produces excellent wine. Tobacco is cultivated in the central and northern provs. Mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and other precious metals abound in the central and northern provs. The government is based on the federal system. Each prov. has its own governor and legislature, on the model of the United States.—The cap. is *Buenos Ayres*, on the Rio de la Plata.

Argos, *ar-gos*, a town in the Morea, Greece, nomarchy of Argolia, situated on the Gulf of Nauplia. Pop. 8961.

Argostoli, *ar-gos-ti-li*, cap. of the island of Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands, on its S.W. side. Pop. 8108.

Argyllshire, or **Argyllshire**, *ar-phill-shir* (the land of the Gael or strangers), is the second largest county in Scotland, and comprises the districts of *Argyll, Lorn, Cowal, Knapdale*, and *Centire*, with several of the Western Islands, of which the chief are *Mull, Islay*, and *Jura*. On the N. the county is bounded by Inverness; E. by Perth, Dumbarton, and the Firth of Clyde; and S. and W. by the Irish Channel and the Atlantic. The greatest extent of the mainland, from N. to S., is 115 m.; from E. to W. 35 m. Total area 5255 sq. m.; pop. 75,679. The W. side is greatly indented by arms of the sea, which penetrate far inland, the most important of these being *Loch Sunart*, *Loch Lianne* (the extremities of which are *Loch Eil* and *Loch Laven*), *Loch Etive*, *Loch Fyne*, *Loch Tarbert*, and *Loch Long*, which separates the S.W. part of Dumbarton from Argyll. The surface of the co. is exceedingly mountainous, especially in the N. and E. portions. Among the most elevated summits are *Ben Cruachan* (3670 ft.), between Loch Etive and Loch Awe, and *Ben More* (3173 ft.), in the isle of Mull.

There are several inland lakes, the largest of which is *Loch Awe*, 23 m. in length, and surrounded by wild and picturesque scenery. The chief rivers are the *Orchy* and the *Awe*. The soil of Argyllshire is not generally suited for tillage; hence the attention of the farmers is principally directed to cattle and sheep rearing. The minerals turned to economic purposes are numerous, such as lead, coal, slate, marble, limestone, and granite. The manufactures are unimportant, except that of whisky, of which large quantities are made at Campbeltown. The fisheries off the coast and around the islands are very valuable, and afford employment to a large portion of the population. The herrings of Loch Fyne are held in high repute. The chief town is *Inveraray*, on the W. shore of Loch Fyne. Among the antiquities of Argyllshire may be mentioned the interesting ruins of a cathedral or abbey on the island of *Iona*.

Ariano, a-re-á-no, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino. Pop. 14,347.

Arión, a-ré-ón, the principal seaport town of S. Peru. Pop. 5000.

Arleze, a-re-á-ek, a river of France, having its source in the Pyrenees, passes Foix, and falls into the Garonne near Toulouse.

Arigal, a-re-gal, a mountain of Ireland, co. Donegal. Height 2463 ft.

Arispe, a-rí-spá, a city of Mexico, dep. Sonora. Pop. 4500.

Arizona, a-re-á-ón, a territory of the United States, bounded N. by Nevada and Utah; E. by New Mexico; S. by Mexico; W. by California. Area about 121,000 sq. m.; p. 40,441, a large proportion of whom are domesticated or partly civilized Indians. The cap. is *Tucson*.

Arkansas, ar-kán-sas, a large river of the United States, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, flowing S.E., falls into the Mississippi after a course of about 2000 m.

Arkansas, one of the United States, N. America, bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, which divides it from Mississippi and Tennessee; S. by Texas and Louisiana; W. by the Indian Territory; and N. by Missouri. The region along the lower course of the Arkansas is fertile but swampy; it is covered with dense forests. Area 52,196 sq. m.; pop. 892,564.—*Little Rock*, on the Arkansas, is the state cap.

Arklow, ar-k'lo, a seaport town of Ireland, co. Wicklow, on the Avoca. Pop. 5178.

Aries, ar-ís, Fr. pron. *á-ri* (on the marshy land), a city and river port of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône. Pop. 15,042.

Arlon, ar-long, anc. *Orolanum*, the cap. of the Belgian part of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg. Pop. 4779.

Armadale, ar-má-dale, a town of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. Bathgate. P. 2708.

Armagh, ar-má', a co. of Ireland, in the S.E. of the prov. of Ulster. It is surrounded by Tyrone, Lough Neagh, Down, Louth, and Monaghan. From N. to S. it extends

32 m., and from E. to W. 20 m. Area 512 sq. m.; pop. 179,260. In the S.W. the surface is mountainous, the *Slieve-Gullion* rising to the height of 1893 ft. above the sea; elsewhere the country is flat and undulating, with a considerable extent of bog. The county is well watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the *Callan* and the *Blackwater*. The *Newry Canal* skirts the county on the E. The pop. combine agricultural pursuits with the weaving of cotton and linen. The chief towns are *Armagh* city, *Lurgan*, and *Portadown*. From the 5th to the 9th century, Armagh was in great repute as a seat of learning. The name, in all Irish authorities, is given as "*Ard-Macha*," or "*Macha's height*," from Queen Macha, who flourished 300 years B.C.

Armenia, ar-me-ne-á, a country of W. Asia, S. of Caucasia and Georgia, subject to the Turks, Persians, and Russians. It is in general mountainous, and is watered by the Tigris, the Euphrates, and other streams. Pop. 1,900,000.

Arngask, arn-gask (the hill or height of heroism), a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth, Kinross, and Fife. Pop. 565.

Arnheim, arn-hé-ne, a town of the Netherlands, cap. of the prov. Guelderland, on the Rhine. Pop. 38,017.

Arno, ar-no, a celebrated river of Central Italy; it rises in the Apennines, and after a course of 75 m. falls into the Mediterranean below Pisa.

Arnold, ar-nold, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham. Pop. 4634.

Arnsberg, arn-s'berg (eagle mountain), a dist. of Westphalia, Prussia, watered by the Lippe, Ruhr, Lenne, Sieg, and Eder. Pop. 283,987.—The chief town, which bears the same name, is situated on the Ruhr. Pop. 5490.

Arolsen, ar-ol-sen, a town of W. Germany, cap. of the principality of Waldeck, on the Aar. Pop. 2460.

Arpino, ar-po-no, a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta. Pop. 5646.

Arrah, ar-rá, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 36 m. W. of Patna. Pop. 30,886.

Arran, ar-ran (the lofty island), an island of Scotland, co. Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, distinguished by its mountainous aspect and the remarkable formation of its rocks. *Goat-Fell*, the most elevated peak, is 2874 ft. high. Pop. 5224.

Arran-Fowddy, ar-ran-vou-thé, a mountain in Merionethshire, Wales, 2965 ft. high.

Arran, North Isles of, a group on the W. coast of Donegal, Ireland.—*South Isles* of, a group at the entrance of Galway Bay, containing many interesting remains of the forts, churches, and houses of the primitive inhabitants of Ireland.

Arras, ar-rás (named from the *Atrabates*, the tribe in whose territory it stood), a fortified city of France, cap. of the dep. Pas-de-

Calais, on the Scarpe. It was long famous for its manufactures of tapestry, which hence took the name of *arras*. Pop. 21,698.

Arrochar, *ar-ro-har* (high or hilly country), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, a favourite resort of tourists. Ben Lomond is about 4 m. distant. Pop. 525.

Arroo, or Aru, *ar-roo*, a group of islands in the Indian Archipelago, 80 m. S.W. of Papua or New Guinea; the largest is 70 m. long and 20 m. broad. They produce pearls, mother of pearl, tortoise-shell, etc., and birds of paradise are very numerous.

Arrow, *ar-ro* (the swift stream), a river of Wales and England, rises in co. Radnor, and after a course of 80 m. flows into the Lugg, near Leominster. There is a small stream of the same name in co. Worcester, England, which joins the Aine at Alcester.

Arrow, a lake and small river in Ireland, co. Sligo.

Arrowsmith Mountain, *ar-ro-smith*, in Vancouver Island, Dominion of Canada. Height 5970 ft.

Arrow Town, a town of South Island, New Zealand, co. Lake, provincial dist. of Otago, the centre of extensive gold-diggings. Pop. 1150.

Arta, *ar-ta*, a town of Albania, on a river of the same name. Pop. 8000.

Arta, Gulf of, between Albania and Greece, extending about 25 m. inland.

Arthursle, West, *ar-thur-le*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew. Pop. 451.

Arthur's Seat, a famous hill in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, Scotland. Height 822 ft. above the sea.

Artois, *ar-toi*, an old prov. of France.

Arun, *ar-un*, a river of England, co. Sussex. After a course of 37 m. it enters the English Channel at Littlehampton.

Arundel, *ar-un-del* (valley of the Arun), a town of England, co. Sussex, on the Arun. Pop. 2965.

Arurimi River, *ar-roo-ee-ma*, a large river of equatorial Africa, joins the Congo or Livingstone in what is known as the Cannibal Region.

Arve, *arv* (noisy water), a river of France, in the dep. Haute-Savoie. It waters the valley of Chamouni, and falls into the Rhone near Geneva. Length 45 m.

Ascension, *as-ens-ee-shen* (discovered by the Spanish on Ascension Day, 1501), a small barren-looking island in the South Atlantic, 890 m. N.W. of St Helena. Fresh water and vegetables are scarce, but the inhabitants are well supplied with turtles and fish. It belongs to Great Britain.—70° 55' S. lat., 14° 25' W. long.

Asch, *ash*, a town of Bohemia, Austria, on a river of the same name. Pop. 9405.

Aschaffenburg, *ash-af-fen-boor*, a town of Bavaria, on the Main. Pop. 10,246.

Ascherleben, *ash-er-le-ben*, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe. Pop. 17,532.

Ascoli, *as-ho-le*, a city of Central Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the

Tronto, which is celebrated for the fertility of its valley. Pop. 11,373.

Asot Heath, *as-kot heeth*, a celebrated horse-racing ground of England, co. Berks, about 80 m. from London.

Asdoud, or Asdud, *as-dood*, anc. *Ashdod*, or *Asotus*, a small vil. of Palestine, 31 m. S.W. of Jerusalem. It was once a strong city of the Philistines, and several of the prophets foretold its destruction.

Ash, *ash*, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Surrey, 4½ m. N.E. of Farnham. Pop. of pa. 4938.—*Ash* is a name common to several pas. of England.

Ashantee, *ash-de-tee*, a kingdom of W. Africa, extending about 300 m. inland from the Gold Coast; it is inhabited by a warlike people, whose king has conquered some of the surrounding states. It is covered with forests, and abounds in gold. Pop. estimated at 4,500,000.—Chief town, *Coomassie*, which was burnt by the British, 6th February 1874.

Ashborne, *ash-born*, a pa. and town of England, co. Derby. Pop. of pa. 5310; of town 2068.

Ashburton, *ash-bur-tun*, a pa. and town of England, co. Devon. Pop. of pa. 2852; of town 2835.

Ashburton, a town of South Island, New Zealand, co. Ashburton, 54 m. S. of Christchurch.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, *ash-be-de-la-zouch*, a township of England, co. Leicestershire, near the confines of Derbyshire. Pop. 7802.

Ashford, *ash-ford*, a pa. and town of England, co. Kent. Pop. 5468.

Ashkirk, *ash-kirk* (the church amid the ash-trees), a pa. of Scotland, cos. Roxburgh and Selkirk. Pop. 550.

Ashtagram, *ash-id-gram*, a div. of British India, prov. Mysore, containing the dists. of Mysore and Hassan. Area 7418 sq. m.; pop. 1,611,604.

Ashton-under-Lyne, *ash-tun-un-der-line*, a pa. and a manufacturing town of Lancashire, England. Pop. of pa. 64,558; of town 87,896.—*Ashton* is a name common to many English pas.

Asia, *as-he-d*, the largest of the great divisions of the globe, comprising all the countries to the E. of Europe and N.W. of Africa, the mainland extending from 1° 20' to 78° N. lat., and from 36° to 190° E. long. (170° W.) Its length from W. to E. is about 7000 m., and its breadth from N. to S. about 5300 m. Including the islands, the area is estimated at 17,500,000 sq. m. and the pop. at 834,000,000. The countries comprised within the limits of this vast continent are *Asiatic Russia*, *Turkey in Asia*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, *Turkistan*, *Afghanistan*, *Beluchistan*, *India*, *Burmah*, *Siam*, *Anam*, *China* and its dependencies, and *Corea*. The principal islands are *Bagdadien*, *Japan*, *Yala*, *Formosa*, and *Ceylon*.

As regards configuration, Asia may be described as a large compact mass, with

few considerable inlets of the ocean on the N., but with many bays and peninsulas, and an irregular outline on the E. and S., narrowing towards Behring Strait at the N.E. The north is one vast low plain; the middle and south present elevated table-lands and lofty mountain ranges,—the Himalaya, the loftiest on the globe, rising to a height of 29,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The leading plateaus are those of Armenia, Persia, and Afghanistan, in the W., elevated from 4000 to 6000 ft.; that of Hindustan, about 3000 ft.; and the great central plateau, including the desert of Gobi, from 4000 to about 14,000 ft. in Tibet. The watershed extends N.E. from the Hindu-Kush to the Aldan Mountains, the rivers rising from around the great central plateau. The principal rivers are the Yang-tse-Kiang, Yenisei, Amoor or Saghalien, Hoang-ho, Obi, Irtish, Lena, Euphrates, Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra. The chief lakes or inland seas are Baikal, Balkash, Aral, and Caspian.—A region extending from near the equator to 15° beyond the arctic circle, and varying in elevation from the lowland plain to the table-land rising to a height of 14,000 ft., and to mountains far above the snow-line, exhibits almost every variety of climate. The cold in the northern parts is long-continued and very severe in winter, owing greatly to their slope towards the north, and exposure to arctic winds. The summer is hot; the tropical parts are warm at all seasons, except in the very elevated districts. Asia contains a vast variety of tribes and nations. The Caucasian races prevail S. and W. of a line from the Ganges to the Caspian Sea; the Mongolian races occupy the rest of Asia, except the Malay peninsula, where Malays are found. The leading Mongolian races are the Tartar or Tatar tribes in Central Asia; the Samoides of Northern Asia, tribes resembling the Esquimaux, in the N.E.; the Chinese and Japanese.—The governments are despotic, and the religions various. Buddhism is most common in the E., Mohammedanism in the W., and there are a few Christians and Jews.—This quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important events in the history of mankind,—as the creation of man, the establishment of the Hebrew nation and religion, and the promulgation of Christianity. In early times part of this vast territory was governed successively by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks; but the regions of India and China were little known to Alexander, or the conquerors of the ancient world. On the decline of these empires, the west of Asia submitted to the Romans; in the Middle Ages the Saracens founded in Asia, Africa, and Europe an empire more extensive than that of Rome in the height of its power. At the beginning of the 13th

century Chenghis Khan established the Tartar or Mongol sovereignty; but its greatness ended with the death of Tamerlane; and the Turks, conquerors on every side, took possession of the middle regions also. At present the Russians are the predominating power in the N., the Chinese in the E., the British in the S., the Turks and Persians in the W. These may be called the five great powers of Asia. Other states are comparatively of little account. Of the extent of Asia the ancients had very indistinct ideas; in fact, a knowledge of the eastern portions may be said to have commenced with the travels of Ibn Batuta, the African Moor, and Marco Polo, the Venetian, in the 13th century; since then, by the efforts of Behring, Cook, La Perouse, Wrangel, Broughton, and others, by sea, and of Pallas, Humboldt, Turner, Moorcroft, Atkinson, the brothers Schlagintweit, Vambery, Cooper, the Abbé David, Montgomerie, etc., by land, much has been done to extend our knowledge of Asia. Large portions of it, however, still remain unexplored. [See Arabia, Afghanistan, China, India, etc.]

Asia Minor, *â'she-d mi'nor*, the western portion of Asia, bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, W. by the Archipelago, and S. by the Mediterranean; its eastern frontier extends to Armenia and the Euphrates. It is one of the most celebrated countries mentioned in ancient history, and contained many famous cities, which are now mostly in ruins.

Aakeaton, *ak-kâ'ton* (from Irish *Eag-Gephtine*, Gephtine's cataract), an ancient town of Ireland, co. Limerick, at the junction of the Shannon and Deel, 17 m. S.W. of Limerick. Pop. 1353.

Aspe, *â'spâ*, a town of Spain, prov. Alicante. Pop. 7185.

Aspern, *â'spern* (the place of poplar trees), a vill. of Austria, prov. Lower Austria, where Napoleon I. was defeated by the Austrians, May 22, 1806. Pop. 791.

Asphaltites, *lake*, *as-fâl-it'les*. See Dead Sea.

Aspinwall, *â'spin-wall*, a seaport of Colombia, S. America, on the N. shore of the Isthmus of Panama. It derives its name from Mr Aspinwall, the originator of the Panama Railway. Pop. 12,000.

Aspropotamo, *âs-pro-pot'â-mo* (the white river), the largest river of Greece; it rises in Mount Pindus, on the borders of Thessaly, and falls into the mouth of the Gulf of Patras.

Aspull, *â'spull*, a township of Lancashire, England, 3 m. N.E. of Wigan, with collieries and iron and steel works. Pop. 6387.

Assam, *âs-sam*, a prov. of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the N.E. It is 400 m. long, with an average breadth of 80

m. It is very fertile, and is watered by the Brahmaputra and other rivers. Here much attention is given to the cultivation of the tea-plant. Area 53,856 sq. m.; pop. 4,132,019.

Assen, *as-sen*, a town of the Netherlands, cap. of prov. Drenthe. Pop. 6888.

Assiniboine, *as-sin'-e-boin*, a large river of the N.W. Territories, Dominion of Canada. It joins the Red River 80 or 40 m. above its mouth in Lake Winnipeg.

Assuan, Assuan, Asswan, or Es-Souan, *as-suan* (the opening), a frontier town of Egypt towards Nubia, situated on the Nile, and surrounded by mountains of granite. Its anc. name was *Syene*, and near it are the quarries of granite called syenite, which the Egyptians used in making Cleopatra's needle and other obelisks. Opposite is the island of Elephantine, famous for its rock-hewn temples. About three miles above it the cataracts of the Nile begin.

Assuay, *as-sui*, a dep. of Ecuador, S. America. Area estimated at 269,000 sq. m.; pop. 149,108.

Assumption, *as-sump'-shun*, or Asuncion, or *as-som-the-on*, the cap. of Paraguay on the river of that name. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

Assynt, *as-sint* (from a Gaelic compound signifying "out and in," having reference to the general outline of the pa.), an extensive maritime pa. of Scotland, in the S.W. of Sutherland. Pop. 3006.—*Loch Assynt* is in the N. part of the pa.

Astbury, *as-ber-e*, a pa. of England, co. Chester. Pop. 18,443, mostly employed in silk factories.

Asti, *as-te*, a city of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, on the Tanaro. Here the poet Alfieri was born in 1749. Pop. 19,466.

Aston, *as-tun*, the name of several pas. in England.

Aston-Manor, *as-tun man'-or*, a town of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. N. of Birmingham. Pop. 33,948.

Astrabad, *as-trad-bad*, a city of Persia, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, near the Caspian. Pop. 20,000.

Astrakhan or Astracan, *as-trad-khan*, a gov. in the S.E. of European Russia, lying along the shores of the Caspian Sea. The soil, except on the banks of the Volga, is barren. Area 83,997 sq. m.; pop. 601,514.—The cap. of the prov., also called *Astrakhan* (the city of the star), stands on an island in the Volga, about 60 m. from the mouth of that river. Pop. 48,230.

Asturias, *as-toor'-as* (the country of the dwellers by the rocky river), an old prov. of Spain.

Asuncion. See Assumption.

Atacama, *a-ta-ha'-ma*, a large tract of country extending along the W. coast of S. America, partly belonging to Chili and partly to Bolivia. The Chilian prov. has a pop. of 71,498, and that of Bolivia 8000.

Ath, *at*, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Dender. Pop. 8880.

Athabasca, *a-tad-bas'-ka*, called also the Lake of the Hills, in the North-West Territories, British North America, is situated about 170 m. S.E. of the Great Slave Lake. It is nearly 200 m. long.—The *Big Athabasca River* rises in Mount Brown, the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, and after a course of nearly 1000 m., falls into this lake.

Athboy, *ath-boy* (the yellow ford), a town of Ireland, co. Meath. Pop. 881.

Athelney, *ath'-el-ne* (the noble's island), once an island, now a marshy tract in Somersetshire, England, between the rivers Tone and Parret, famous as the refuge of King Alfred the Great in 878.

Athelstaneford, *ath'-el-stan-ford* (named from Athelstan, an English commander, who was slain here in a battle with the Scots about the beginning of the ninth century), a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington. Home, author of the tragedy of "Douglas," and Blair, author of the "Grave," were ministers of this pa. Pop. 844.

Athenry, *ath'-en-re* (the ford of the kings), a pa. and town of Ireland, co. Galway. Pop. of pa. 3639; of town 1194.

Athens, *ath'-ens*, anc. *Athena*, anciently the capital of Attica, and now of the modern kingdom of Greece, distinguished by the interesting remains of its ancient grandeur. It was the most renowned city in antiquity for the genius of its inhabitants, and their eminence in literature, philosophy, oratory, and the fine arts. P. 44,510.

Athlone, *ath'-lone* (the ford of Luan), a town of Ireland on the Shannon, partly in Westmeath and partly in Roscommon. Pop. 5082.

Athol, Athole, or Atholl, *ath'-ol*, a picturesque dist. of Scotland, comprising the N. part of Perthshire.

Athos, Mount, *ath'-os*, a mountain in Roumelia, European Turkey, 6778 ft. high, occupying a peninsula formed by the Gulfs of Contessa and Monte Santo. It has received the name of *Monte Santo*, or the Holy Mount, from its numerous monasteries, which are supposed to contain about 3000 monks.

Athy, *ath'-y* (the ford of Ae, a Munster chief who was slain here), an inland town of Kildare, Ireland, intersected by the Barrow. Pop. 4510.

Atlanta, *at-lan'-ta*, the cap. city of Georgia, U.S., North America. Pop. 37,421.

Atlantic Ocean, *at-lan'-tik*, one of the great hydrographical divisions of the globe. It extends from the E. shores of America to the W. coasts of Europe and Africa, and takes its name from Mount Atlas in Africa.

Atlas, *at-las*, a chain of lofty mountains in N. Africa, traversing the greater part of the Barbary States, from N.E. to S.W. Mount *Henel* is 15,000 ft. above the sea.

Attroll, *a-tro'-le*, or Attrowlee, *at-trow'-le*,

a town of British India, North-West Provinces, dist. of Mirat, or Meerut. Pop. 15,941.

Attica, *at-tí-ká*, and Boeotia, *bo-ó'she-d*, a nomarchy of Greece. Pop. 136,804.

Attock, *at-tok'* (limit), a town and fortress in the Punjab, India, on the Indus. It is generally supposed that it was at or near this place that Alexander the Great crossed the Indus on his invasion of India, B.C. 326. Pop. 2000.

Aube, *ób*, an inland dep. of France, watered by the Seine and the Aube. Pop. 255,217.

Auburn, *au-burn*, a town of New York, U.S., containing a large and celebrated reformatory prison. Pop. 17,225.

Auburn, a town of S. Australia, on the river Wakefield, co. Stanley. Pop. 700.

Auburn, immortalized by Goldsmith in his "Deserted Village," is supposed to have been the village of Lishoy, in co. Westmeath, Ireland, which is now called by the name by which he rendered it famous.

Auch, *sák* (named from the *Auaci*), a city of France, cap. of the dep. Gers; it has an anc. cathedral. Pop. 9190.

Auchenbeath, *auh'en-beeth* (heathy field), a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark. P. 763.

Auchencrairn, *auh'en-kairn* (rocky field), a vil. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Pop. 474.

Auchinairn, New, *auh'in-airn* (the field dwelling), a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Cadder. Pop. 823.

Auchinblae, *auh'in-blá* (field of flowers or blossoms), a vil. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. of Fordoun. Pop. 496.

Auchindoir and Kearn, *auh'in-doir* and *kearn*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Auchindoir is of Gaelic origin, and is said to signify "field of pursuit." Kearn is a corr. of "cairn." Pop. 1545.

Auchinleek, *auh-in-lek'*, generally *af-leek* (field of stone), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 8174; of vil. 1189.

Auchmithie, *auh-mith'e* (field of the mighty), a vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. of St. Vigeans. Pop. 412.

Auchmull, *auh'mull* (the bald field), a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 918.

Auchmuty and Balbirnie Mills, *auh-mut'e* and *bal-bir'ne mills*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 403.

Auchterarder, *auh-ter-ar'der* (the summit of the height), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Perth. In this pa. originated the dispute regarding the Veto Act, which led to the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843. Pop. of pa. 3785; of town 2599.

Auchterderran, *auh-ter-dar-ran* (the hill of contest or decision), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 4017.

Auchtergaven, *auh-ter-gá'ven* (cottage on the height), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 2141.

Auchterhouse, *auh-ter-house'* (the

house or kirk on the height), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 731.

Auchterless, *auh-ter-less'* (the hillside), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. P. 2174.

Auchtermuchty, *auh-ter-múh'te* (the hill dwelling of the wild boar), a pa. and royal burgh of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. of pa. 2956; of town 2195.

Auchtertool, *auh-ter-tool'* (the higher grounds on the Tiel, a rivulet), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. of pa. 529; of vil. with Newbigging, 331.

Auckland, *auk'land*, a provincial dist. of North Island, New Zealand. It comprises the Northern half of the island, and has a coast line of nearly 1900 m. It is rich in minerals, and is remarkable for its numerous hot springs and streams, warm lakes, geysers, and mud volcanoes. Pop. 85,610.

Auckland, the chief city in the above provincial dist. It is located in co. Eden, on the southern shore of Waiatamata Harbour, an inlet of Thames Gulf. Pop., including suburbs, 23,143.

Auckland Islands (named in honour of Lord Auckland), a group in the Pacific, to the S. of New Zealand. The largest is 30 m. long and 15 m. broad.—50° 48' S. lat., 168° 43' E. long.

Auckland St. Andrew (oakland), a pa. and township of England, co. Durham. Pop. of pa. 35,390; of township 1811.

Auckland St. Helen, a pa. and township of England, co. Durham. Pop. of pa. 7219; of township 972.

Aude, *od*, a maritime dep. of France. Pop. 300,065.

Audley, *aud'le*, a pa. and township of England, co. Stafford. Pop. of pa. 6855; of township 1647.

Auerbach, *au'er-báh*, a town of Saxony, gov. Zwickau. Pop. 5277.

Auhrim. See Aghrim.

Augsburg, *au'gs-burg*, Ger. pron. *owgs'-boorg* (named from the Emperor Augustus, who established a colony here about 12 years B.C.), an anc. city of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Wertach and the Lech, with considerable trade and manufactures. Here the Protestants, in 1530, presented to the Emperor Charles V. their celebrated *Confession*, drawn up by Luther and Melancthon. Pop. 57,310.

Augusta, *au-gus'tá*, a town of Georgia, U.S., on the Savannah, the great depôt for the cotton of Upper Georgia. Pop. 15,339.

Auldearn, *auld'ern* (the alder-tree brook), a maritime pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Nairn. Pop. of pa. 1279; of vil. 350.

Aurillac, *á-reel-yák'* (supposed to have been named after the Emperor Aurelian), a town of France, cap. of dep. Cantal, on the Jordanne. Pop. 5630.

Aurora, *au-ro'rd*, a city of Kane co., Illinois, U.S. Pop. 11,162.

Aurangabad, *o-rung-gā-bād*, an old Mohammedan prov. of India, Bombay presidency, now divided among the Nizam's territory and the British districts of Puna, Ahmadnagar, and Konkan.

—The cap., also called **Aurangabad**, was the favourite residence of the Emperor Aurangzeb, from whom it derived its name; he died here in 1707. Pop. 60,000.

Austerlitz, *aw-ster-litz*, Ger. pron. *aw-ster-litz* (the east town), a town of Austria, prov. Moravia, where Napoleon I. gained a decisive victory over the united forces of Austria and Russia in 1805. Pop. 3806.

Austral Isles, *aw-stral*, a fertile group in the S. Pacific, to the E. of Cook's Islands. The principal islands are, *Oheeroa*, *Toobouat*, and *Himatarā*.

Australasia, *aw-stral-ā-shā-d*, one of the divisions of Oceania, comprehending Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Auckland Islands, Papua or New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Admiralty Isles, Solomon Islands, Queen Charlotte Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, etc.

Australia, *aw-strā-lē-d* (the southern land), the largest island in the world, lies between 10° 40' and 39° 12' S. lat., and between 118° and 153° 30' E. long. It is separated, on the N., from Papua or New Guinea by Torres Strait; and, on the S., from Tasmania by Bass Strait. Its length from E. to W. is about 2600 m.; its breadth from N. to S. about 1970 m. Its area is estimated at nearly 3,000,000 sq. m., or four-fifths the extent of Europe. Pop. (exclusive of the aborigines), 2,091,000.

The political divisions are *New South Wales*, *Queensland*, *Victoria*, *South Australia*, and *West Australia*. Australia has comparatively few gulfs and havens. On the N. is the large Gulf of Carpentaria; and opposite, on the S., is the great Australian Bight. Like other great masses of land, Australia has an island of considerable size near its shores—that of *Tasmania*, which lies at its S. extremity, and has several fine bays and harbours.

Of the other islands, the chief are, *Melville* and *Bathurst* Islands on the N., and *Groote* Island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the E., *Great Sandy* Island, in *Bass Strait*, *Flinders* and *King's* Islands; *Kangaroo* Island, near *St Vincent Gulf*, and *Dirk Hartog's*, on the W. coast. Nowhere else is there so great an extent of coast-line with so few navigable rivers. The only streams navigable for ships are the *Murray*, in *South Australia*; the *Hunter*, in *New South Wales*; the *Brisbane*, in *Queensland*; the *Albert*, falling into the Gulf of Carpentaria; the *Adelaide*, into *Van Diemen Gulf*; the *Victoria*, into *Cambridge Gulf*; and the *Swan River*, in *Western Australia*. A submarine wall of coral, called the *Great Barrier Reef*, on the N.E., skirts the

shore for about 1200 m., at a distance of about 40 m. from the land. Its breadth towards the S. is 40 or 50 m.; it becomes narrower towards the N.; on the outer side there is an unfathomed depth; and on the inner, soundings of from 10 to 20 fathoms. A range of mountains stretches along the E. coast, at no great distance inland, from *Bass Strait* to *Cape Melville*. It is known as the *Blue Mountains*, in the vicinity of *Sydney*; as the *Liverpool Range*, in the N.; and as the *Australian Alps*, in the S.E. It runs nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 50 m., separating the waters that flow directly towards the sea from those that take an inland course. The highest peak of this range is *Mount Kosciuszko*, 7308 ft. above the sea. It is covered with perpetual snow.

The *Australian Grampians* and *Pyrenees*, in *Victoria*, reach a height of about 4500 ft. In *West Australia*, three parallel chains stretch along the coast from N. to S., the highest point, *Talbanop*, in the *Darling Range*, being about 5000 ft. high. The staple productions of Australia are gold, wool, and preserved meat. Gold was first discovered there in 1851, and since then the country has been found to be rich in minerals of every kind. The colonists devote great attention to sheep-rearing, for which the vast extent and excellent quality of the pasture lands are well adapted.—About a third part of Australia lies in the torrid zone; the rest is in the south temperate zone. The whole island, or continent, is within the range of the N.W. monsoon, which blows from November to March, and brings plentiful rains. The seasons are the opposite of those of Britain, January being the middle of summer, and July of winter. The average temperature of spring is 65°-5, of summer 72°, of autumn 66°, and of winter 55°. The atmosphere is in general dry, but clear and healthy.—Australia was first visited by Europeans in the year 1606, and within half a century its N. and W. coasts were explored by Dutch voyagers, who called it *New Holland*. About fifty years afterwards some parts of its coasts were surveyed by the English navigator *Dampier*. The E. coast was examined by *Cook*, and was formally taken possession of in the name of Great Britain in 1770. On the close of the American war in 1783, it was resolved to select this new territory as a place of transportation for criminals, and the first ship arrived in 1788 at *Botany Bay*, whence the settlement was soon afterwards transferred to the secure inlet of *Port Jackson*. Further examinations of the coasts were made by *Flinders* and *Bass* in 1798, by *Grant* in 1800, and by *Flinders* again in 1802. Investigations into the nature of the interior continue to be made from time to time, and the researches thus far prosecuted show that there exist far inland vast

tracts of country well suited for the purposes of settlement. Sturt, Gregory, Stuart, Eyre, Burke, Willis, Leichhardt, Warburton, and Forrest, are among the most noted names in the history of Australian exploration.—In each of the Australian colonies the administration of public affairs is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown, and a council and legislative assembly chosen according to the constitution of the colony. The laws are substantially the same as those of England. [See New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, etc.] Australia, South, a British colony in Australia, founded in 1838. It lies to the W. of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, and to the E. of Western Australia, having the South Pacific Ocean on the S. and the Arafura Sea and Gulf of Carpentaria on the N. Its estimated area is 914,000 sq. m., but only a small portion in the S.E. is settled, the pop. of which is 252,000. The southern coastline is about 2000 m. in extent, and is indented by *St Vincent* and *Spencer Gulfs*, *Encounter Bay*, and numerous small inlets. The principal mountains are *Flinders Range*, which extends longitudinally along the S.E. side of the colony; *Ashburton Range* in the N.; and *Macdonnell Range* in the centre. An immense tract of country in the N., embracing about 681,000 sq. m., formerly known as *Alexandra Land*, is now called the *Northern Territory*. That portion of it which lies between the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Arafura Sea forms an extensive plateau of from 3000 to 4000 ft. in elevation. It is watered by numerous fine rivers, several of which, as the *Roper*, *Liverpool*, *South Alligators*, *East Alligators*, *Adelaide*, *Daly*, and *Victoria*, are navigable for many miles inland. In the south the chief rivers are the *Murray*, *Wakefield*, *Gawler*, and *Torrens*. Here, too, are the large saline lakes *Amadeus*, *Eyre*, *Torrens*, and *Gairdner*. The mineral resources consist of vast deposits of copper, iron, silver, lead, gold, blazumuth, and tin. The famous *Burra-Burra* copper-mine, about 90 m. to the N.E. of Adelaide, was commenced in 1845, and its wealth has done much to aid the commercial prosperity of the colony. The climate is characterized by great dryness, and in consequence the soil in many parts is sandy and sterile. In the settled districts, however, chiefly along the slopes of the *Flinders Range*, the scenery is beautiful and park-like, and much of the land is under cultivation for wheat and fruit-growing. Large areas of excellent pasturage exist in the extreme south. In the *Northern Territory* the climate is tropical, yet enjoyable, as the mornings and evenings are generally fine and cool. The soil, to a very large extent, is composed of rich decomposed vegetable matter.—*Adelaide*, on the river *Torrens*, is the cap. and seat of government.

Australia, West, formerly known as the

Swan River Settlement, is that immense portion of Australia which lies to the W. of the 129th meridian, embracing an area est. at 978,000 sq. m. In 1829 a British colony was established in the S.W., but from various causes it has not been so prosperous as the other Australian colonies, its present pop. being only 28,168. The western seaboard is comparatively flat and the soil sandy. In the S. the country is more elevated, the *Stirling*, *Victoria*, *Darling*, and *Herschel Ranges*, rising within 30 m. of the coast, to heights of from 2000 to 3000 ft., and there are higher mountains farther inland towards the N. The whole country from S. to N., except the cultivated districts, may be described as a vast forest of bushes, scrubby trees, and heavy timber. Little is known of the interior. Water seems to be comparatively scarce, the streams being few and feeble. Of these, the chief are the *Blackwood*, *Swan*, *Murchison*, and *Ashburton*. The principal inlets of the coast are *King George Sound*, *Géographie Bay*, *Shark Bay*, and *Exmouth Gulf*. The metalliferous wealth of the colony is supposed to be considerable, but is as yet undeveloped. From the northern to the southern extremity, the climate varies very much; but on the whole, it is regarded as one of the finest and most salubrious in the world.—The chief town is *Perth*, pleasantly situated on the *Swan River*.

Australian Alps, *austrâ-le-s*, a mountain range in the S.E. of Australia, partly in Victoria and partly in New South Wales. The loftiest peak is *Mount Kosciuszko*, 7308 ft. high.

Australian Bight, The Great, an extensive indentation on the S. coast of Australia, between Cape Arid and Cape Catastrophe. *Bight* signifies a bend of the shore, and is synonymous with bay.

Austria, *Archduchy of austrâ* (the eastern kingdom), the hereditary dominion of the imperial family of Austria. It is divided by the river *Enns* into Upper and Lower Austria, two important provs. of Austria-Hungary. Area 12,800 sq. m.; pop. 2,737,365.

Austria, or Austria-Hungary, a bipartite state of Central Europe, extending from 43° 10' to 51° N. lat. and from 9° 38' to 28° 30' E. long. It is bounded on the N. by Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria; W. by Bavaria, Switzerland, and Italy; S. by Italy, the Adriatic, Turkey, Servia, and Roumania; E. by Russia, Roumania, and Turkey. From the frontiers of Switzerland to the utmost limits of Transylvania, the length of the empire is about 880 m.; the breadth, exclusive of Dalmatia, about 480 m. Area estimated at 240,943 sq. m.; pop. 37,700,000; of which about 10,000,000 are Germans, 5,700,000 Hungarians, 1,300,000 Jews, and the remainder Slavonians and other races. With the exception of about 500 m. of seaboard on the Adriatic, the

empire is entirely inland. It is partially enclosed and largely traversed by mountain ranges, of which there are three great systems—the *Carpathians* in the N.E. and E., the *Alps* in the S.W. and the *Bohemian and Moravian Mountains* in the N.W. In the N. and N.E., the country is watered by the upper courses of the *Elbe*, *Oder*, *Vistula*, and *Dravetter*; in the centre by the *Danube* and its tributaries, the *Theiss*, *Drave*, and *Sava*. The Hungarian plain contains the largest lake in the empire—*Balaton* or *Platten See*, which covers an area of 500 sq. m. The dominions of Austria, enlarged by the successive acquisitions of centuries, embrace countries as various in their natural properties as their inhabitants are different in language, manners, and national character. Since 1867, she has been a bipartite state, consisting of a German or "Cisleithan" monarchy, and a Magyar or "Transleithan" kingdom—the *Leitha* being a small river on the border of Hungary. The former is commonly known as Austria Proper, and the latter as Hungary. Each has its own laws, parliament, and ministers; but both are ruled by one sovereign, who is called Emperor in Austria and King in Hungary. The German territory is politically divided into the following provinces:—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Goritz (with Gradisca, Istria, and Trieste), Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia and Lodomeria, Bukowina, and Dalmatia. The kingdom of Hungary embraces the provs. Hungary, Croatia and Slavonia, Transylvania, and the Free Town and territory of Fiume; also a long tract of country called the Military Frontier, extending from the Adriatic to Transylvania. The climate of this section of the empire resembles that of the southern countries of Europe; but the summer is hotter, and the winter more severe. The soil in the south is remarkable for its fertility, and notwithstanding the imperfect state of agriculture, yields corn sufficient for the maintenance not only of its own inhabitants, but of those of the north, where the land is in many places occupied by vast heaths and sandy plains. That part of Hungary which is sheltered by the Carpathians is peculiarly favourable to the growth of the vine, and produces the celebrated wine called Tokay. Except in their more elevated regions, Bohemia, Moravia, and Lower and Upper Austria, have a mild and salubrious climate, and are rich in corn and wine. Galicia, though it contains sandy tracts, is, next to Hungary, the chief granary of the Austrian states. Silesia, lying to the W. of Galicia, abounds in pasture and timber.—Few countries can vie with Austria-Hungary in mineral wealth. At Kremnitz and Schemnitz, in Hungary, there are valuable mines of gold and silver; the

surrounding district abounds in copper, antimony, coal, salt, and alum; there is tin in Bohemia; and Hungary is the only territory in which the true opal has been found. The iron and native steel of Carinthia and Styria are of excellent quality; and the quicksilver mines of Idria, in Carniola, are, next to those of Spain, the most productive in Europe. The tract of Galicia which borders upon the Carpathian range yields copper, iron, and lead; and at Wieliczka, near Cracow, there are extensive mines of rock-salt. Owing to its peculiarly inland position, Austria-Hungary has fewer facilities for communication with the world than any other European state; its foreign commerce is therefore insignificant. In regard to education, the Germanic part of the pop. is far in advance of the others. A compulsory system has been established for the empire, but it is only in Austria Proper that the law is enforced. There are universities in Vienna, Prague, Cracow, Lemberg, Gratz, Innsbruck, and Pesth. The national religion is the Roman-catholic, but dissenters of all sects enjoy complete toleration. The army consists of 256,000 men, exclusive of the Reserve. The navy embraces 61 vessels, 14 of which are ironclads. The yearly revenue of the empire is about £80,000,000, and the public debt, £345,000,000. The cap. is Vienna, on the rt. b. of the Danube.

Autun, *a-tung'* (corr. of *Augustodunum*, the fortress of Augustus), a city of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, containing numerous remains of Roman art. Pop. 11,501.

Auvergne, *a-vaurn'* (the high country), an old prov. of France.

Auxerre, *a-safr'*, a city of France, cap. of dep. Yonne, surrounded by extensive vineyards. Pop. 18,588.

Auxonne, *ô-sun'*, a fortified town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, on the Saône. Pop. 4648.

Ava, *d'ed* (from *angwa*, a fish-pond), a city of the Burman Empire, once its cap., but now in ruins.

Avatcha, Mount, *d-edich'd*, a volcano of Kamtschatka, 9000 ft. high.

Aveiro, *d-vê'e-ro*, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the estuary of the Vouga, with considerable trade and fisheries. Pop. 6456.

Avellino, *d-vol-le'no*, a town of Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, in a fine valley, watered by the Sabato. P. 18,960.

Averno, *d-ver'no*, a lake of Italy, 10 m. W. of Naples.

Aversa, *d-ver'ed*, a town of Italy, prov. Caserta, in a fertile plain. Pop. 21,176.

Aveyron, *d-vê-rong'*, a dep. in the S. of France, watered by the Lot, Aveyron, Tarn, etc. Pop. 418,826.—Chief town, *Rodez*.

Aveyron, a river of France, which rises in the Cévennes, and, flowing W., joins the Tarn below Montauban.

Aviemore, *â-ve-môr'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Elgin, on the Spey.

Avigliano, *â-vee-yâ-no*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza. Pop. 11,836.

Avignon, *â-vee-yông'*, an old prov. of France.

Avignon (on the water), a city of France, cap. of dep. Vaucluse, on the Rhône, in a rich and fruitful plain. Near it is the celebrated fountain of Vaucluse. Pop. 37,968.

Avila, *â-ve-id*, a city of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Adaja. Pop. 7963.

Avoca, *â-vo'h* (named from Avoca in Ireland, the subject of one of Moore's songs), a town of Victoria, Australia, on a river of the same name, co. Gladstone. Pop. 900.

Avooch, *â-vo'h* (shallow waters), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ross. Pop. of pa. 1828; of vil. 1114.

Avon, *â-vo'n* (river), the name of a lake and river in Banffshire, Scotland.

Avon, the name of several rivers in England—I., rises on the borders of Gloucestershire, flows through Wiltshire, and, passing Bath and Bristol, falls into the Severn, 8 m. below the latter city;—II., rises in the N.W. of Northamptonshire, and, flowing through Warwickshire and Worcestershire, joins the Severn at Tewkesbury;—III., flows into the English Channel.—Also a river in N. Wales, which falls into Cardigan Bay; and one in S. Wales, which flows into Swansea Bay.

Avondale, *â-vo'n-dale* (valley of the Avon), a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 5460.

Avranche, *â-v-rangsh'*, a town of France, dep. Manche, situated on the side of a hill about 2 m. from the sea. Pop. 7594.

Awe, Loch, *aw* (water), a beautiful lake in Argyllshire, Scotland, 8 m. N.W. of Inveraray. It is about 25 m. long, from 1 to 2 m. broad, and discharges its water by the river Awe into Loch Etive.

Axel, *âks'el*, a small town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand. Pop. 2658.

Axholme, Isle of, *âks'hô'm*, a dist. of England, co. Lincoln, formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Don.

Axminster, *âks'min-star*, a pa. and town of England, cos. Devon and Dorset, on the Ave, 25 m. E. of Exeter. Pop. of pa. 2861.

Axoom, Axoum, or Axum, *âks-oom'*, a town of Abyssinia. Pop. 4000.

Ay or Al, t, a town of France, dep. Marne. Pop. 2981.

Ayaoucho, *tâ-ho'cho*, a town of Peru, cap. of a dep. of the same name. P. 25,000.

Aylesbury, *âil's-ter-s* (corr. from Sax. *Aylestere*, eagles' town), a town of England, co. Buckingham, famous for ducks. Pop. 28,760.

Ayr, *air* (clear), a river of Scotland, rises on the border of Lanarkshire, flows W., and enters the sea at Ayr.

Ayr, a pa. and royal burgh of Scotland, co. Ayr. The latter is the county town,

and is situated at the mouth of the river Ayr. In a clay-built cottage, 2 m. S. from it, the celebrated poet Robert Burns was born in 1759. Pop. of pa. 9689; of town, which is partly situated in three pas., 17,964.

Ayre, Point of, *air*, the N. extremity of the Isle of Man.

Ayrshire, *air'shir*, a co. of Scotland, bounded on the landward sides by Renfrew, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown; and on the W. by the Firth of Clyde and the Irish Channel. It is about 60 m. in length and 26 m. in breadth. Area 1149 sq. m.; pop. 200,809. Anciently the co. was divided into the districts of Carrick (S. of the Doon, wild and hilly), Kyle (between the Doon and the Irvine, a rich level tract), and Cunningham (comprising the fertile country N. of the Irvine). The characteristics of these localities are quaintly indicated in the old country rhyme:—

"Kyle for a man; Carrick for a coo;
Cunningham for butter and cheese;
and Galloway for woo."

The most elevated points in the co. are, *Black Craig*, 2298 ft., to the E. of Glen Afton, in Kyle; *Knipe Hill*, 1704 ft., to the W. of Glen Afton; *Glenalla Fell*, 1612 ft., in Carrick; *Blackside End*, 1542 ft., in the E., near the river Ayr; and *Ailsa Craig*, a rock 1098 ft. high, off the coast, nearly opposite Girvan. Ayrshire is watered by a number of streams which rise near the inland boundary and flow through the co. into the sea. The *Irvine* has a course of about 30 m.; the *Ayr*, with its tributary the *Lugg*, 35 m.; the *Doon* takes its rise from several small lochs in the S.E., and passes through Loch Doon; the *Grovan* and the *Stinchar* rise in the same district as the Doon, and drain the S. parts of the county. The mineral riches of the co. are very considerable, coal, ironstone, and limestone being specially abundant. The whetstone, known as the Water-of-Ayr stone, is found at *Dalmora*, on the banks of the Ayr. The manufactures are important, and the district possesses great advantages for their development. Fuel and building materials are plentiful, and channels of communication are open in all directions. *Nairn*, *Kirkcaldy*, *Dalmellington*, and *Dalry*, are noted for their iron-works; and *Mauchline* and *Old Cumnock* are celebrated for their tartan goods and snuff-boxes. The county town is Ayr.

Ayton, *â-ton* (the town on the water of Eye), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. of pa. 1968; of vil. 745.

Azerbijan, *â-ser-be-jân'* (fire-keeper), a prov. of Persia, bounded on the N. by the Aras or Araxes. Pop. est. at 1,500,000.

Asimgurh, *as-îm-gur'*, a dist. and town of British India, North-West Provinces, div. Benares. Pop. of dist. 1,581,682; of town 18,770.

Azores, as-ores or as-ors' (hawks' islands), a group of nine islands in the North Atlantic, about 800 m. W. from Portugal, to which they belong. *S. Michael* is the largest, although *Terceira* is the residence of the governor. The Azores are exceedingly fertile, producing wines, oranges, and

lemons, but are subject to violent earthquakes. Pop. 268,888.—*Agua* is the cap. of *Terceira* and also of the whole group.

Asov, Sea of, as'ov, an extensive lagoon in the S. of European Russia. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Strait of Enikale or Kerch.

B

Baalbec, bā'bek, anc. *Heliopolis* (city of the Sun), a city of Syria, now a decayed village, is situated in a fertile valley near the foot of Anti-Libanus. Here are the magnificent ruins of a "Temple of the Sun," supposed to have been built by Antoninus Pius.

Baba-Dagh, bā-bā-dāg', a town of Bulgaria, European Turkey. Pop. 10,000.—Also the name of a celebrated mountain (anc. *Mons Cadmus*), in the S.W. of Asia Minor.

Babelmandeb, Strait of, bāb-el-mān'deb (the gate of tears), a channel about 30 m. broad, uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean.

Babylon, bā'b'lon, the oldest and most celebrated city in the world of which there is any trace remaining. It was the anc. cap. of the Babylonio-Chaldean empire, and was situated on the Euphrates, about 60 m. S. of Baghdad. The modern town of *Hillah* occupies a portion of the site.

Back, a vil. of Scotland, island of Lewis, co. Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 515.

Back Land, a region of British N. America, N. and S. of the Arctic Circle, between 96° and 106° W. long., explored by Capt. afterwards Admiral Sir George Back, in 1831.

Back River, or Great Fish River, in British N. America, rises to the N. of Lake Aylmer, near the source of the Coppermine River, and, flowing N.E. through Back Land, falls into a bay of the Arctic Ocean.

Backergunge, bā'k-er-gunf', a dist. of British India, presidency of Bengal, div. Daeca. Pop. 2,577,433.

Bacup, bā'kup, a town of Lancashire, England. Pop. 17,198, chiefly engaged in cotton-spinning and power-loom weaving.

Badagry, bā-dāg're, a town of W. Africa, on the Gulf of Benin. Pop. about 10,000.

Badajoz or Badajos, bād'a-jōz, Sp. pron. *bā-dā-hoth'* (corr. from its anc. name *Pax Augusta*), a strongly fortified town of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, beautifully situated on the Guadiana. It was stormed by the British, under Wellington, in 1812. Pop. 22,999. The prov. has a pop. of 481,922.

Badakhshan or Budukhan, bud-ak-shan', a territory of Central Asia, between the Hindu Kush mountains and the river Oxus, forming a portion of Afghan-Turkestan. It contains cliffs of lapis lazuli, and several ruby mines.—*Jeron*, on the Kokcha, is the chief town.

Baden, Grand-Duchy of, bā'den, a state of S.W. Germany, extending along the rt. b. of the Rhine, from Mannheim to the Lake of Constance, and bounded on the E. by Wurtemberg and Bavaria. Area 6860 sq. m.; pop. 1,506,581. The general aspect of the country is mountainous, but the valleys are very fruitful, particularly in corn and vines, while the forests supply vast stores of valuable timber. Its fine climate and varied scenery, enlivened with woods and streams, have obtained for Baden the title of the paradise of Germany. Mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal are worked in several places, and above sixty mineral springs are found within its bounds. The government is a constitutional monarchy, the legislative authority being vested in the sovereign and two chambers. More than half of the people are Roman-catholics, the rest are Protestants and Jews. Education, as well in the elementary as in the higher schools, is provided both for Roman-catholics and for Protestants at the public expense, the University of Heidelberg being Protestant, that of Freyburg Roman-catholic.—Chief town, *Carlsruhe*.

Baden (baths), a town in the above grand-duchy, celebrated for its mineral springs and hot-baths. It is commonly called Baden-Baden, to distinguish it from the watering-place of Baden, near Vienna. It is beautifully situated on the Oelbach, in the midst of romantic scenery. Pop. 10,568.

Baden, a town in the archduchy of Austria, celebrated for its hot springs and baths. Pop. 5847.

Baden, a town in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland, noted for its sulphur-baths. Pop. 3412.

Badenoch, bā'den-noh, an extensive highland district in the N. of Scotland, traversed by the Spey, and forming part of Inverness-shire.

Badong, bā-dong', a Dutch colony, and chief commercial state of the island of Ball or Little Java, in the Eastern Archipelago.

Baena, bā-d'nd, or Vaena, vā-d'nd, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova. Pop. 11,607.

Baesa, bā-d'nd, a town of Spain, prov. Jaen. Pop. 12,308.

Baffin Bay, a large gulf, or more properly an inland sea, between the N.E. shores of the mainland of N. America and

the W. coast of Greenland, opening into the Atlantic by Davis Strait, and into the Polar Sea by Lancaster Sound and Jones Sound on the W., and Smith Sound and Robeson Channel on the N. It was named in honour of William Baffin, by whom it was discovered in 1616.

Bagenalstown, *bag'nals-town*, a town of Ireland, co. Carlow, on the Barrow. Pop. 2309.

Baghdad, *bag-dâd* (the garden of justice), the cap. of an eyalet of the same name in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Tigris. This celebrated city, founded A.D. 763, was the cap. of the Saracen empire and the principal seat of Mohammedan learning till the 18th century, when it was taken and sacked by a grandson of Gengis Khan. Pop. about 160,000.

Bagheria or **Bagaria**, *bag-ger-ia*, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo. Pop. 11,061.

Baglit Fawr, *bag'lit fow'er*, a township of N. Wales, co. Flint, with extensive collieries, lead works, and manufactures. Pop. 2500.

Bagien, *bag-ien*, a Dutch colony on the S. side of the island of Java. Pop. 800,000.

Baginara, *bag-gâ-ra*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Reggio, on the Gulf of Gioja. Pop. 6229.

Bagneres de Bigorre, *bag-yai' d' be-gor'* (the baths of the Bigorones, i.e., "the dwellers between the heights," in the Pyrenees), a town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrenees, on the Adour, celebrated for its mineral waters and warm baths. Pop. 7288.

Bagneres de Luchon, *bag-yai' d' lu-shong* (the baths on the river Luchon), a town of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, noted for its sulphureous thermal springs. Pop. 3663.

Bagnes, *Val de, val d' bâng*, a beautiful valley of Switzerland, cant. Valais, watered by the Dranse.

Bagnoles, *bag-yol'* (bathing-places), a vil. of France, dep. Orne, much frequented for its hot saline springs and cold ferruginous springs and baths.

Bagolino, *bag-go-lé-no*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Brescia. In its neighbourhood are the sulphureous thermal springs of St Giacomo. Pop. 3517.

Bagshot, *bag'shot* (the badger copse), a vil. of England, co. Surrey, 10 m. S.S.W. of Windsor.

Bahamas, *bag-mâ-mas*, or **Lucayos**, *loo-k'ôcs*, a numerous group of islands in the West Indies belonging to Britain, situated to the S.E. of Florida, on the remarkable sandbanks and coral reefs called the Bahama Banks. They export cotton, fine timber, dyewoods, and salt. The principal islands are New Providence, St Salvador, Long Island, and Crooked Island. Total pop. 39,162. *Nassau*, the cap. of New Providence, is the seat of government.

Bahia, *ba-hé'd* (the bay or harbour), or **San Salvador**, *sân sâl-vâ-dô-r'* (holy Saviour), a commercial city and seaport of Brazil, situated at the entrance of the noble bay of All Saints. It was once the cap. of the empire, and, with the exception of Rio Janeiro, is the largest city in S. America. Pop. 300,000.

Bahrein, *ba-rain*, a cluster of islands on the S.W. side of the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia. The pearl-fishery here is one of the most valuable in the world, yielding annually pearls to the value of about £150,000. Pop. 68,000.

Bahr el Abiad, *bâr el d'be-ad* (white river); **Bahr el Azzek**, *bâr el az-ek* (blue river). See Nile.

Bairral, *bi'kâl* (rich sea or abundant water), a lake or inland sea of E. Siberia: it is about 400 m. in length, with an average breadth of 40 m. The Russians regard it with veneration, and call it the Holy Sea.

Baildon, *ba'il-don*, a town and chapelry of England, co. York. Pop. 4784.

Baillieston, *ba'le-ston*, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 2806.

Bain, *bang*, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine. Pop. 1963.

Baireuth or **Bayreuth**, *bi'ruth*, Germ. pron. *bî-roi* (the cleared ground of the Boi or Bavarians), a town in Bavaria, beautifully situated on the Red Main. P. 19,178.

Bais, *baï*, a town of France, dep. Mayenne. Pop. 3042.

Baja, *ba'yâ*, a town of Hungary, on the Danube. Pop. 18,110.

Bajoor or **Bajour**, *ba-joor*, a territory on the N.W. frontier of Hindustan. Area 370 sq. m.; pop. 120,000.

Baker, *Mount, bâ'ker*, a mountain near the N. frontier of Washington Territory, U.S., bordering on British Columbia. Height 10,700 ft.

Bakewell, *bâk's-well*, anc. *Badecan-willan* (the protected wells), a pa. and town of England, co. Derby. Pop. of pa. 10,489; of town 2263.

Bakhtohisarai, *bâk-chis-â-râ'*, or **Baghtohé-serai**, *bag-che-ser-â'* (the palace of the gardens), a town in the Crimea, S. Russia, formerly the residence of Tartar Princes. Pop. 13,000.

Bakhtegan, *bâk-ta-gan*, a large salt lake in the province of Fars, Persia.

Baku, *ba-koo'*, a fortified seaport town of Asiatic Russia, in the Lieutenantcy of the Caucasus, on the Caspian. In the vicinity are vast pits of naphtha, and from the adjacent plains an inflammable gas continually issues. This natural fire was an object of worship by the Guebres or fire-worshippers. Pop. 12,363.

Bala, *ba'la* (the head of a river flowing into a lake), a town of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, situated at the extremity of a lake of the same name, through which flows the Dee. Pop. 1539.

Balakiava, *ba-lâ-kî-â-va* (corr. from It.

Bella-chiaca, beautiful quay), a seaport town of Russia, on the Black Sea, near the S. extremity of the Crimea. In September 1854 it was seized by the British, and near it in October of the same year was fought a battle, in which 600 British light cavalry charged a Russian army, now well known as "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Pop. 742.

Balallan, bal-a-lan, a vil. of Scotland, island of Lewis, co. Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 514.

Balasar or Balasore, bāl-sar, a maritime dist. of British India, prov. Orissa, presidency of Bengal. Area 2066 sq. m.; pop. 770,232.—The cap., of the same name, is a seaport much frequented by coasting-vessels. Pop. 13,363.

Balasinore, bāl-sā-in-ore, a small state in Guzerat, W. India. Area 256 sq. m.; pop. 12,000.

Balaton, Lake. See *Platten See*.

Balbriggan, bāl-brig-an (Breacan's town), a seaport town of Ireland, co. and 19 m. N.E. of Dublin; it is a favourite watering-place, and celebrated for the manuf. of hosiery. Pop. 2333.

Balby, bal-bē, a vil. in the W.R. of Yorkshire, England. Here the first meetings of the Society of Friends were held under George Fox and his associates. Pop. 2038.

Balcarray, bal-kar-rē, a small seaport of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, on the Solway Firth, at the entrance to Balcarray Bay.

Baldernook, bāl-der-nok (the dwelling at the oak or Druid's hill), a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling. Pop. 616.

Baleares Islands, bāl-sā-rē-ik (from Gr. *ballo*, to throw—the islands were so called because their original inhabitants were very skilful in the use of the sling), a group in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Spain, consisting of Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, Formentera, and a great number of smaller islets. Pop. 239,225.

Balerno, bāl-er-no, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh. Pop. 490.

Balfour, bāl-fur (the house of mourning, so called because, according to tradition, a number of children had been devoured by wolves at the place), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling. Pop. of pa. 1602; of vil. 1082.

Balfour, bāl-fur (corr. from *Bor-furush*, the mart of burdens), a town of Persia, prov. Mazandaran, near the Caspian, with a considerable trade. Pop. 10,000.

Balgownie, Milton of, bāl-gō-ne, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 396.

Bali, bal-i, or *Little Java*, an island of the Indian Archipelago, to the E. of Java; its length, from E. to W., is 70 m., its breadth 35 m. It has a considerable export trade. Pop. 264,000.

Balise or Balise, bāl-ise (corr. of *Wallis*, the name of a famous buccaneer, whose haunt it was), the chief town of the British settlement of Henderson, on the coast of

Yucatan, Central America, at the mouth of the river of the same name. Pop. of town and settlement, 24,710; of town alone, 6000.

Balkan, bāl-kān (the high ridge), anc. *Hæmus* (the snowy mount), a mountain-chain of European Turkey. See *Turkey in Europe*.

Balkash, bāl-kash, or *Tenghis, tengheer*, a large lake of Asiatic Russia, near the frontiers of Western Mongolia.

Balkh, bāl-k (named from its former cap., which means the high town), a dist. of Afghan Turkestan, between the Kabul and the Oxus, extending about 250 m. from W. to E., and 120 m. from N. to S.—The town of the same name (anc. *Bactra*), once the cap. of the prov., occupied in former times a site of great extent; but the modern place is small and almost deserted. The chief town of the territory is *Takhtapul*, 8 m. E. from the old city. It is the seat of the Afghan government in this region.

Balla-hullish, or Ballachullish, bāl-lā-hool-ish (the dwelling on the narrow strait), a pa. of Scotland, on the borders of Argyllshire and Inverness-shire. In the Argyllshire part is a noted salt quarry. Pop. 944.

Ballantrae, bāl-lā-rā (the dwelling on the sea-shore), a maritime pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 1277; of vil. 515.

Ballarat, bāl-lā-rā, one of the oldest of the Australian gold-field towns, about 100 m. N.W. of Melbourne. The town, exclusive of the suburbs, has a pop. of 26,000.

Ballater, bāl-lā-ter (the town on the sloping hill), a vil. of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Pop. 631.

Ballenstadt, bāl-len-stāt, a town in the duchy of Anhalt, Germany, on the Getel. Pop. 4596.

Ballina, bāl-lā-nā (corr. from *Bel-an-atha*, the mouth of the ford), a town in Mayo, Ireland, pleasantly situated on the river Moy, over which is a bridge of 16 arches, which unites it to the town of Ardnaree. Pop. 4307.

Ballinasloe, bāl-lin-slo (the ford mouth of the hosts or gatherings), a town of Ireland, partly in Galway and partly in Roscommon, famous for a large cattle fair. Pop. 5062.

Ballingry, bāl-ling-rē, locally *bing-gre* (the town of the king), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 962.

Ballinrobe, bāl-lin-rōb (the town on the river Robe), a town of Ireland, co. Mayo, on the river Robe. Pop. 2408.

Ballintore, bāl-lin-tōr, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross. Pop. 387.

Balloch, bāl-lōch, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton. Pop. 804.

Ballycastle, bāl-le-cās-tle (castle town), a seaport town of Ireland, co. Antrim, in the vicinity of romantic scenery and extensive coal-mines. Pop. 1739.

Ballymena, bāl-le-mē-nā (middle town),

a town of Ireland, co. Antrim, on the Maine, with a considerable linen trade. Pop. 7931.

Ballymoney, *bāl-le-mō'ne* (the town of the shrubbery), a town of Ireland, co. Antrim. Pop. 2330.

Ballyshannon, *bāl-le-shan'non* (corr. from *Bel-atha-seanagh*, the mouth of Seapach's or Shannagh's ford, a man's name in common use), a seaport of Ireland, co. Donegal, beautifully situated at the mouth of the river flowing out of Lough Erne. P. 2958.

Balmacollan, *bāl-mak-lē'lan* (the town of the Maclellans, once a powerful family here), a pa. in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Pop. 1057.

Balmaghie, *bāl-mā'ghes* (the town of the Maghies), a pa. in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. Pop. 1086.

Balmerino, *bāl-mēr'e-no* (town on the sea or Firth of Tay), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. of pa. 715.

Balmoral, *bāl-mor'al* (the majestic dwelling). See Crathie.

Balmullo, *bāl-mul'lo*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 265.

Balnahus, *bāl'nā-hoo-d*, or *bāl'nā-huod*, a small island, W. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 146.

Balquhidder, *bāl-kwid'der* (the town at the back of the country), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. of pa. 743.

Balrampur or Balrampur, *bāl-ram-poor*, a town of British India, N.W. Provinces, div. Faizabad. Pop. 14,036.

Balta, *bāl'tā*, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, E. of Uist.

Balta, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia. Pop. 14,528.

Baltic Sea, *bāl'tik* (sea of balts or belts), an inland sea of N.W. Europe, enclosed by Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and Denmark, and communicating with the Cattegat and North Sea by the Sound and Great and Little Belts.

Baltimore, *bāl'te-mōr*, a seaport vil. of Ireland, co. Cork, with an excellent harbour.

Baltimore, an important city and seaport of Maryland, U. S., near the head of Chesapeake Bay. It has one of the finest harbours in America, and carries on a very extensive trade. Pop. 332,190.

Baltinglass, *bāl'ting-glass* (the road or pass of Cuglas), a town of Ireland, co. Wicklow, in a beautiful vale on the Slaney. Pop. 1241.

Baluchistan. See Beluchistan.

Bambara, *bam-bā-rā*, a kingdom of N.W. Africa, on the banks of the Niger. It is fertile and well cultivated, and contains several large towns.

Bamberg, *bam'berg*, a handsome town in Bavaria, on the Regnitz, near its junction with the Main. It has a fine cathedral. Pop. 26,968.

Bamborough, *bam'bur-o* (the fortress of Bebb, queen of Ida of Northumberland), a pa. and vil. of England, co. Northumberland. Pop. of pa. 3751.

Bambook, *bām-book*, a mountainous country of N.W. Africa, between the Senegal and the Faleme; its rich gold-mines have sometimes obtained for it the name of the Peru of Africa. Its climate is hot and unhealthy.

Banagher, *ban'dh-er* (the peaks or pointed hills), a town in King's County, Ireland, on the Shannon. Pop. 1206.

Banat, *bān-d'* (so called because placed under the superintendence of a *ban* or military regent), formerly the name of that portion of S. Hungary between the Theiss and the Maros.

Banbridge, *ban'brīd*, a town of Ireland, co. Down, on the Bann, with a considerable linen trade. Pop. 5300.

Banbury, *ban'bur-s*, anc. *Berenburig* (Bera's fort), a town of England, co. Oxford, on the Cherwell, noted for its cakes. Pop. 11,726.

Banca, *bank'ā*, an island off the N.E. coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the Strait of Banca. It is celebrated for its tin-mines. Pop. 63,216.—2° 20' S. lat., 106° 0' E. long.

Banchory, *ban'kō's* (a fair valley or opening between the hills), a vil. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Pop. 865.

Banchory-Devenick, *ban'kō's-dev-en-ick*, a maritime pa. of Scotland, in the co. of Aberdeen and Kincardine, watered by the Dee. Devenick is said to have been so named in honour of St. Davinicus, who lived here about 867. Pop. 3052.

Banchory-Ternan, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Ternan is derived from St. Terne or Ternanus, who ministered here about 440. Pop. 2875.

Banda or Bandah, *ban'dā*, a dist. and town of Allahabad, North-West Provinces, British India. Pop. of dist. 1,896,241; of town 27,746.

Banda Islands, a group in the Indian Ocean, forming part of the Spice Islands, famous for their nutmegs. Pop. 112,000.

Banda Oriental. See Uruguay.

Bandon, *ban'don*, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, on the river Bandon, which falls into the sea at Kinsale. Pop. 6131.

Banff, *banf* (supposed to be a corr. of the word *Boyn*, a stream), a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, and the county town of Banffshire, at the mouth of the Deveron. Pop., including Macduff, 7461. The pa. of Banff has a pop. of 5015.

Banffshire, a maritime co. of Scotland, extends from N. to S. 50 m. and from E. to W. 32 m.; but its average breadth does not exceed 12 m. It is bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth; on the E. and S. by Aberdeen; and on the W. by Elgin. Area 686 sq. m.; pop. 62,023. The N. portion, although agreeably diversified with hill and valley, is comparatively level, and very fertile; but the S. parts are very mountainous, and only adapted for pasturage. *Cairngorm*, which is mostly in this co., is

4066 ft. high; *Ben Aven* is 3668 ft.; *Ben Rianes*, 3747 ft.; and *Corryhabbie*, 3568 ft. On the summits of several of the mountains are beds of moss, containing the remains of trees, plants, and vegetables. The rivers of Banffshire embrace the *Spey*, *Avon*, and *Deveron*. The salmon fishings in the Spey and Deveron are very valuable. In the herring fishery off the coast, above 1000 boats are engaged. The manufs. of the co. are chiefly linen and yarn, tanning, and the distilling of whisky. The breeding of live stock is the principal branch of rural industry. The chief town is *Banf.*

Bangalore, or *Bangalur*, *bang-gd-loor'*, a dist. and fortified town of British India, prov. Mysore, Presidency of Madras. Pop. of dist. 628,354; of town 142,513.

Bangor, *bang-gor* (high choir), a city and bishop's see of Wales, co. Carnarvon, near the N. entrance of the Menai Strait. Pop. 2689.

Bangor, anc. *Beannchar* (the pointed hill), a town of Ireland, co. Down, on Belfast Lough, the site of a monastery famous in the Dark Ages. Pop. 2560.

Bangor, a commercial town and river-port of Maine, U.S., on the Penobscot. Pop. 18,399.

Bangweolo, *bang-we-o'lo*, a lake of Central S. Africa, discovered by Dr Livingstone in 1868, and near the S. shore of which he died 1st May 1873. It forms one of a chain of great lakes in the valley of the *Congo*, and its chief affluent is the river *Chambesi*.—11° 30' S. lat., from 27° 30' to 30° E. long.

Banialuka, *bd-ne-d-loo'kd*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Bosnia, on the Verbas. Pop. 15,000.

Banjarassin, *ban-yer-mas-sin'* (from *bendar*, a port of trade, and *masing*, usual or customary, or from *banjer*, water, and *massin*, salt), an extensive district in the S.E. part of Borneo, mostly belonging to the Dutch. Pop. 850,000.—The cap. is of the same name.

Bankfoot, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 689.

Bankhead, two vills. of Scotland:—1, co. Aberdeen; pop. 388.—2, co. Ayr, with collieries; pop. 1170.

Bangkok, *ban-kok'*, the cap. of Siam, on the Menam. The houses are built upon bamboo rafts moored along the banks. Pop. 500,000, of whom about one-half are Chinese.

Banks Islands, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, named in honour of Sir Joseph Banks.—14° S. lat., 168° 30' E. long.

Banks Land (also named in honour of Sir Joseph Banks), an island in the Arctic Ocean, British North America.

Banks Peninsula, a mountainous and woody territory, forming co. Akorea, on the E. coast of South Island, New Zealand.

Banks Strait, in the Arctic Ocean, between Banks Land and Melville Island.

Bann (white, so named in contradistinction to the Blackwater), a river of Ireland, rises in Down, flows through Lough Neagh, and falls into the sea 4 m. below Coleraine.

Bannockburn, *ban'not-burn* (the stream of the white knoll), a town in Stirlingshire, Scotland, with large manufactures of tartans and carpets. The field of Bannockburn is memorable in Scottish history for the victory obtained by Robert Bruce over Edward II., June 24, 1314. Near Bannockburn King James III. was defeated and slain by his nobles, headed by his own son, in 1448. Pop. 2564.

Bantry, *ban'tre* (from Irish *Beantriaghe*, the descendants of Beann, one of the sons of a king of Ulster), a seaport of Ireland, co. Cork, at the head of Bantry Bay. P. 2421.

Bantry Bay, a fine bay in co. Cork, Ireland, 30 m. long and from 4 to 6 m. broad. Here, in 1796, a body of French troops effected a landing, but were taken prisoners.

Baonsee, *bd-ose*, a dist. in Bunnaiund, India, tributary to the British. Pop. 18,800.—Chief town, *Kaipoe*.

Barada, *bd-r-d'd*, a river of Syria, which waters the plain of Damascus, and falls into Lake Shirkijeh.

Barbadoes, *bd-r-b'dos* (the island of pines), the most eastern of the British West India Islands, 21 m. in length and 14 m. in breadth. Besides sugar, which is the great staple, it exports molasses, ginger, cotton, and arrowroot. Area 166 sq. m.; p. 162,042.

Bridgetown, the cap., is one of the handsomest towns in the West Indies.—13° 5' N. lat., 59° 41' W. long.

Barbary, *bd'-ber-e* (country of the Berbers), or Northern Africa, comprehends Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, and Fezzan, and extends from 28° 30' to 37° N. lat., and from 12° 30' W. to 25° E. long. Its length from E. to W. is about 2600 m., and its breadth from N. to S. varies from about 150 to 550 m.—Of Barbary, or, as some geographers have termed it, the region of Mount Atlas, that extensive chain of mountains is the most remarkable feature. The low land, between this range and the sea, varying from 30 to 150 m. in breadth, is watered by many streams from the hills, and is in general extremely fertile. Its agricultural products are nearly the same as those of Europe; its fruits are superior.—Of the domestic animals, the dromedary, the mule, and the ass are chiefly employed in labour. Barbary horses, distinguished in England as "barbs," are famed for their lightness and beauty of form. The fleeces of the sheep are in general coarse and hairy, except those of Morocco, some breeds of which produce very fine wool.—Among the wild animals are the lion (here remarkable for strength and ferocity), the panther, the hyena, the jackal, and the antelope or gazelle. Serpents, scorpions, and locusts, are scourges with which Barbary is pecu-

larly infested.—The ridges of Mount Atlas yield silver, copper, lead, and antimony. Iron, lead, and copper abound in Algeria. The plains are remarkable for the prevalence of saline substances, while the lakes are nearly as salt as the sea. Salt springs are more numerous than fresh, and there are hills composed entirely of salt. Nitre is found in many places. Hot springs and streams occur in various districts.—This part of Africa was distinguished in ancient history. Carthage, the first commercial state of antiquity, long disputed with Rome the empire of the world. After its fall, the northern provinces of Africa became the granary of Italy. Under the Saracen princes, Barbary acquired unusual lustre. Its different states, long sunk in tyranny and oppression, have greatly declined in importance; their maritime strength, for ages exerted only in piratical excursions, has now been destroyed. The French took possession of the city of Algiers in 1830, and have since gradually extended their authority over the whole state. The government of the other Barbary States is despotic, and the religion Mohammedan.

Barbuda, *bar-boo'da* (the island of bearded men), one of the West India Islands, lying to the N. of Antigua. It was annexed to Britain in 1628, and in 1680 was granted to the Codrington family, in whose possession it still remains. Pop. 813.

Baroa, *bar'ka*, a maritime territory of N. Africa, E. of Tripoli. The ancients had flourishing settlements here; and considerable remains of Cyrene, Ptolemais, etc., have recently been discovered. Pop. 302,000.

Barcelona, *bar-sa-lo'nd* (named from Hamilcar Barca, the Carthaginian under whom it was founded), a seaport town of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 249,106.

Bardsey, *bar'd-se* (bard's island, so called from having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards), an island on the coast of Wales, near the N. point of Cardigan Bay.

Bardwan, or Burdwan, *bur'd-wan*, a div., dist. and town of British India, presidency of Bengal. Pop. of div. 7,286,907; of dist. 2,034,745; of town 32,321.

Barrell, or Barell, *bar-s'le*, a dist. and city of British India, North-West Provinces. The city is the cap. of Rohilcond div. Pop. of dist. 1,507,139; of city 102,962.

Barren Sea, *bar'ren-se* (named in honour of the famous Dutch navigator of that name), a part of the Arctic Ocean between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla.

Barfleur, *bar-fur* (the summit or projection on the channel), a promontory and small seaport on the coast of France, dep. Manche.

Barga, *bar'ga*, a town of central Italy, prov. Lucca. Pop. 5168.

Bargeddie, *bar-ghe'de*, and Dykehead, *dike'head*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 397.

Bari, *ba're*, a fortified seaport of S. Italy, on the Adriatic, the cap. of a prov. of the same name. Pop. 60,524.—The prov. has a pop. of 604,540.

Barking, *bar'king* (supposed to be from *Burgh-ing*, the fortification in the meadow), a pa. and town of England, co. Essex, situated on a creek of the same name. The Gunpowder Plot (1605) is said to have been concocted in a house near this town. Pop. of pa. 12,523; of town 5768.

Bar-le-Duc, *bar-l'duk* (the duke's citadel), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Meuse, on the Orain. The surrounding country is celebrated for its wine. Pop. 15,193.

Barletta, *bar-le'ta*, a seaport of S. Italy, prov. Bari, on the Adriatic, with a fine cathedral and considerable trade. Pop. 28,183.

Barmen, *bar'men*, a manufacturing town in Rhenish Prussia. Pop., including suburbs, 86,504.

Barmouth, *bar'mouth* (corr. from *Aber-mawddoch*, the mouth of the Mawddoch or Maw), a seaport town in Merionethshire, N. Wales, frequented as a watering-place, and has trade in shipbuilding.

Barnard Castle, *bar'nard o'de'l* (from a stately castle, built by Barnard, the grandfather of Baliol), a town on the Tees, co. Durham, England. John Baliol, king of Scotland, was born here. Pop. 4308.

Barnaul, *bar-awt*, the principal town of the Kolyvan mining dist. in W. Siberia, gov. Tomsk. Pop. 12,928.

Barnet, *bar'net* (from *Bergnet*, little *berg* or hill), Chipping Barnet (Barnet, the market town), or High Barnet, a pa. and town of England, co. Herts, about 10 m. N.W. of London. Pop. of pa. 3375; of town 3038.

Barnhill, *bar'nill*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 546.

Barnsley, *bars'le*, a manufacturing town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, with extensive iron foundries. Pop. 23,021.

Barnstaple, *bar'nstap* (staple denotes a place where merchants went to store their goods), a seaport town of England, co. Devon, on the Taw. Pop. 11,818.

Baroda, *bar-o'da*, a city of Guzerat, India, the cap. of the Guicowar's dominions. Pop. 140,000.

Barony, *bar'o-ne*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, comprising the N. and N.E. parts of Glasgow. Pop. 130,892.

Barquesimeto, *bar-ká-se-mé'to*, a city of Venezuela, S. America, cap. of a prov. of the same name; it was founded by the Spaniards in 1522. Pop. 25,664.

Barr (so named on account of its inaccessibility), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 672.

Barr, Great, a township in Staffordshire, England. Pop. 1062.

Barra, *bar'rd* (said to be so called from St Bar, Bishop of Caithness, to whom the church was dedicated; other authorities

derive the name from the Scand. *Barrey*, isle of the ocean), one of the Hebrides, or Western Islands of Scotland. Pop. 1753.

Barra, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the islands of Barra, Berneray, Flodday, Fluda, Helliary, Mingally, Fabbay, Sandaray, and Watersay. Pop. 1397.

Barra, a town of S. Italy, prov. Naples. Pop. 3919.

Barra-kpore or Barra-kpur, *bar-rah-poor'*, a military town of British India, on the Hooghly, 12 m. N. of Calcutta, and a seat of the viceroy, prov. and presidency of Bengal. Pop. of cantonments 2661.

Barreges, *bar-eh'-s'*, a vil. and celebrated watering-place of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, abandoned during winter on account of the cold, but frequented annually during summer by about 1500 invalids for the sake of its baths, which were founded by Louis XV.

Barrehead, *bar-hed'*, a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 6 m. S.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 3209.

Barrie, *bar'-re*, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, cap. of Simcoe co., on Kempenfeldt Bay, 60 m. N.N.W. of Toronto. Pop. 3398.

Barra-mill, *bar'-mill*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Belth. Pop. 328.

Barrosa or Barroosa, *bar-ro'-sá*, a vil. of Spain, prov. Cadiz, near which the British defeated the French, 5th March 1811.

Barrow, *bar'-ro* (from *barragh*, a Celtic word signifying boundary), a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, separates that co. and Kilkenny on the W. from Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford on the E. and, after receiving the Nore and Suir, falls into Waterford harbour.

Barrow-in-Furness, *bar'-ro-in-fur'-ness*, a seaport and manufacturing town of Lancashire, England, noted for its iron-works and extensive docks. Pop. 41,000.

Barrow Strait (named in honour of Sir John Barrow), in the Arctic Regions, a continuation of Lancaster Sound, a broad inlet from Baffin Bay into Melville Sound. *Barrow Point* is the N. extremity of Alaska territory, N. America.

Barry or Barrie, *bar'-re*, a maritime pa. in Forfarshire, Scotland. Pop. 3008.

Bars or Barsch, *barsh*, Hung. pron. *barsk*, a co. of Hungary, watered by the Gran, Nitra, and Sitra. Pop. 137,191.—Chief town, *Aranyos Maroth*.

Bars or Barsch, a vil. in the above co., and formerly its cap.

Bartan, *bar-tan'*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor. Pop. 3500.

Bartonholm, *bar'-tun-hom*, a colliery vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Irvine. Pop. 379.

Barton-upon-Humber, *bar'-tun-upon-*

ham-ber (the enclosure for the crop on the Humber), a town of England, co. Lincoln. Pop. 4362.

Barvas, *bar'-väs*, a pa. of Scotland, island of Lewis. Pop. 4332.

Barvas, Upper and Lower, a vil. of Scotland, in the above pa. Pop. 501.

Basing, *bas'-ing*, a pa. of England, co. Hants. Pop. 1222.

Basingstoke, *bas'-ring-stök* (the place belonging to the Basings), a town in Hampshire, England, the birthplace of Lancaster the navigator. Pop. 5674.

Basle, *Basle*, *bas'*, or *Basel*, *bas'-el*, a frontier canton in the N.W. of Switzerland. Pop. 107,063. It is subdivided into two cantons, of which *Basle-Ville* has a pop. of 51,515, and *Basle-Campagne* a pop. of 55,548.

Basle (from Gr. *Basileia*, the queenly city), a city in the N. of Switzerland, cap. of *Basle-Ville*, on the Rhine, a place of great trade, and the seat of a university. Pop. 44,884.

Basque Provinces, *bas'* (from *bascoo*, a mountaineer, or according to Humboldt from *basco*, a forest, hence it means belonging to a forest or a forester), a mountainous region in the N. of Spain, inhabited by a peculiar and brave race. It is divided into the provs. of Navarre, Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava or Vitoria.—The "Basque Country" of France is now comprised in dep. Basses Pyrénées.

Basque Roads, off the coast of Charente, France, between the Isle of Oléron, La Rochelle, and Rochefort.

Bass Rock, a lofty and almost inaccessible islet at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, Scotland, formerly employed as a state-prison.

Bass Strait (named from Bass, a navigator, who ascertained its existence as a *strait*) separates Australia from Tasmania or Van Dieman's Land. Where narrowest, it is about 105 m. across.

Bassa, *bas'-sá*, a seaport of Upper Guinea, W. Africa.

Bassano, *bas-sá'-no*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Venice, on the Brenta, with a great trade in raw silk. Pop. 7769.

Bassein, *bas-sain'*, a seaport town of Pegu, British Burmah. Pop. 20,183.

Basse-Terre, *bas-sai'-r'* (low land), cap. of the West Indian Island of St Christopher. Pop. 8500.—Also cap. of Guadeloupe. Pop. 9490.

Basorah, *bas'-so-rá*, or *Basra*, *bas'-rá*, or *Basorah*, *bas'-so-rá* (Arab. a margin), a frontier city and river-port of Asiatic Turkey, on the Shat el Arab, 70 m. from its mouth in the Persian Gulf. It is a place of great trade. Pop. 40,000.

Bastia, *bas'-te-á*, a fortified seaport town of Corsica. Pop. 17,850.

Bastogne, *bas-tayn'*, a town in Belgian Luxemburg. Pop. 2750.

Basuto Land, *bas-soo'-l'*, an elevated rugged region in S. Africa, forming the N.E. extremity of Cape Colony. Area 6860 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 75,000.

Batavia, *bâ-tâ'-ve-d* (the good land), cap. of the island of Java and of the Dutch possessions in the East. It is situated on the N.W. coast, and has many advantages for carrying on an extensive commerce. Pop. 135,000.

Bath (named from its baths), the *Aqua Solis* (waters of the sun) of the Romans, and the *Akeman Caester* (town of invalids) of the Saxons, a handsome city in the W. of England, co. Somerset, noted for its mineral waters. Pop. 53,704.

Bath, a seaport of Maine, U.S., at the mouth of the Kennebec. Pop. 7371.

Bathgate, *bâth'-gât*, a pa. and town of Linlithgowshire, Scotland, with coal, iron, lime, and oil works. Sir James Y. Simpson, the discoverer of the anæsthetic virtues of chloroform, was born here in 1811. Pop. of pa. 10,129; of town 491.

Bathurst, *bâth'-urst* (named in 1815, in honour of Lord Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies), a town of New South Wales, Australia, on the W. bank of the Macquarie, 97 m. from Sydney. Pop. of dist. 16,826.

Bathurst, a seaport town of W. Africa, on the island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia. Pop. 3935.

Bathurst, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. New Brunswick, cap. of Gloucester co., on Bathurst Bay. Pop. 600.

Bathurst Island, off the N. coast of Australia, W. of Melville Island.

Bathurst Island, in the Arctic Ocean, discovered by Capt. Parry.—75° N. lat., 100° W. long.

Batley, *bât'-le*, a pa. and town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, near Dewsbury. Pop. of pa. 35,516; of town 20,871.

Baton Rouge, *bât'-on rooz* (red staff or cane, so called from there being on the spot when first settled a cypress of immense size and weight, with bark of a reddish colour, and free from branches except at the very top, of which one of the settlers jocularly remarked that it would make a handsome cane), a city of Louisiana, U.S., on the Mississippi. Pop. 6498.

Batonya, *bâ-ton'-yâ*, a town of Hungary, 25 m. E.N.E. of Mako. Pop. 8643.

Battam, *bât'-dam*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 30 m. S. of Singapore.

Battersea, *bât'-ter-see* (corr. from *Patricksey*, Patrick's Island, which was so called because it formed part of the possessions of St. Peter's Abbey, Westminster), a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, included within the metropolis. Pop. 87,318.

Batticaloa, *bât'-te-bâ'-lo'-d*, a seaport town on the E. coast of Ceylon, 68 m. S.S.E. of Trincomalee. Pop. 3353.

Battle, *bât'-tl*, a pa. and town of England, co. Sussex. Here, on the 14th October 1066, the celebrated battle of Hastings was fought between William the Conqueror and Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, hence its name. Pop. 3465.

Battle Creek, *bât'-tl kreek*, a city of Michigan, U.S., co. Calhoun. Pop. 5839.

Battlefield, *bât'-tl-fîeld*, a thinly-peopled pa. of Shropshire, England, named from the battle fought here on 21st July 1403 between the forces of Henry IV. and those of the Earl of Northumberland, in which Hotspur was slain.

Battleford, *bât'-tl-fôr-d*, the chief place in the North-West Territories, Dominion of Canada, at the junction of the Battle and Saskatchewan Rivers.

Battock, Mount, *bât'-tok*, a mountain in Scotland, 2554 ft. high, on the confines of the cos. of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar.

Batum or **Batoum**, *bâ-toum*, a seaport town on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, 108 m. N.E. of Trebizond.

Bautzen, *baw'-zen* (the huts), a town of the kingdom of Saxony, on the Spree, with considerable manufactures. Here Napoleon I. repulsed the Prussians and Russians in 1813. Pop. 14,709.

Bavaria, Kingdom of, *bâ-vâr'-e-d*, Ger. *Bayern* (the dwelling of the Boii, a Celtic people who settled here 600 years a.c.), the most powerful of the South German States, is composed of two distinct parts, the "Territory of the Danube and Main," and the "Territory of the Rhine." The former, comprising seven of the eight provinces into which the country is divided, is bounded N. by the Saxon states; W. by Hesse, Baden, and Wurtemberg; S. and E. by Austria. The latter lies to the W. of the Rhine, on the French frontier. Total area, 39,000 sq. m. The larger territory is mountainous and finely wooded in the north and south; while the centre has wide and fertile plains watered by the Danube and its numerous tributaries. Bavaria is chiefly an agricultural country, yielding large quantities of corn, flax, hemp, and fruits; it is also rich in iron, coal, and salt. Commerce and manufactures are carried on to a considerable extent, internal communication being promoted by steam navigation on the Danube, as well as by roads, canals, and railways. The government is a limited monarchy, with two legislative chambers. Roman-catholicism is the religion of the state, but Protestants enjoy a perfect equality of privileges. There are universities at Munich, Wurzburg, and Erlangen; and a general system of education, like that of Prussia, is maintained. Pop. 5,022,300.—The chief city is Munich.

Bavians Kloof, *bâ-ve-dar' kloof* (the valley of the Bavians River), a fertile valley in the Uitenhage div. of the Eastern Province, Cape Colony. Pop. 1768.

Bawtry, *baw'-tre*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Idles. Pop. 980.

Bayasid, *bî-d'-seet*, a town of Armenia, near the base of Mount Ararat. Pop. 5000.

Bayble, Lower and Upper, *bâ'-bl*, two vils. of Scotland, on the E. side of the

island of Lewis, co. Ross. Pop. of the former 364; of the latter 402.

Bay City, a town in Bay co., Michigan, U.S. Pop. 7064.

Bayeux, *bâ-yû*, a town of France, dep. Calvados, with a fine cathedral, in which is preserved the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, said to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and representing his exploits in the conquest of England. Pop. 7916.

Bayonne, *bâ-yonn* (good port or harbour), a strong seaport of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, at the confluence of the Nive and the Adour, 4 m. from the Bay of Biscay. The *bayonne* is so called because invented here in 1679. Pop. 18,931.

Baza, *bâ'zâ*, a town of Spain, prov. Granada. Pop. 7272.

Beachy Head, *beech's-head* (corr. from *Fr. beach-head*, beautiful headland), a promontory on the coast of Sussex, England, the highest land on the S. coast of Britain.

Beaconfield, *be'k's-field* (named from its being built on a height on which beacon-fires were formerly lighted), a pa. and town of England, co. Buckingham. Pop. 1524.

Beaminster, *be'mins-ter* (in honour of St Bega), a pa. and town of England, co. Dorset. Pop. of pa. 2586.

Beath, *beeth*, anc. *Baith* (birch-wood), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 3534.

Bear Lake, Great, in the N. of the North-West Territories, Dominion of Canada.

Bearn, *bâ-arn*, an old prov. of France.

Beas, *bé-as*, a river of the Punjab, British India; it rises in the Himalayas, and, after a course of 220 m., joins the Sutlej.

Beaune, *be-kair*, anc. *Bellum Quadrans* (the beautiful square), a town of France, dep. Gard, on the Rhône, which is here spanned by a fine suspension bridge; its annual fair is one of the greatest in Europe. Pop. 7837.

Beaucourt, *be-koor*, a town of France, Belfort territory. It has extensive manufs. of iron and copper utensils. Pop. 4505.

Beaufort, *be-for* (fine fort), a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire. Pop. 2627.

Beaufort East, *be'fort* (from peerage title of family of Governor Lord C. Somerset), a div. of the North-Eastern Province of Cape Colony. Pop. 13,941.—Its principal town is *Fort Beaufort*, on a bend of the Kat River. Pop. 1100.

Beaufort West, a large div. of the Western Province of Cape Colony. Pop. 5923.—Its chief town has the same name. Pop. 1200.

Beauregard, *be-shong-as*, a town of France, dep. Loiret, on the Loire. Pop. 3887.

Beauharnois, *be-har-nâ*, a co. and town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec.—The town is situated on Lake St Louis, 33 m. S.W. of Montreal. Pop. of co. 14,757; of town 1423.

Beaulieu, *bo'lu*, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on a river of the same name. P. 969.

Beaulieu, *bo-le-u'* (beautiful place), a town of France, dep. Corrèze, on the Dordogne. Pop. 2567.—Also, several other towns and villages in France.

Beaulieu, *bâ'le* (corr. of *beautieus*, or from *Prioratus de bello-loco*, the priory of the beautiful place, founded in 1230), a vil. in Inverness-shire, Scotland, on the firth of the same name. Pop. 855.

Beaumaris, *be-mâ'ris* (fair marsh), a seaport of Wales, the co. town of Anglesea, on the Menai Strait. Pop. 2291.

Beaune, *bons*, a town in France, dep. Côte d'Or, famed for its wines. Pop. 10,460.

Beauvais, *bo-vâ*, anc. *Civitas Bellouacorum*, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Oise; it has a fine cathedral, and is noted for its beautiful tapestry. Pop. 14,502.

Bebington, Higher, *be'ing-ton*, a town of England, co. Chester, on the Mersey, 1 m. S. of Birkenhead, in which borough it is partly included. Pop. 3172.

Bebington, Lower, a town of England, adjoining the above. Pop. 3768.

Beccles, *be'k'lis*, a pa. and town of England, co. Suffolk, on the Waveney. Pop. 4844.

Bechuana Country, *bech-oo-d'nd*, a region in the interior of S. Africa to the N. of the Gariep or Great Orange River.

Bedale, *be-dâl*, a pa. and town in the N.E. of Yorkshire, England. Pop. of pa. 2920.

Bedford, *bed'ford* (corr. from *bedican ford*, fortress at the ford, or the protected ford), the county town of Bedfordshire, England, on the Ouse, distinguished for its numerous charitable institutions. The celebrated John Bunyan was born at Elstow, near Bedford, in 1623, and while a prisoner in Bedford jail he composed his famous allegory "The Pilgrim's Progress." Pop. 16,850.

Bedford, a div. in the North-Eastern Province of Cape Colony. Area 1200 sq. m.; pop. 8360.—The principal town is of the same name, and is situated about 25 m. W. of Fort Beaufort. Pop. 1050.

Bedford Level, a flat dist. on the E. coast of England, comprising the greater part of the marshy dist. called the *Fens*, the Isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire, and a portion of the N. of that county; also a part of the cos. of Suffolk, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Northampton, and Lincoln. It is 60 m. in length, and 40 m. in breadth. In the 13th century the land here was inundated by the sea, and became a pestilential swamp. After many unsuccessful attempts to drain it, the matter was taken up by a company of adventurers in 1634, of which the Earl of Bedford was the leader; hence the name which the reclaimed dist. has obtained.

Bedford, New, a town of Massachusetts, U.S. Pop. 26,376.

Bedfordshire, an inland co. of England, bounded on the N. by the cos. Northampton and Huntingdon; on the E. by Cambridge and Hertford; on the S. by Hertford; and on the W. by Buckingham. Area 462 sq. m.; pop. 146,257. The face of the country is pleasantly diversified with gentle alternations of hill and dale. In the S. is a ridge of chalk hills, sparsely covered with soil; the N. and N.E. are well cultivated; and rich grazing land extends from the middle to the S.E. corner of the co. The principal rivers are the *Ouse, Ivel, and Les*. Almost the only manufactures carried on are straw-plaiting (for which *Donstable* and *Lesion* are famous), and thread-lace making, in both of which a large proportion of the female population is engaged. The chief town in the co. is *Bedford*.

Bedlington, *bed'ling-ton*, a pa. and town of England, co. Northumberland, near Morpeth. Pop. 13,484, mostly employed in iron-works and collieries.

Bedminster, *bed'minster*, a pa. and town of England, co. Somerset. Pop. of pa. 32,488. **Bedrule**, *bed'rool*, locally *bed'ar-el* (the village by the roaring stream), a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 392.

Beechworth, *beech'worth*, the chief town of the Murray district and the celebrated Owens goldfields, Victoria, Australia; it stands 1725 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. 3400.

Beechy Point, *beech's* (named in honour of the navigator, Captain Beechy), a cape on the N.E. coast of Alaska.

Beer-sheba, *be-she-ba* (the well of the oath), a ruined border town of Palestine, a favourite residence of the patriarchs.

Begharni, *beg-ar-me*, a country of Central Soudan, N. Africa, to the S.E. of Lake Tchad, and to the E. of Bornou. Pop. 1,500,000.

Bahar, *Bihar*, or *Bahar*, *ba-har*, a prov. of British India, under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal. It has the two divisions of Patna and Bhagulpoore, which are subdivided into ten districts. Area 42,417 sq. m.; pop. 19,738,101. The city of the same name, so called from *bihar* (a monastery of Buddhists), is situated in a fertile valley, 35 m. S.E. of Patna. Pop. 44,296.

Behring Sea, *be'ring*, or *Kamtschatka Sea*, *ka-mtschka*, that part of the North Pacific Ocean which lies between the Aleutian Islands and Behring Strait, by which latter it communicates with the Arctic Ocean.

Behring Strait, the narrow sea which separates Asia from North America, near the parallel of 66° N. It is 36 m. broad, from East Cape in Asia to Cape Prince of Wales on the coast of America. It was so called by Captain Cook in honour of Behring, an eminent Russian navigator, who first discovered it.

Beira, *be'e-rd* (the river bank), a prov. of Portugal, N. of Estremadura and Alentejo, divided into Upper and Lower. Pop. 1,314,684.

Beit-el-Fakih, *bei-el-fa'keh* (the house of the saint), a town of Arabia, on the Red Sea, the centre of the Yemen coffee trade. Pop. 3000.

Beith, *beeth* (birch wood), a pa. and town in the cos. of Ayr and Renfrew, Scotland. Pop. of pa. 6233; of town 3707.

Beja, *be'ahd* (corr. from Latin *Paz Julia*), a town in Alentejo, Portugal. Pop. 6805.

Bejapur, *be-ja-poor* (named from its cap, which means the impregnable city), an old prov. of S. India, forming a part of the Mogul Empire, to the S. of Aungmyab. The cap. of the same name is now little more than a vast space covered with ruins, mosques, and mausoleums.

Beled-el-Jerid, *beled-el-jer-er-ed* (country of dates), a region of N. Africa, S. of Algeria.

Belem, *be-leng*, a town of Estremadura, Portugal, 4 m. W. of Lisbon. Pop. 5000.

Belfast, *bel-fast* (corr. from *Bel-faste*, the ford of the forest or sandbank), a flourishing seaport of Ireland, co. Antrim, of which it is the cap. at the head of Belfast Lough, with extensive manufactures of linen and cotton, and a great export trade. It is the seat of one of the Queen's Colleges. Pop. 174,412.

Belfast, a seaport of Maine, U.S., on Belfast Bay. Pop. 5278.

Belfast Lough, *bel-fast' loh*, or *Carriack-fergus Bay*, *kar-rik'fer-gus*, an estuary at the mouth of the Lagan, on the E. coast of Antrim, Ireland, affording safe anchorage for shipping.

Belford, *bel'ford*, a pa. and town of England, co. Northumberland. Pop. 1750.

Belfort, *bel-for* (pleasant fort), a strong town of France, cap. of the territory of the same name, on a tributary of the Doubs. It was invested by the Prussians, 2d Nov. 1870, and ordered by the French Government to capitulate, 16th Feb. 1871. Pop. 9896. The territory adjoins the E. portion of the dep. Haute-Saône, and has a pop. of 68,000.

Belgaum, *bel'gawm*, a dist. and fortified town of British India, Deccan div., presidency of Bombay. Pop. of dist. 936,750; of town 93,947.

Belgium, *bel'je-um* (named from the *Belge*, the original inhabitants of the country), a kingdom of Central Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands; W. by the North Sea; S. by France; and E. by Rhenish Prussia. It lies between 49° 30' and 51° 30' N. lat., and between 3° 30' and 6° 5' E. long., and is about 140 m. in length from E. to W., and about 100 m. in breadth. Its area is about 11,850 sq. m., and pop. 5,476,668. The political divisions of Belgium are—Antwerp, East Flanders,

West Flanders, Hainault, Brabant, Namur, and parts of Limburg and Luxemburg. The chief towns of these provs. are respectively Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, Mons, Brussels, Namur, Liège, Hasselt, and Arlon.—The face of the country is in general level, and the semblance of hills can scarcely be discovered, except in the provs. of Liège and Namur. In Brabant, between Brussels and Waterloo, is the forest of Soignes, so interestingly associated with the great battle fought in that locality in 1815. A thousand acres of this forest were granted to the Duke of Wellington in connection with his title of Prince of Waterloo, and are still possessed by his family. The forest in Luxemburg, Liège, and Namur are the remains of the immense ancient forest of Ardennes, which Cæsar tells us covered most of the country between Bonn and Rheims. Travellers are surprised at the number of the Flemish cities, towns, and villages; in which respect Belgium exceeds every country in Europe; the Netherlands only excepted. Canals are numerous, and a complete system of railways is in operation. The soil is either naturally fertile or has been improved by assiduous cultivation, and yields most luxuriant crops. All kinds of grain and fruits are raised. The climate resembles that of the southern counties of England. In the provs. of Namur, Hainault, Luxemburg, and Liège, the mineral productions are numerous and abundant, the working of mines forming a valuable department of national industry. From the twelfth to the sixteenth century, Belgium was the most commercial country in Europe; but it was afterwards surpassed by Holland. Now that war has given place to the arts of peace, the trade and manufactures of Belgium are rapidly improving. Besides the well-known laces of Brussels and Mechlin, there are flourishing manufactures of woollens, cottons, linens, and silks; and the fabrication of machinery, cutlery, and iron goods has risen to great importance. The Flemings in the north resemble in character their Dutch neighbours, but towards the south they have adopted the dress and manners of the French. The great majority of the people are zealous Roman-catholics, but the Protestant as well as the Roman-catholic clergy are supported from the public funds. There are universities at Ghent, Liège, Louvain, and Brussels. Belgium produced at one period a race of very eminent artists—Rubens, Vandyck, Teniers, and others, who formed a school which is called the Flemish School of Painting. The Flemish architects were also very distinguished, and several of the cathedrals, particularly that of Antwerp, rank among the finest edifices of Europe.—The government is a constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the king and two chambers,

namely, the senate and a chamber of representatives.

Belgorod, bel-go-rod' (white tower), a town of Russia, gov. Koursk. Pop. 15,200.

Belgrade, bel-grád, Turk. pron. beel-grád' (white fortress), a strongly fortified city of Servia, of which it is the cap.; it is situated at the confluence of the Danube and the Save. Pop. 26,674.

Belgrave, bel-gráv, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, on the Soar. Pop. 3616.

Belhaven, bel-há'ven (pleasant haven or harbour), a maritime vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington; it forms a portion of Dunbar. Pop. 369.

Belhelvie, bel-hé've (the mouths of the rivulets), a maritime pa. of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Pop. 1893.

Belise. See Balise.

Bellary, bel-lá're, a large dist. of British India, presidency of Madras. Area 11,007 sq. m.; pop. 1,688,008.—The chief town is also called *Bellary*, and stands 1000 ft. above the sea. Pop. 51,766.

Bellechasse, bel-shás, a co. of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec. Area 1063 sq. m.; pop. 17,637.

Bellefale, bel-fá' (beautiful island), a small rocky island of N. America, at the N.E. end of the channel between Labrador and Newfoundland, called the Strait of Bellefale.—Also an island on the S. side of Conception Bay, dist. of St John's, Newfoundland. Pop. 600.

Bellefale-on-Mer, bel-ek'-ong-mair (beautiful island in the sea), an island in the Atlantic, belonging to France, dep. Morbihan. Pop. 10,142.—The chief town is *Palais*.—47° 19' N. lat., 8° 13' W. long.

Belleville, bel-vé' (beautiful town), cap. of St Clair co., Illinois, U.S. Pop. 8146.

Belleville, bel-vé', a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, on both sides of the river Mohr, which falls into the Bay of Quinte. Pop. 7805.

Belley, bel-lé', a town of France, dep. Ain. Pop. 4324.

Bellie, bel-lé' (from a Gaelic word signifying the mouth of the ford), a maritime pa. of Scotland, cos. Elgin and Banff, on the Spey. Pop. 2317.

Bellingham, bel-lín-gam, a pa. and town of England, co. Northumberland. Pop. of pa. 1470.

Bellinzone, bel-lín-só'nd, a town in the canton of Tessin, Switzerland, alternately with Locarno and Lugano, the seat of government of the canton, and the seat of an active transit trade between Switzerland and Italy. Pop. 2501.

Bell Rock, or Inch Cape, a reef of rocks in the German Ocean, about 12 m. S.E. from Arbroath, Scotland, completely covered at high water. A lighthouse, 115 ft. high, was erected upon it in 1811, previous to which, it is said, the monks of Arbroath caused a bell to be suspended upon it, so as to be rung by the waves, and

thus give warning to mariners, hence its name.—56° 26' N. lat., 2° 23' W. long.

Bellsbill, bells'hill, a town in Lanarkshire, Scotland. Pop. 2238.

Belluno, bel-loo'no, a town of N. Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Piave, with a handsome cathedral, good trade, and various manufs. Pop. 5770.

Beloor - Tagh, be-loor'tagh, or Bolor-Tagh, be-lor'tag (mountain of rock crystal), a range of lofty mountains running N. and S. between Western and Eastern Turkestan, varying in height from 15,000 to 20,000 ft.

Belpasso, bel-pas'so, a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, on the slopes of Etna. Pop. 7620.

Belper, bel'per (corr. from Fr. *Beau-repairs*, beautiful retreat), a town in Derbyshire, England, on the Derwent, noted for its cotton-mills. Pop. 8527.

Belt, Great (bell or girdle), a strait between the islands of Zealand and Funen, uniting the Baltic Sea and the Cattegat; it is about 12 m. broad, and of dangerous navigation.

Belt, Little, a strait between Funen and the mainland of Denmark, varying from 1 to 10 m. in width, and hazardous to navigators.

Belturbet, bel-tur'bet, a town in Cavan, Ireland, on the Erne, in the vicinity of extensive linen manufactures. Pop. 1759.

Beluchistan, bel-oo-chis-tan, or Baluchistan (the country of the Beluchees), a country lying to the S. of Afghanistan, and extending from 24° 50' to 30° 30' N. lat., and from 63° to 69° 18' E. long. Its area is estimated at 100,000 sq. m., and its pop. at 1,000,000. It is divided into six provs., viz., Mekran, Luss or Lussa, Sarawan, Kelat, Jhalawan, and Cutch Gundawa. The chief towns are *Kelat, Gundawa, Bela, and Sonmeanes*. The whole country is mountainous, except towards the N.W. and along the coast. The interior is generally barren and deficient of water; but in the N.E. there are fertile plains. The country is said to be rich in minerals.—The Beluchees are a fierce and predatory race. The nominal sovereign is the Khan of Kelat; but the only real government is that exercised by the chiefs of the several tribes. Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion.

Beluka, bel-oo'ka, a mountain of Siberia, the loftiest of the Katunak range, at the sources of the river Obi, 12,790 ft. above the sea.

Benalla, ben-a'lla, a town in Delatite co., Victoria, Australia, on the Broken River. Pop. 3000.

Benares, ben-a'rës, a div. and dist. of the North-West Provinces, British India. The div. embraces the dists. of Azimgurh, Mirzapoor, Benares, Ghazeepoor, Goruckpoor, and Butees. Pop. of div. 8,179,307; of dist. 794,089.

Benares (said to be a corr. from Sans.

Varanashi or *Kasi*, the splendid), a celebrated city of British India, cap. of the above div., on the N. bank of the Ganges; it is the chief seat of Brahminical learning. Pop. 175,188.

Ben Attow, ben at'tow (rush mountain), a mountain in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 4000 ft. high. *Ben* is a Gaelic word signifying mountain.

Ben Aven, ben d'ven (the river mountain), a mountain of the Grampian range, Scotland, between the cos. of Aberdeen and Banff, rising to the height of 3976 ft.

Benbecula, ben-bek'ü-lä, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, lying betwixt North and South Uist. Pop. 1563.

Ben Cleugh, ben klooh (stony mountain), a mountain in Clackmannanshire, Scotland, the highest of the Ochils. Height 2352 ft.

Ben Clibrig, ben kliv'rig, a mountain in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, 3157 ft. high.

Bencoolen, ben-kool'en, a seaport on the S.W. coast of Sumatra; it belongs to the Dutch, having been given to them by the British in 1824, in exchange for Malacca. Pop. 18,000.

Ben Cruachan, ben kroo'ah-an (the stack shaped mountain), a mountain in Argyllshire, Scotland, at the head of Loch Awe, 3670 ft. high.

Ben Dearg, ben dearg (the red mountain), a mountain in Ross-shire, Scotland, near Loch Broom, 3551 ft. high.

Bender, ben'der (market or harbour), a town of Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Dniester. Pop. 23,535.

Bendoohy, ben-doh-e, locally *ben'ath-e* (the hill of the good prospect), a pa. in Perthshire, Scotland. Pop. 675.

Benevento, ben-e-ven'to (fine climate), a city of S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, 32 m. N.E. of Naples. It contains the celebrated Arch of Trajan and other Roman remains. Pop. 20,133.

Benfieldside, ben'feeld-side, a township and town of England, co. and 13 m. W N.W. of Durham. Pop. 4432.

Bengal, ben-gaw'l (from Sans. *Banga*, the original name of the country), the largest of the three presidencies of British India, lying between 10° and 26° 50' N. lat., and 86° 30' and 96° 40' E. long. It embraces (1) the provs. under the administration of the Governor-general in Council, viz., Ajmeer, Berar, Coorg, and Mysore, the extent of which is 49,772 sq. m., and the pop. 7,771,321; (2) the territories under the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, comprising an area of 157,598 sq. m. and a pop. of 60,467,724; (3) the territories under the rule of the Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, including Oudh, extending to 110,530 sq. m. with a pop. of 42,658,449; (4) the territories under the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, having an area of 101,829 sq. m., and a pop. of 17,511,498; (5) the territories under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the extent of which is 84,963 sq. m.,

and the pop. 8,301,519; (6) the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, comprehending an area of 66,566 sq. m., with a pop. numbering 2,747,148.—The prov. of Bengal possesses a peculiarly fertile soil, yielding in great abundance both the necessities and the luxuries of life.

Bengal, Bay of, a part of the Indian Ocean, washing the E. shores of Hindustan and the W. shores of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

Bengasi, ben-gâ'se, a seaport of Barca, N. Africa, on the Gulf of Sidra. Pop. 6000.

Benguela, ben-gâ'la, an extensive territory of W. Africa, claimed by Portugal, having Angola on the N., and the country of the Hottentots on the S. Pop. 1,880,000.—The cap. is named *New or St Philip de Benguela*, and has a pop. of about 3000.

Benhar, ben-hâr', a vil. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow. Pop. 417.

Benholm, ben-hom' (hill and dale), a maritime pa. of Kincardineshire, Scotland. Pop. 1569.

Ben Hope, a mountain-range in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, rising to the height of 3150 ft.

Beni, bî-ne', a dep. in the N.E. of Bolivia, S. America. Pop. 153,973.

Benin, ben-sen' (corr. from Lat. *Benignus*), a kingdom of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, extending along the coast of the Bight of Benin. It is intersected by a number of estuaries, now ascertained to be branches of the Niger, by which that great river discharges its waters into the Atlantic.—The cap., *Benin*, is situated inland, on an open plain. Here Belzoni, the celebrated traveller, died in 1823. Pop. 15,000.

Benin, Bight of, the N. portion of the Gulf of Guinea, W. Africa.

Ben Lawers, ben law'ers (echoing mountain), a mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, rising from the banks of Loch Tay to the height of 3694 ft. above the sea.

Ben Ledi, ben led's (mount of God), a mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, N.W. of Callander, with a small lake on its top, 3069 ft. above the sea.

Ben Lomond, ben lo'mond (bare or naked mountain, or the hill of the lake full of islands), a mountain in Stirlingshire, Scotland, rising from the E. side of Loch Lomond to the height of 3192 ft.—Also the name of a mountain in Tasmania, 5010 ft. high.

Ben Macdhui, ben mak-doo's, or more correctly *Ben Macduh, mak-doo'* (the black bear mountain), a mountain in the W. extremity of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 4296 ft. above the sea.

Ben More (great mountain), a conical mountain in Scotland, towering from the banks of Loch Dochart, Perthshire, to the height of 3919 ft. above the sea.—Also a mountain in the island of Mull, off the W. coast of Scotland, 3173 ft. high.

Ben Nevis, ben ne'vis (the cloud-capped mountain, or the mountain of snow), a mountain in Inverness-shire, Scotland, near Fort William, the loftiest in Great Britain, being 4406 ft. above the sea.

Bennington, ben'ning-ton (in honour of Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire), a town of Vermont, U.S., at the foot of the Green Mountains. Pop. 5000.

Benowm, ben-own', a town of Central Africa, cap. of Ludamar; here Mungo Park was detained some time in captivity.

Benue, ben-oo'e. See *Chadda*.

Ben Venue, ben ven-u' (the little mountain, as compared with Ben Ledi, which is near it), a picturesque mountain in Scotland, on the S. side of Loch Katrine, 2800 ft. high.

Ben Voirlich, ben voir'lih (the mountain of the great loch), a mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, rising from the S. bank of Loch Earn to the height of 3180 ft.

Ben Worlich, ben wor'lih (mountain of great flat stones), a mountain, 3061 ft. high, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, N.W. end of Loch Lomond.

Ben Wyvis, ben wî'vis (the mountain of terror), a mountain in Ross-shire, Scotland, 3423 ft. above the sea.

Benar, bî-râr', a prov. of British India, presidency of Bengal, adjoining the Central Provinces. Area 17,334; pop. 2,231,595.

Berat, ber-â', a town in Albania, European Turkey, on the Ergent or Beratina. Pop. 10,000.

Berbera, ber-be-râ, a seaport on the coast of the Somali country, E. Africa, between Cape Guardafui and the entrance of the Red Sea; it was taken possession of by the Egyptian troops in 1873.

Berbice, ber-becc', the E. div. of British Guiana, S.E. of Demerara. Pop. 30,120. *New Amsterdam*, at the mouth of Berbice River, is the cap.

Berdianak, ber-de-dan'k (named from its situation at the mouth of the Berda), a town of S. Russia, with a good harbour, on the northern shores of the Sea of Azov. Pop. 12,465.

Berditchew, ber-de-cherf', a town of Russia, gov. Kiev, with considerable trade. Pop. 52,787.

Berezina, or Beresina, ber-es-e'nd, a river of Russia, gov. Minsk, in the N. of which it rises, and, after a course of 300 m., joins the Dnieper in 52° 28' N. lat.

Bergamo, ber-gâ mo (on a hill), a commercial city of N. Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, with extensive manufs., and the seat of a great annual fair. Pop. 22,639.—The prov. has a pop. of 368,152.

Bergen, ber-ghen, a prov. and bishop's see in the S.W. of Norway, containing two balliwicks, viz., S. Bergenhuus, pop. 119,313; and N. Bergenhuus, pop. 86,205. *Bergen* (from Dan. *bjerg*, a mountain, and

so called from being surrounded on the land side by seven high mountains), the cap. is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the kingdom. Pop., including suburbs, 83,885.

Bergen, the chief town of the Prussian island of Rugen. Pop. 3616.

Bergen-op-Zoom, or more correctly Berg-op-Zoom, *berg-op-zoom* (the hill fort on the river Zoom), an important town and fortress of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, communicating with the East Schelde by a canal. In 1814 it was attacked unsuccessfully by a British army, under Sir Thomas Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch. Pop. 9534.

Berhampore, or Berhampur, *ber-am-poor*, a town of British India, dist. Ganjam, presidency of Madras. Pop. 21,670.

Berkeley, *ber-kē* (birch field), a pa. and town of England, co. Gloucester. The famous "double Gloucester" cheese is produced here. Edward II. was murdered in Berkeley Castle in 1327. Pop. of pa. 4807; of town 1161.

Berkhamstead, Great, *berk-ham'sted* (the home place among the birches), a pa. and town of England, co. Herts. The poet Cowper was born here in 1731. Pop. 3600.

Berks or Berkshire, *berk-shīr* (the bare oak shire, so called from a bare or polled oak in Windsor Forest, beneath which the Britons were wont to hold their provincial meetings, or according to others, from Saxon *berroc*, a wood, from the abundance of box growing there, and *scīre*, a shire), is a picturesque inland co. of England, lying in the valley of the Thames. It is bounded on the N. by the co. of Buckingham and Oxford; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the S. by Hampshire; and on the E. by Surrey. Area 706 sq. m.; pop. 196,475. The surface is undulating, rising in some places into hills. The S.E. and E. parts are occupied by *Windsor Forest and Park*. To the N. of Lambourn, in the W., is the famous *White Horse Hill*, remarkable for having the figure of a horse, 374 ft. in length, cut out in the turf of the chalk downs; and near it is the ancient borough of *Wantage*, the birthplace of Alfred the Great. Berks is watered by the *Thames, Kennet, Loddon, Ock*, etc. Chief towns, *Reading, Windsor* (a favourite royal residence), and *Abingdon*. P. 176,500.

Berlin, *ber-līn* (named probably from *Albrecht*, the Margrave of Brandenburg, by whom the city was enlarged, or from *berle*, which in the language of the Slavonian Vends, who were the earliest settlers here, means uncultivated land), the cap. of Brandenburg and of the German Empire, on the Spree, nearly in the centre of the kingdom. It is one of the finest cities in Europe. It has many scientific and literary institutions, including a celebrated university founded in

1810, and is the seat of extensive trade and manufs. Pop. 366,868.

Bermundsey, *ber-mund-se* (Bermund's isle), a pa. of England, co. Surrey, included within the metropolis. Pop. 80,424.

Bermudas, *ber-moo'das* (named from Juan Bermudez, their discoverer in 1527), or Somers Islands, a group in the Atlantic, about 600 m. E. of S. Carolina, U.S., surrounded by coral reefs. They produce arrowroot, cedar, coffee, and cotton. Pop. 15,809.—*Long Island*, or *Bermuda* proper, is the largest; on it is the town of *Hamilton*, the seat of government. The other principal islands are *St George's, Ireland*, and *Somerset*. They are called *Somers Islands*, from Sir George Somers, an Englishman, whose shipwreck here led to their colonization in 1611.

Bernard, Great St, *ber-nard*, Fr. pron. *sang ber-nā'*, one of the Alps, in the S. of the Valais, Switzerland, towering to the height of 11,116 ft.

Bernard, Little St, one of the Graian Alps in Savoy, by which it is supposed Hannibal passed into Italy.

Bernay, *ber-nā'*, a town of France, dep. Eure, on the Charentonne. Pop. 7050.

Bernburg, *bern-boorg*, a town of Anhalt, N. Germany, on the Saale, with manufs. of porcelain, paper, and starch. Pop. 16,535.

Berne, *bern* (said to be derived from *bären*, the plural of the German word *bär*, a bear, and that animal figures on the armorial bearings of the town), the cap. of a canton of the same name, and the chief town of Switzerland, on the Aar. It is the seat of a university. Since 1848 it has been the federal town or seat of the government of the whole Swiss confederation. Here Haller, the eminent scholar, poet, and man of science, was born in 1708. Pop. 36,001.—The pop. of the canton is 528,670.

Bernera, *ber-ne-rā*, three islands of the Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland. One is the most southerly of the whole group, pop. 38; another is in the Sound of Harris, pop. 373; and the third is on the W. side of the island of Lewis, pop. 539.

Berri, *ber-re'*, an old prov. of France.

Bervie, *ber-ve*, or Inverbervie, *in-ver-ber-ve* (the mouth of the Bervie), a roy. and parl. burgh, seaport town, and pa. in Kin-cardineshire, Scotland. Pop. of roy. burgh 1839; of parl. burgh 1013; of pa. 1843.

Berwick, *ber-rik* (contr. of *Aberwick*, town at the mouth of the river; some authorities say it signifies castle town), a fortified town near the mouth of the Tweed. Though assigned to Northumberland, it enjoys the privileges of a co. by itself. In the wars between England and Scotland, its importance, as a key to both kingdoms, rendered this town and its neighbourhood the scene of frequent contest and bloodshed. Pop. 13,393.

Barwick, North, a pa., town, and sea-

port of Scotland, co. Haddington; much frequented as a summer residence. Pop. of pa. 2373; of town 1300.

Berwickshire, *ber'rik-shir*, or the *Morse*, a co. in the S.E. of Scotland, for many centuries the principal scene of strife between the Scotch and English. It is bounded on the N. by Haddington; S. by Roxburgh and the river Tweed, which separates it from England; and W. by Roxburgh and Edinburgh. It extends from E. to W. 25 m., and from N. to S. 22 m. Area 464 sq. m.; pop. 38,486. It comprises the ancient districts of *Lammermoor* in the N., *Lauderdale* in the W., and the *Morse* or *March* in the S. The Lammermoors are bare and stony, but the other two districts, especially the *Morse*, are level and highly fertile. The principal rivers are the *Tweed*, *Leader*, *Eye*, *Whitadder*, and *Blackadder*. The county is purely agricultural. The principal places are *Dunse*, between the Blackadder and Whitadder, *Greenlaw*, on the Blackadder, *Coldstream*, on the Tweed, and *Egmont*, on the coast.—*Greenlaw* is the co. town.

Besamcon, *bes-ang-sōng*, anc. *Vesontia* (of which its modern name is a corruption), a fortified city of France, cap. of the dep. Doubs, with extensive trade and manufactures. Pop. 45,742.

Besika Bay, *be-si'ka*, on the W. coast of Anatolia, Turkey in Asia, near the island of Tenedos.

Bessarabia, *bes-sā-rā-bā*, a prov. of S. Russia, between the Pruth and the Dniester. It contains 17,029 sq. m. Pop. 1,218,322.

Bességes, *bes-saish'*, a town of France, dep. Gard. Pop. 10,668.

Beaukl, *be-sō'la*, a prov. and town in the E. end of the island of Java. Area of prov. 3900 sq. m.; pop. 400,000.

Bethany, *bet'hā-ne* (the house of dates), a vil. of Palestine, about 2 m. E. of Jerusalem, beyond the Mount of Olives. It was the residence of Lazarus and his sisters Mary and Martha; the scene of our Lord's miracle of raising Lazarus from the dead; and the place where He was parted from His disciples and ascended into heaven. Its modern name is *El Astryah*.

Bethel, *bet'hāl* (the house of God), a ruined town of Palestine, originally called Luz, now known as *Betis*, 10 m. N. of Jerusalem, memorable as the scene of Jacob's vision of the angels.

Bethesda, *bet'hē-dā*, a town of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Ogwen. Pop. 6297, mostly employed in slate-works.

Bethoron, Upper and Lower, *bet'hō'-ron* (house of caves), two vills. of Palestine, 9 m. N.W. of Jerusalem.

Bethlehem, *bet'hā-lem* (the house of bread), a town of Palestine, about 8 m. S. of Jerusalem; it was also called Ephrathah and Bethlehem-Judah. Bethlehem is celebrated as the birthplace of David, and as the scene of the Book of Ruth; but its dis-

tinguishing glory consists in its being the birthplace of the Messiah. On the N.E. side of the town is a deep valley, where tradition says the angels appeared to the shepherds with the glad tidings of our Saviour's nativity.

Bethnal Green, *bet'hā'nal green*, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, included within London. Pop. 130,104.

Béthune, *bē-tōon'*, a fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais. Pop. 8847.

Bettiah or Bettiya, *bet-tā-yā'*, a town of British India, div. Patna, prov. Bihar, presidency of Bengal. Pop. 18,708.

Beuthen, *beu'ten*, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia. Pop. 19,384.

Beveland, North and South, *bev'e-land*, Dutch prov. *bē'vel-dānt* (the land of the oxen or beeves), two islands of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, in the mouth of the Schelde. North Beveland is about 13 m. long and 3 m. broad, and South Beveland is 24 m. long and from 5 to 8 m. broad.

Beverley, *bev'er-ly* (corr. from *beverlac*, the beaver lake or marsh), a town in the E. E. of Yorkshire, England, near the Hull. Pop. 10,518.

Bewdley, *bēd'ly*, originally *Beaulieu* (fine place), a town in Worcestershire, England, on the Severn. Pop. 7614.

Boxhill, *box'hil*, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, with chalybeate springs. Pop. 2158.

Boxley, *box'ly*, a pa. of England, co. Kent. Pop. 8448.

Boyrout, *bō'root* (from Heb. *beroth*, wells, or from the Phœnician deity *Beal Berith*, lord of wells), a fortified seaport of Syria, on an extensive bay of the Mediterranean. Pop. 20,000.

Béziers, *bē-sē-z'*, a city of France, dep. Hérault, on the Orb, near the Royal Canal, the centre of a considerable trade. Pop. 34,093.

Bhamo, *b'hā-mō'*, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawadi; its chief trade is with China. Pop. about 10,000.

Bhandara, *b'hān-dā-rā*, a dist. and town of the Central Provinces, British India. Pop. of dist. 564,913; of town 11,453.

Bhaugulpore, *be-pū-pōr'*, or Bhagalpur, a div. and dist. of the prov. Behar, British India, presidency of Bengal. Pop. of div. 6,608,353; of dist. 1,293,390.—The chief town, also named *Bhaugulpore* (the abode of refugees), stands on the right bank of the Ganges. Pop. 62,678.

Bhawulpore or Bawalpur, *b'hāw-ul-pōr'*, a native state of N.W. India, under British management. The Sutlej and the Indus separate it from the Punjab. Pop. 935,000.

Bhowani or Bhiwani, *b'hā-wā-nī'*, a town of India, div. Hissar, prov. Oudh, presidency of Bengal. Pop. 32,254.

Bhoj or Bhuj, *b'hōj* or *bhoj*, a fortified city of India, presidency of Bombay, the cap. of Cutch, noted for its manufactures of gold and silver ornaments, etc. Pop. 23,513.

Bhopal, or Bopaul, *bē-pāl'*, a native

state of India, presidency of Bengal, tributary to the British. Pop. 668,656.

Bhotan or Bhutan, *B'ho-tan'*. See Bootan.

Bhownuggur or Bhavnagar, *bou-nug-gur*, a town of India, Kattigar peninsula, presidency of Bombay. Pop. 36,871.

Bhurtpore or Bhurtpur, *B'hurt-poor'* (the city of Bhurat, the brother of the god Ram), a native state of India, in Rajputana, tributary to the British. Pop. 650,000.—The cap. is of the same name. Pop. 100,000.

Biafra, *be-af-râ*, a country of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, bordering on the Cameroons River.—The *Bight of Biafra* is an inlet of the Atlantic between Cape Formosa and Cape Lopez.

Bialystok, *be-d'is-tok* (place or town on the Bialy), a town of S.W. Russia, cap. of a prov. of the same name. Pop. 16,966.

Biarritz, *be-ar-rits'*, a maritime town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, much resorted to for its baths and beautiful scenery. Pop. 3166.

Biberach, *be-ber-ah'*, a town of Württemberg, Germany, on the Riss. Pop. 7091.

Bicester, *bi-ces-ter* or *bi-ster* (corr. from *Brimcester*, the fortress of Birin, bishop of Dorchester), a pa. and town of England, co. Oxford. Pop. 3323.

Bidasoa, *be-das-o'd*, a river which forms the boundary between France and Spain; it rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Bay of Biscay.

Bideford, *bid's-ford* (by the ford), a borough, town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, 8 m. S.W. of Barnstaple. Pop. 6969.

Bialan, *be'lan*, four contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, with extensive woollen and linen weaving. P. 12,966.

Bielawa Tserkov, *be-el-a'gd tser'kov'* (white church), a township of Russia, gov. Kieff. Pop. 12,075.

Bielefeld, *be'leh-feld*, a town in Prussian Westphalia, the centre of the linen and damask manufactures. Pop. 26,574.

Bielgorod, *be-el-go-rod'* (white town), a town of Russia, gov. Koursk. Pop. 15,500.

Bielitz, *be-el-its'*, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Biala River. Pop. 11,069.

Biella, *be-el'la*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Novara, 26 m. N.E. of Turin. Pop. 9611.

Bienne, Lake of, *be-enn'*, in Berne, Switzerland.

Bierley, North, *beer'le*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5 m. S.E. of Bradford. Pop. 14,453.

Biggar, *big'gar* (soft land), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. of pa. 2013; of vil. 1471.

Biggleswade, *big-gle-wade'*, a pa. and town of England, co. Bedford. Pop. of pa. 5188; of town 4244.

Bihac, *be-hick'*, a stronghold of Turkish Croatia, on the Unna. Pop. 4000.

Bihé, *be-hé'*, a town in the E. of Benguela, W. Africa, 6800 ft. above the sea.

Bijnour or Bijnor, *biak-nor'*, a dist. and town in Rohilkund div., North-West Provinces, British India. Pop. of dist. 737,153; of town 12,866.

Bilaspur, *bil-da-poor'*, or Belaspour, a dist. of British India, Central Provinces. Area 7798 sq. m.; pop. 715,398.—The chief town, also called *Bilaspur*, is situated on the river Arpa.

Bilbao, *bi-bâ'o* (under the hill), often written in English Bilboa, *bi-bô'd*, the principal port in the N. of Spain, and cap. of the prov. of Biscay, on the Nervion, about 10 m. from the sea; its commerce is extensive, particularly in wool. P. 32,734.

Bildt, *best*, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland. Pop. 8466.

Billingham, *bi'lling-ham*, a pa. and township of England, co. Durham. Pop. of pa. 2749; of township 1022.

Billiton, *bi'lle-ton*, or Blitong, *bli-ong'*, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, between Sumatra and Borneo, rich in iron and timber. Pop. 26,160.

Bilston, *bi'ston*, formerly Bilareton, a town in Staffordshire, England, in the vicinity of great coal and iron mines. Pop. 24,198.

Bingen, *bing'ghen*, a town of Germany, on the Rhine, 17 m. W. of Mentz; it has some manufs. and exports excellent wine. Pop. 6404.

Bingley, *bing'le* (the field of Bing, the original proprietor in Saxon times), a pa. and town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Aire, with considerable worsted manufactures. Pop. of pa. 18,116; of town 9065.

Bingol Dag, *bin'gol dag* (mountain of a thousand wells), a range of mountains in Asia Minor, between Kurdistan and Armenia, 12,810 ft. above the sea.

Binniehill, *bin'ne-hill*, and Southfield, *south'feld*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Slamanau. Pop. 554.

Binn or Binning, East and West, *bin'ne* or *bin'ning*, two vills. in Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

Binsted, *bin'sted*, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. of Alton. Pop. 1896.

Bintang, *bin-tang'*, an island off the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula, 40 m. S.E. of Singapore. Its Malay name is *Bentan*, said to mean a half-moon, and to apply properly to the highest hill in the island. The chief product is an astringent gum called gambir, of which about 4000 tons are annually exported. Area 440 sq. m.; pop. 18,000.

Bir, *beer* (a well), a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. Pop. 8000.

Birchington, *birch'ing-ton*, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 1187.

Birgham, *bir'gham*, or Brigham, a vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick, pa. of Eccles.

Birkdale, *bir'k-dale* (the birch valley), a town in Lancashire, England. Pop. 3876.

Birkenhead, *bîr'ken-hed* (the head of the birch trees), an important town of England, co. Chester, on the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, with extensive docks, shipbuilding yards, and increasing trade. Pop. 65,971.

Birmah. See **Burmah**.

Birmingham, *bîr'mîng-ham* (supposed to have been named from the great quantity of broom which grew in its vicinity), one of the most prosperous towns of England, co. Warwick, celebrated for its hardware manuf., the first in the world. Pop. 343,787.

Birnam, *bîr'nam*, a hill in Perthshire, Scotland, 1580 ft. high, anciently included in a royal forest, which Shakespeare has rendered famous by referring to it in his tragedy of Macbeth.

Birnie, *bîr'ne*, anc. *Brenth* (a brae or high land), a pa. in Elginshire, Scotland. Pop. 375.

Birr. See **Parsonstown**.

Birray. See **Harray**.

Birwe, *bîr'we* (from a Gaelic word signifying bush), a pa. of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Pop. 1194.

Birstall, *bîr'stâl*, a pa. and town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England. Pop. of pa. 54,506; of town 6044.

Blacey, *bî'hâ*, Span. *Vicaya*, one of the Basque provinces, in the N. of Spain.

Blacay, Bay of, a bay of the Atlantic, extending from the island of Ushant in France to Cape Ortegal in Spain. It washes the W. coast of France and the N. coast of Spain.

Bishop Auckland, *bîsh'up auk'land* (so called from the number of oaks that grew here, and from the manor having belonged to the bishops of Durham), a town in the co. of Durham, England. Pop. 8738.

Bishopbriggs, *bîsh'up-brîgs*, a vil. in Lanarkshire, Scotland, noted for its free-stone quarries. Pop. 783.

Bishop's Cannings, *kam'nîngs*, a pa. in Wiltshire, England. Pop. 4069.

Bishop's Castle, a pa. and town of Shropshire, England. Pop. of pa. 3091; of town 1806.

Bishop Stortford, *stort'ford* (so called from its situation on the Stort, and from its having belonged at a very early period to the see of London), a town and pa. of England, co. Herts. Pop. 6350.

Bishoptown, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 8 m. E.S.E. of Glasgow. P. 323.

Bishop Wearmouth, *weer'mouth*, locally *weer'muth*, a pa. of England, co. Durham, forming the S. part of Sunderland. Pop. 67,253.

Bissagos, *bîs-â'goss*, or *Bijuga* Islands, a group of islands off the W. coast of Africa, between the mouth of the Gambia and Sierra Leone.

Bissao, *bîs-â'o*, a seaport and island at the mouth of the Jêba or Rio Grande in Senegambia, W. Africa; it belongs to the Portuguese.

Bistritz, *bîs'trits*, a town of Transylvania, Austria, on the Bistritz river. Pop. 7212.

Bittoor, or **Bittoor**, *bî'toor*, a town of British India, 12 m. N. from Cawnpore. Here was the residence of the infamous Nana Sahib until driven from it by Havelock in 1857.

Bitlis, *bî'tîs*, an anc. city of Asiatic Turkey, S.W. of Lake Van. Pop. 30,000.

Bitonto, *bî-ton'to*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, near the Adriatic, with a fine cathedral. It is noted for its wine. Pop. 23,067.

Bitzoh, *beetch*, a fortified town of Germany, imperial prov. Elsass-Lothringen (Alsace-Lorraine), formerly belonging to France. Pop. 3047.

Bitton, *bî'ton*, a pa. of Gloucestershire, England. Pop. 10,320, chiefly employed in mining.

Bizerta, *bî-zer'tâ*, a seaport of Tunis, N. Africa, at the head of a deep bay. Pop. 5000.

Blackbraes, *blak'brâs*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling. Pop. 478.

Blackburn, *blak'burn* (corr. of *blakeburn*, the yellow stream), an important manufacturing town of England, co. Lancaster. James Hargreaves, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was a native of this place. Pop. 82,928.—Also the name of a vil. in Linlithgowshire, Scotland. P. 964.

Blackford, *blak'ford* (a road or passage), a pa. and vil. in Perthshire, Scotland. This pa. forms the line of communication between the great vales of Strathallan and Strathearn. Pop. of pa. 1836; of vil. 867.

Black Forest, Ger. *Schwarzwald* (so called from its appearance), an extensive range of mountains in Wurtemberg and Baden, S.W. Germany, running parallel to the course of the Rhine; the highest peak is 4875 ft. above the sea.

Blackheath, *blak-heeth*, an open common at the N.W. extremity of Kent, adjoining Greenwich Park, England. It was the scene of several remarkable events noted in history, and is a place of holiday resort by Londoners.

Blackley, *blak'le*, a township of Lancashire, England, 4 m. N. of Manchester, noted for its extensive dyeworks. P. 5073.

Blackness, *blak-ness* (the dark promontory), a vil. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth. In former times its castle was a state prison.

Blackpool, *blak'pool*, a town in Lancashire, England, much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 6100.

Blackrock, *blak'rok*, a sea-bathing town of Ireland, co. Dublin. Pop. 8069.

Blackrod, *blak-rod*, a township of Lancashire, England. Pop. 3800.

Black or Euxine Sea, an inland sea between Europe and Asia, having on the N. and N.E. Russia; E. Turkey in Asia; S. Turkey in Asia and Turkey in Europe; W. Turkey in Europe and Roumania.

It receives the waters of many large rivers, such as the Danube, the Dniester, the Dnieper, and the Don. Why it is called the Black Sea is uncertain. It may have been so called from the frequent recurrence of storms and fogs, rendering its navigation perilous, or from the dark appearance which it sometimes has from the shadows of the abounding black rocks between the Bosphorus and Heraclea. The Greeks called it *Euxinos*, hospitable, disliking its original name *Azinos*, inhospitable. Area 172,000 sq. m.

Blackwall, *blak'wôl*, a dist. of London, co. Middlesex, on the N. side of the Thames.

Blackwater, two rivers in Ireland, one of which rises on the borders of Kerry, and, flowing through the cos. of Cork and Waterford, enters the sea at Youghal Bay; and the other, after traversing the cos. of Tyrone and Armagh, falls into the S.W. corner of Lough Neagh.—Also the name of three rivers in England, cos. of Dorset, Essex, and Hants.

Blackwood River, *blak'wôd*, West Australia, falls into the Hardy inlet, 6 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Blaenavon, *blân-â-von*, a town of England, co. Monmouth. Pop. 9785, chiefly employed in iron and coal works.

Blair Athol, or *Atholl*, *blair'âth'ol* (the plain of Athol), a pa. and vil. of Perthshire, Scotland. Pop. of pa. 1788; of vil., with Bridge of Tilt, 387.

Blairgowrie, *blair-gow'rie* (the plain of Gowrie), a pa. and town in Perthshire, Scotland, finely situated on the Erich. Pop. of pa. 5109; of town 5252.

Blanc, *mont*, *mong blâng* (white mountain), one of the Pennine Alps, in the French dep. of Haute-Savoie; it is the highest mountain of Europe, and exhibits all the grandeur and desolation of Alpine scenery. Its summit is 15,784 ft. above the sea.

Blandford Forum, *blând'fôrd'fô'rum*, a pa. and town of England, co. Dorset, on the Stour. Pop. of pa. 4052; of town 4011.

Blairfield, *blân'fîeld*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Strathblane. Pop. 496.

Blantyre, *blân-tîr* (a warm retreat), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 8 m. S.E. of Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 3473; of vil. 393. Dr Livingstone, the celebrated African traveller, was born here in 1817.

Bleking, *blâ'king*, a maritime *län* or gov. of Sweden, prov. Gothland. Pop. 131,812.—Chief town, *Carlskrona*.

Blenheim, *blên'im*, a vil. in Bavaria, on the Danube, memorable for the victory gained by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French and Bavarians in 1704.

Blenheim, the cap. of the provincial district of Marlborough, in the N.E. of South Island, New Zealand. Pop. 1701.

Blewfields, *blû'fîelds*, a river and town of the Mosquito Territory, Central America.

Bleyberg or *Blieberg*, *blî'berg*, a town

in Carinthia, Austria, noted for its lead-mines. Pop. 4601.

Bloemfontein, *blôm'fon-téin*, the principal town in Orange River Free State, S. Africa. Pop. about 1000.

Blois, *blôd*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. Loir-et-Cher, on the Loire. Pop. 14,982.

Blue Mountains, a range in the E. of the island of Jamaica, the highest point of which is 7277 ft. above the sea.—Also a range in New South Wales, Australia.

Blyth, *blîth*, four rivers of England, one of which enters the North Sea near Southwold, Suffolk; another joins the Tame in Warwickshire; another falls into the North Sea at Blyth, Northumberland; and another is an affluent of the Trent, co. Stafford.

Blyth, a town of England, co. Northumberland, at the mouth of the Blyth River, 11 m. N.W. of Newcastle. Pop. 2918.

Boavista. See *Bonavista*.

Bobruisk, *bo'broo-isk*, a town of Russia, gov. Minsk. Pop. 24,681.

Bochum, *bo'hûm*, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia. Pop. 28,368.

Boddam, *bod'dâm*, a vil. in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, pa. of Peterhead. Pop. 808.

Bodensee, *bo-den-sê*, or *Lake of Constance*. See *Constance*.

Bodmin, *bod'min* (corr. from *Bodminian*, house of monks, or from *Bosvenna*, houses on the hill), the co. town of Cornwall, England. Pop. 6756.

Boeotia, *bo-ô-shê-d*, and *Attica*, *at'ti-ka*, a nomarchy of Greece. Pop. 136,804.

Bog or *Bug*, *boog*, two rivers of Russia in Europe, one of which issues from a lake in the N. of Podolia, flows through that gov. and Kherson, and falls into the estuary of the Dnieper. The other rises in Galicia, and forms the E. frontier of Poland; after a course of about 800 m. it joins the Vistula 18 m. N.W. of Warsaw.

Bognor, *bo'gnor*, a maritime town in Sussex, England. Pop. 2811.

Bogodukhoff, *bo-go-dook'hof*, a town of Russia, gov. Kharkov. Pop. 9999.

Bogota, *bo-go-tâ*, or *Santa Fe de Bogota*, *shâ-tâ fâ dâ bo-go-tâ*, the cap. of the United States of Colombia, S. America, situated in a luxuriant plain, 8730 ft. above the sea, and surrounded by grand mountain-scenery, has a perpetual spring, but is subject to earthquakes. Pop. 50,000.

Bogra, *bo'grâ*, a dist. and town of British India, div. Rajahshy, presidency of Bengal. Pop. of dist. 839,467; of town 5673.

Boharm, *bo-harm'* (the bow round the hill), a pa. in the cos. of Banff and Moray, Scotland. Pop. 1337.

Bohemia, *bo-hê-me-a* (the home of the Boii, a Celtic people, who settled here 600 years a.c.), a prov. of Austria-Hungary, very fertile, and rich in mineral products. Area 30,500 sq. m. Pop. 5,361,506.

Böhmerwald, *bum-er-wald'* (the Bohemian forest), a chain of mountains in Germany, between Bohemia and Bavaria.

Böhmschdorf, *bum-ich-dorf*, a vil. of Austria, prov. Silesia. Pop. 2170. The villa Thomas-Darf, Waldenburg, Philippdorf, Adelsdorf, Backelsdorf, Freiwaldan, Böhmschdorf, and Sandhübel, form a chain of houses, about 12 m. in length, in the valley of the Biela.

Bois-le-Duc, *bod-f-duk* (the duke's wood), a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, the cap. of N. Brabant, at the confluence of the Dommel and the Aa. Pop. 24,162.

Bokhara, Khanate of, *bo-hârd*, anc. *Sogdiana*, a state in Western Turkestan, Central Asia, to the N. of Afghan Turkestan. It is watered by the Amoo Daria, and inhabited by the Usbeck Tartars. In the vicinity of the river the soil is rich and fertile, but a great portion of the country is occupied by the Desert. Pop. est. at 2,800,000.—The chief city, also called *Bokhara* (the treasury of sciences), is one of the largest and most important towns in Central Asia, and is a great seat of Mohammedan learning, the students being maintained at the public expense. Pop. 70,000.

Bolan Pass, *bo-lan*, a narrow ravine, 59 m. long, in the mountains of Beluchistan, prov. Sarawan, on the route from the Lower Indus to Afghanistan.

Bolbec, *bol-bek*, a town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure. Pop. 9708.

Bolca, *bol-kâ*, a mountain in N. Italy, prov. Verona, rich in curious fossil remains. It is evidently an exhausted volcano.

Bolshakine and Abertarâ, *bol'shin* (the summit of the furious cascade), and *ab-er-tarâ* (the mouth of the Tarâ), a united pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. The celebrated waterfall of Foyers is in this pa. Pop. 1578.

Bolgrad, *bol-grâd* (the white castle), a town of Bessarabia, Russia, 28 m. S.W. of Ismail. Pop. 6100.

Boli, *bo'le*, a town of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey, with manufs. of cotton and leather. Pop. 10,000.

Bolívar, *bo-le-var* (named in honour of the liberator of South America from the Spanish yoke), one of the states of Colombia, S. America. Pop. 241,704.—Also a state of Venezuela, S. America. Pop. 129,143.

Bolivia, *bo-liv'e* d, Span. pron. *bo-le-vo-d*, or Upper Peru, *per-o'* or *pâ-roo'*, an independent republic of S. America, bounded on the N. by Peru and Brazil; E. by Brazil and Paraguay; S. by Chili and the Argentine Republic; and W. by the Pacific Ocean and Peru. It extends from 10° to 23° S. lat., and from 58° to 70° 40' W. long., or about 1100 m. in length from N. to S., and about 800 m. in greatest breadth. The area is est. at 473,900 sq. m.; pop. 1,987,362. Bolivia is divided into six departments, which are subdivided into the following provs.: Cochabamba, Potosi, Chuquisaca, or Sucre, Santa-Cruz, Oruro, Tarija, Beni, and Atacama. *Sucre* is the cap. and seat

of general government.—The western and middle dists. are traversed by the Andes, which here reach a height of more than 20,000 ft. Two of their peaks are active volcanoes—*Gualateiri*, 22,000 ft., and *Sahama*, 22,350 ft., above the sea-level. Between the Andes and the Pacific is the desert of Atacama, a narrow strip, where rain is almost unknown. To the east of the Andes are large plains, watered by the tributaries of the Amazon and the Parana. The climate varies with the elevation of the place and its distance from the equator, so that although nearly the whole country is within the tropics, not more than half of it has a tropical climate.—The mineral wealth of Bolivia is greater than that of any other state of S. America. The silver-mines of Potosi are only less productive than those of Pasco in Peru. The country yields also gold, mercury, tin, lead, antimony, copper, and iron. The lower ranges of the Andes, and the great plains which lie to the east of them, are covered with forests, which supply many valuable kinds of timber, fruit, and drugs. Among the cultivated plants are maize, rice, barley, oats, potatoes, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. *Matto*, or Paraguay tea, grows in one department, and the hot inland plains produce a plant called the *coca*, which the natives chew in large quantities as a stimulant. The tapir, the leopard, the jaguar, and several kinds of amphibious reptiles, are the more remarkable wild animals.—Bolivia, formerly a part of Peru, became an independent republic in 1825, when it took the name of Bolivia in honour of Bolívar, the great champion of South American independence. The executive government is exercised by a president elected for life. The legislature consists of three chambers. The Roman-catholic is the prevailing religion.

Bolkhov, *bol'kov*, a town of Russia, gov. Orel. Pop. 18,885.

Bologna, *bo-lôn'ga*, a city of Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, situated in a fertile plain at the base of the Apennines. It is the seat of a famous university, and has given birth to a great number of eminent men. Pop. 89,104.

Bolor-Tagh. See Beloor-Tagh.

Bolsena, *bol-sên'd* (corr. of *Volturno*, its anc. name), a town of Central Italy, prov. Rome, on the N. shore of a lake of the same name. Pop. 1635.—Lake Bolsena is 10 m. long and 8 m. broad. In its centre is a beautiful little island called *Bisentina*.

Bolsover, *bol'so-ver*, often pronounced *bow-ser*, a pa. and vil. in Derbyshire, England, noted for its quarries of fine magnesian limestone. Pop. of pa. 1819.

Bolsward, or Bolsward, *bol's-wert*, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland. Pop. 4630.

Bolton, *bol'ton* (from A. S. *belt*, a dwell-

ing, and *ton*, an enclosure), the name of several pas. in England.

Bolton, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington. Pop. 364.

Bolton-le-Moors, *bol'ton le moors* (the dwelling enclosed among the moors), a large manufacturing town of Lancashire, England, 13 m. N.W. of Manchester. Pop. 92,668.

Bombay, *bom-bay* (good harbour), a flourishing seaport, the western cap. of British India, situated on a small island, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, and connected with the island of Salsette by a causeway. It is strongly fortified, and has an extensive trade. Pop. 614,406.—The Presidency or Province of Bombay lies between 14° 20' and 23° 30' N. lat., and 68° 30' and 77° 30' E. long., and contains including native states, 193,723 sq. m., and 25,189,300 inhabitants. It embraces four divs., viz., Deccan, Konkan, Guzerat, and Sind, which are subdivided into 24 dists.

Bona, *bo'nd*, a seaport of Algeria, N. Africa. Pop. 16,198.

Bonar, *bon'er*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. of Criech. Pop. 307.

Bo navista, *bo'nd-vis'it*, or Boavista, *bo'a-vis'it* (good view), an island of Africa, one of the largest of the Cape Verd group. Area 140 sq. m.; pop. 2847.—16° N. lat., 22° W. long.

Bonavista, the chief town of a dist. of the same name on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Pop. 3300.

Bonchurch, *bon'church*, a pa. on the S.E. coast of the Isle of Wight, England. Pop. 641.

Bondou, *bon-doo*, a country of W. Africa, between the Senegal and the Gambia. Its pop. is said to be 1,500,000.

Bo'ness. See Borrowstounness.

Bonhill, *bon'hill* (corr. of a Gaelic word signifying foot of the rivulet), a pa. and town in Dumbartonshire, Scotland. In the vicinity is Bonhill House, where Tobias Smollett, the novelist, was born in 1721. Pop. of pa. 9408; of town 2510.

Boni, or Bony, *bo'ne*, the most powerful state in the island of Celebes, S. Pacific Ocean, with a town of the same name.

Bonifacio, *bon-e-fish'io*, a seaport town on the S. coast of the island of Corsica. Pop. 3310.

Bonifacio, Strait of, between Corsica and Sardinia; the narrowest part is about 10 m. wide.

Bonin Islands, *bo-nen*, three groups in the North Pacific, belonging to Japan.—Between 26° 30' and 27° 44' N. lat.; 142° and 143° E. long.

Bonn, an anc. town in Rhenish Prussia, pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Rhine, the seat of a flourishing university. Here the musical composer Beethoven was born in 1772. Pop. 26,075.

Bonny, *bon'ne*, a town of Upper Guinea,

W. Africa, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Niger; it had a great traffic in palm-oil, but was destroyed by fire on the 8th April 1869.

Bonnybridge, *bon'ne-bridj*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pas. of Denny and Falkirk. Pop. 781.

Bonnyrigg, *bon'ne-rig*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pas. of Cockpen and Lasswade. Pop. 1857.

Bonsall, *bon'adl*, a pa. and town of England, co. Derby. Pop. 1246.

Boodroom, or Boudroom, *bo-droom'*, supposed to be the anc. *Halicarnassus*, a seaport town of Anatolia, Asia Minor. Pop. about 11,000.

Boolundshuhur, or Balandshahr, *bul-and-shdr*, a dist. and town of British India, div. Meerut, North-West Provinces. Pop. of dist. 988,667; of town 14,804.

Boom, a town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, on the Rupel. Pop. 10,064.

Booro, or Bouro, *boo-ro*, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, W. of the Moluccas. It is fertile and well watered, producing rice, sago, fruits, and dyewoods. Pop. 18,000.

Bootan, *boo-tan*, Bhutan, or Bhutan, *h'oo-tan*, a native state in the N.E. of India, bounded on the N. by the Himalaya Mountains, which separate it from Tibet. It is about 250 m. in length by 100 m. in breadth; it is mountainous, and has extensive forests. Pop. 1,500,000.

Boothia Felix, *boo'th'd fe'like* (in honour of Sir Felix Booth), a peninsula in the most northern part of America. It is naked and barren, but contains valuable fur-bearing animals. On its E. side is the Gulf of Boothia, a southward continuation of Prince Regent Inlet.

Bootle cum Linaore, *boo'll koom tin'-d-kr*, a town in Lancashire, England, at the mouth of the Mersey. Pop. 16,247.

Bordeaux, *bor-do* (named from its situation *au bord des eaux*, on the brink of the waters), one of the most opulent and elegant cities in France, cap. of the dep. Gironde, situated on the Garonne. During the siege of Paris in 1870-71 Bordeaux was for the time the seat of the Delegation of the French Government of National Defence, and subsequently of the National Assembly. Pop. 198,261.

Borgholm, *borg'holm*, the only town or landing-place in the island of Oland, Sweden. Pop. 778.

Borgoo, or Borgou, *bor-goo'*, a mountainous country of Africa, W. of the Niger, divided into several small states, of which the principal are Niki, Bousa, and Kiama.

Borgue, *borg* (a little hill), a pa. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcubright. Pop. 1087.

Borneo, *bor'ne-o*, called by the natives, *Pulo-Kalamantin*, is, next to Australia, the largest island in the world, being about 850 m. in length, and 680 m. at its greatest breadth. Its area is estimated at nearly

300,000 sq. m., or more than three times the size of Great Britain, and its pop. at 2,000,000. It lies directly beneath the equator, to the E. of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula, and to the N. of Java. By far the greater part of the island, next to the sea, especially on the N. side, consists of swamps covered with forests, which penetrate for many miles towards the centre. Two ranges of mountains nearly parallel to each other, and rising to an elevation of upwards of 18,000 ft., extend from S.W. to N.E.; some of these are volcanic, and give rise to earthquakes. There are some large rivers, navigable for a considerable distance. The heat is oppressive in the interior, but the climate is fine in the high grounds and towards the coasts. The Dyaks are supposed to be the aboriginal inhabitants, but there are many foreign settlers who are chiefly Malays, Chinese, Javanese, Celebesians, Dutch, and British. The animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, leopard, ox, hog, deer, and monkey, including the orang-outang. The soil is extremely fertile. The vegetable products are timber, gutta-percha, rice, maize, sweet potato, tobacco, cotton, sugar, pepper, and other spices. Among the minerals are coal, iron, antimony, tin, gold, silver, and diamonds. Edible birds' nests are abundant. The island is divided into a number of petty states, of which the best known is that of *Brunei* or *Borneo Proper*, with a pop. of about 30,000, in the N.; it is ruled by a sultan. From 1841 to 1868, Sir James Brooke, an Englishman, was rajah of Sarawak, one of its tributary states, and did much to establish order and good government, and to spread the blessings of religion. In 1878, the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu ceded to a British trading company the maharajahate of Sabak, the N. portion of Borneo.—The cap. is *Brunei*, on the N.W. coast. Pop. 25,000.

Bornholm, *born'holm* (corr. from *Burgendaland*, the land of Burgundians), an island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, about 20 m. in length and 15 m. in breadth, containing about 100 villages. Pop. 31,984.

Bornou, *bor-nou'*, one of the most powerful kingdoms of Central Africa, N. of the equator, is situated in Soudan, S.W. of Lake Tchad. Pop. unascertained.—The chief town is *Bornou* or *New Birnie*. Pop. 10,000.

Borodino, *bor-o-de'no*, a vil. of Russia, gov. Moscow, near the river Moskva, memorable for a desperate battle fought here, on 7th Sept. 1812, between the Russians and French, when about 30,000 fell on each side.

Borrowdale, *bor-ro-dale*, a township of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. S. of Keswick, with a mine where the finest black lead is obtained. Pop. 397.

Borrowstownness, or *Bo'ness*, *bo-ness'* (the cape near Burward's dwelling), a pa.

and seaport in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, on the Forth. Pop. of pa. 4986; of town 4256.

Borthwick, *borth'wik*, a pa. in the S.E. of the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. P. 1720.

Bosa, *bo'sa*, a town of Sardinia, near the mouth of the Terno. Pop. 6706.

Bosna-Seral, *bos-na-ser-i'*, or *Serajevo*, *sa-rd-ya'so*, a town of Turkey in Europe, the cap. of Bosnia, on the river Miljacka. The houses are chiefly of wood. A large section of the town was destroyed by fire in August 1879. Pop. 25,000.

Bosnia, *bos'ne-a* (named from the river *Bozna*), a mountainous prov. of Turkey in Europe, in the N.W., traversed by the Dinaric Alps. In accordance with the Berlin Treaty of 1878, this portion of Turkey is under Austro-Hungarian administration. Area 22,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,158,000.

Bosporus, *bos'po-rus* (from the Gr. *bous* a bull, and *poros*, a passage, and so named because so narrow that it is presumed a bull can swim across), a strait of Turkey which separates Asia and Europe, and connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmora.

Boston, *bos'ton* (the town of St Botolph, a Saxon who had a monastery dedicated to him here), a seaport in Lincolnshire, England, a place of considerable trade, situated on both sides of the Witham. Pop. 18,279.

Boston (named from Boston in Lincolnshire, England, where the Rev. John Cotton, one of its first settlers, had been a minister), the principal city and seaport of Massachusetts, U.S., beautifully situated on a peninsula of Massachusetts Bay. It has a secure harbour, with an extensive trade. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Franklin, and the cradle of American independence; and may be considered the literary capital of the Union. Pop. 362,535.

Bosworth, Market, *bos'wurth* (the farm or manor of Bosa), a pa. and township in Leicestershire, England, where, in 1485, was fought a memorable battle between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., in which Richard was slain. Pop. of pa. 2416; of township 949.

Botany Bay, *bot'i-d-ne* (so called from the variety of new plants observed when discovered by Captain Cook in 1770), an inlet on the E. coast of New South Wales, Australia.

Bothkennar, *both-ken'nar* (a small arable fen or marsh), a pa. of Stirlingshire, Scotland. Pop. 2455.

Bothnia, *both'ne-a*, an extensive region in the N. of Europe, on both sides of the Gulf of Bothnia. East Bothnia now belongs to Russia; West and North Bothnia to Sweden.

Bothnia, Gulf of, a branch of the Baltic, which separates Sweden from Finland.

Bothwell, *both'well* (the dwelling on the river), a pa. and vil. of Lanarkshire, Scotland. *Bothwell Bridge*, the scene of a battle between the Covenanters and the royal

forces in 1679, is in this pa. Pop. of pa. 19,292; of vil. 1909.

Bothwell, a co. in Ontario, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 20,701.

Botriphnie, *bo'trif-ne*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff. Pop. 766.

Botsen, *bot'sen*, or Bolsano, *bol-sâ'no*, a fine town of the Tyrol, Austria, on the Eisach. Pop. 9356.

Bouges - Du - Rhône, *boosh-du-roné* (mouths of the Rhone), a maritime dep. of the S.E. of France. Area 1971 sq. m.; pop. 556,879. *Marseilles* is the cap.

Bouillon, *boot-yong'* or *boo-yong'*, a town in Belgian Luxemburg, with a strong castle, on the Semoy, near the French frontier. Pop. 2760.

Boulac or Boolak, *boo-lâk'*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, the port of Cairo. Pop. 13,200.

Boulogne, *boo-loyn'*, or Boulogne-sur-Mer, *boo-loyn-sur-mair*, a seaport of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais; a place of great resort for English families. Pop. 38,523.

Bourbon, *boor-bông'*. See Reunion.

Bourbonnais, *boor-bôn-nâ'*, an old prov. of France.

Bourbon-Vendée, *boor-bông'-vang-dâ'*. See Roche-sur-Yon, La.

Bourg-en-Bresse, *boorg-ang-bress'*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. Ain, on the Reysousse. Pop. 11,686.

Bourges, *boorâ* (named from the *Bituriges*, whose cap. it was), a city of France, cap. of the dep. Cher, at the confluence of the Auron and the Yèvre. Pop. 26,259.

Bourne, *boorn* (so called from a *boorn* or brook which rises on the western side of the town), a town in Lincolnshire, England. Pop. 3088.

Bournemouth, *boorn'mouth* (the mouth of the stream), a fashionable watering-place on Poole Bay, Hampshire, England. Owing to its sheltered situation, it is also a healthful retreat for invalids. Pop. 5906.

Bourtie, *boor'te*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 499.

Boussa or Boossa, *boo'sâ*, a town of W. Soudan, Central Africa, the cap. of a country of the same name on the Niger. Mungo Park was killed here by the natives in 1806. Pop. 18,000.

Bow or Stratford-le-Bow, *bo*, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, embraced within the metropolis. Pop. 28,055.

Bowden, *boor'den*, a pa. in Roxburghshire, Scotland. Pop. 842.

Bowdon, *bo'den*, a pa. and township in Cheshire, England. Pop. of pa. 19,744; of township 2262.

Bowser, *booser* (a valley), a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness. Pop. 1700.

Bowling, *bo'ling*, a vil. in Dumbartonshire, Scotland. Pop. 799.

Bowmanville, *bo'man-oil*, a town in Durham co., prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada, with an excellent harbour on Lake Ontario. Pop. 3000.

Bowmore, *bow-môr'*, or Killarrow, *kil-lar'ro*, the principal port of the island of Islay, one of the Hebrides, Scotland. P. 867.

Bowness, *bow-ness'*, a town of England, co. Westmoreland, 7½ m. W.N.W. of Kendal. Pop. 1415.

Bow River, a dist. in the S. of the North-West Territories, Dominion of Canada.

Box, a pa. in Wiltshire, England. Pop. 2154.

Boyaça, *bo-yâ'kâ*, a dep. of Columbia, S. America, of which *Tunja* is the cap. Pop. of dep. 452,078.

Boyle, *boil*, a town in Roscommon, Ireland, on a stream of the same name. P. 3847.

Boyndie, *boin'de*, locally *been'de* or *bee'ne*, anc. *Inverboindie* (mouth of the Boindie), a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff. Pop. 1854.

Boyne, *boin*, a river of Ireland, which rises in Kildare, and, flowing through Meath, falls into the sea below Drogheda. It is famous in connexion with the decisive victory of William III. over the troops of James II. in 1690, well known in British history as the "Battle of the Boyne."

Brabant, North, *bra-bant'*, French pron. *brâ-bông'* (corr. from *Brach-bant*, the ploughed district), a prov. of the Netherlands, S. of Guelderland. Area 1890 sq. m.; pop. 456,709.—*Bois-le-Duc* is the cap.

Brabant, South, an important central prov. of Belgium. The surface is hilly, woods are extensive, and the soil generally fertile. Area 1229 sq. m.; pop. 959,752.

Bracadale, *brak'-â-dale* (the spotted field), a maritime pa. in Inverness-shire, Scotland, Pop. 1113.

Braco, *brâ'ko*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Ardoch. Pop. 343.

Bradfield, *brâd'fild*, a township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 7 m. N.W. of Sheffield. Pop. 11,253.

Bradford, *brâd'ford* (broad ford), a market town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Aire, the chief seat of the stuff and woollen yarn manufs. in England. Pop. 145,830.

Bradford-on-Avon, or Great Bradford, a pa. and town of England, co. Wilts, celebrated for its woollen-cloth manufactures, which have flourished since the time of Henry VIII. Pop. of pa. 8179; of town 4271.

Bradsberg, *brâds'berg*, a bailiwick of Norway, prov. Christiansand. Pop. 82,037.

Bracehead, *brâ'-hed'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Carnwath. Pop. 402.

Braemar, *brâ-mâr'*. See Crathie.

Braemar, *brâ-mâr'*, a precipitous mountain in Scotland, 4263 ft. high, in the W. extremity of Aberdeenshire.

Braga, *brâ'gâ*, a city of Entre Douro e Minho, Portugal, in a fertile valley, 36 m. N.E. of Oporto. Pop. 19,514.

Braganza, *brâ-gân'sâ*, an anc. town in Trás-os-Montes, Portugal. Pop. 4508.

Bragar, *brâ'gar*, North and South, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, in the island of Lewis, pa. of Barvas. Pop. 962.

Brahmapootra or Brahmaputra, *bram-â-poot'rd* (the offspring of Brahma), also called Lohit (the red river), a large river of India, whose source has not yet been reached by any European, but is believed to be near the Manasarowar lakes in the plateau of Tibet, not many miles from the rise of the Sutlej. It flows through the valley of Assam and the province of Bengal, and, uniting with the Ganges, falls into the Bay of Bengal. On its navigation is carried on at a higher level (13,500 ft. above the sea) than on any other river in the world.

Braddwood, *brad'wood*, a town of New South Wales, Australia, 180 m. S.W. of Sydney. Pop. of dist. 11,529.

Braine-la-Comte, *brain-F-kongt*, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 13½ m. N.E. of Mons. Pop. 6464, largely engaged in raising flax and spinning linen yarn.

Braintree, *brain'tree*, a pa. and market town of England, co. Essex, 11 m. N. of Chelmsford; it has silk manufs. and in its endowed school Rae, the celebrated naturalist, was educated. Pop. 4790.

Brancopeth, *branc'peth*, a pa. of England, co. Durham. Pop. 29,243.

Brandenburg, *brân'den-boorg*, a large flat and sandy prov. of Prussia, diversified by numerous lakes. Sheep are extensively reared, and wool is an important product. Area 15,533 sq. m.; pop. 3,196,411.—The town of Brandenburg, on the Havel, was formerly cap. of the prov. Pop. 27,424.

Brant, a co. in the prov. of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, W. of Lake Ontario. Pop. 22,269.

Brantford, *brân'ford*, a commercial town and cap. of Brant co., Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on Grand River. Pop. 8107.

Brasse, a river of Africa, called by the Portuguese Nun, one of the principal branches of the Niger; it separates into two channels before reaching the sea.

Braunsberg, *brou'ne-berg*, a commercial town in E. Prussia, near the Frische Hafl. Pop. 10,839.

Brava, *brâ'vd*, one of the Cape Verde islands, Africa. Pop. 6537.

Bray, a pa. in Berkshire, England. Pop. 5755.

Bray (named from a bri or hill near it), a seaport in Wicklow, Ireland, a favourite place of summer resort for sea-bathing. Pop. 6067.

Brazil, *brâ'sil'*, an extensive country of S. America, lying between 33° 45' S. lat. and 4° 30' N. lat. and between 34° 47' and 73° W. long. It is bounded on the N. by Colombia, Venezuela, Guiana, and the Atlantic Ocean; E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by Uruguay; and W. by the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador. Its length from E. to W. is about 2800 m., and its breadth from N. to S. about 2450 m. The area is est. at

3,298,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 10,112,000. The N. and W. portions of this vast region are occupied by the great plains which lie along the banks of the Amazon and the Parana, and their many tributaries. The E. districts are traversed from N. to S. by parallel mountain-ranges, rising from 5000 to 7000 ft. above the level of the sea. The climate is in general healthy and agreeable. In the N. and in the valley of the Amazon, the air is hot and moist; but elsewhere, especially on the heights and table-lands, the temperature is much cooler. Vegetation is luxuriant in the extreme.

No nobler forests are to be found anywhere than on the banks of the Amazon. They yield endless supplies of mahogany, rosewood, logwood, and the hard red wood called *brasa*, from which it has been supposed that the country received its name. The sugar-cane, the coffee-plant, the cotton-plant, tobacco, wheat, maize, and rice are cultivated. The cassava-plant furnishes the staple food of the great body of the lower classes; and a sort of holly, indigenous to the country, supplies a kind of tea called *Matá*, very generally used by all classes. Agriculture has made little progress; but the vast *llanos* or natural pastures support immense herds of wild cattle, which are hunted for their hides. Of the wild animals, the more remarkable are the sloth, the ant-eater, the armadillo, the tapir, the alligator, the rattlesnake, the boa-constrictor, and the humming-bird. One of the chief annoyances of the country is the great number and variety of insects.

—The diamond mines of Brazil are the most productive in the world; and other precious stones, especially amethysts and rock-crystals, are found. Gold, silver, copper, and iron occur in several places. Commerce is gradually extending, but manufactures are very backward. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, coffee, hides, logwood, hard woods, gums, drugs, and diamonds. There are many excellent harbours, and railways were commenced in 1854.—Brazil is divided, politically, into 20 provinces, of which 11 at least exceed Great Britain in superficial extent. The chief towns are *Rio Janeiro* the cap., *Bahia*, *Pernambuco*, and *San Paulo*.—Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese in the year 1500, and was soon afterwards colonized by them. It became independent in 1822, when the government was vested in a hereditary emperor (sprung from the royal family of Portugal), a senate elected by the emperor for life, and a representative chamber chosen by the people. The Roman-catholic religion is that of the state, but other forms of worship enjoy partial toleration. Education, literature, and the arts, are sadly neglected.

Brazza, *brâ'd'â*, the largest island of Dalmatia, Austria, in the Adriatic. Pop. 15,496.

Breadalbane, *brad-ál-bane* (the hill country of Albalan, the anc. name of Scotland), a district of Scotland comprising the W. portion of Perthshire.

Brechin, *bré'chín* (a bræ or slope), a pa. and royal burgh in Forfarshire, Scotland. Pop. of pa. 8514; of town 7969.

Brecknock, *brék'noek*, or Brecon, *brék'on*, the co. town of Brecknockshire, S. Wales, on the Usk. It was so called in honour of Brycheu, a Welsh prince, who lived in the fifth century. Pop. 6906.

Brecknock Beacon, a mountain in Brecknockshire, S. Wales, 2910 ft. high.

Brecknockshire, an inland co. of S. Wales, encompassed by Radnor, Hereford, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Cardigan. Area 719 sq. m.; pop. 69,901. The surface is mountainous, the highest summits being the *Brecknock Beacon*, referred to above, and *Cravalla Mountain*, 2680 ft. above the sea. The co. is watered by the rivers *Wye*, *Usk*, and a number of minor streams, including the *Ircon*, *Tawe*, and *Tuff*. *Llyn-fyddar*, or *Brecknock Mere*, one of the largest lakes in S. Wales, is near Brecknock. The people are engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits, the manufs. being unimportant, and almost confined to coarse woollens and woollen hosiery. The minerals found embrace iron, copper, lead, coal, and limestone. There are extensive iron-works in the south.

Breda, *bré'dd* (the flat meadow land), a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the Merk, near its junction with the Aa. Pop. 15,282.

Bredasdorp, *bréd'sdorp*, a maritime div. of the South-Western Province, Cape Colony. Pop. 4169.

Breisach, *Nenf*, *bré'sach* (the new town on the declivity of the water), a town of Germany, imperial prov. of Elsass-Lothringen. It formerly belonged to France, but capitulated to the Prussians 10th Nov. 1870, after having been invested for four weeks. Pop. 2610.

Bremen, *brém'en*, Germ. pron. *bré'men*, a free city of N. Germany, and one of the Hanse Towns, on the Weser, about 40 m. from Bremerhaven, at the mouth of the river. It is next to Hamburg, the principal emporium of the trade of Germany. Area of the territory, 112 sq. m.; pop. of the city 102,177; of the city and territory 142,900.

Bremerhaven or Bremerhafen, *brémer-háf'en* (the harbour of Bremen), a town of N. Germany, the port of Bremen, on the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste. Pop. 12,501.

Brenner, *brén'ner*, a culminating point of the mountains of the Tyrol, Austria. Height 6798 ft.

Brent, a river of England, flows through Herts and Middlesex, and enters the Thames at Brentford.

Brenta, *brén'tá*, a river of N. Italy, rises in the Tyrol, near Trent, and falls into the Gulf of Venice.

Brentford, *brén'tford* (ford of the river Brent), a town of England, co. Middlesex, on the Brent, a trib. of the Thames; it is divided into *Old* and *New Brentford*. Pop. 11,091.

Brentwood, *brén'twood* (corr. from *burntwood*), a town of England, co. Essex. Pop. 2737.

Brescia, *brék's-d* or *brék'd*, a city of N. Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name. It contains a fine modern cathedral, and many remains of ancient grandeur. Pop. 38,946.

Breslau, *brés'lou* (named after King Wratislaw), the cap. of Silesia, Prussia, on the Oder. It has a large trade, various extensive manufs., and is the seat of a flourishing university. Pop. 239,050.

Bressa, *brés'á*, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland. Pop. 573. With the islands of East and West Burra, Hevers, Holm of Papal, Nosa, Papa, and part of Mainland of Quarrf, it forms a pa. Pop. 1254.

Brest (some say from *Bristates Portus*; others, from Celt. *bræs* or *bræs*, great, port being understood), a strongly fortified seaport of France, dep. Finistère, the chief naval station of France on the Atlantic, with an excellent harbour, arsenal, and docks. Pop. 50,531.

Bretagne, *brék-tañ*, or Brittany, *bré'd-ne*, an old prov. of France, named from the Cymric word *Brython* (plu. of *Bruth*), signifying warlike.

Briangon, *bré-ang-sang*, anc. *Brigantium* (the town on the heights), a strongly fortified town in the S.E. of France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance. Pop. 1418.

Bridakirk (the kirk of St. Bridget, a famous Irish saint, to whom the church was dedicated), a pa. of England, co. Cumberland. Pop. 3116.

Bridgend, *bríd'end*, a town of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Ogmore. Pop. 3539.

Bridgnorth, *bríd'north* (probably corr. from *Brugge-Morfe*, the bridge of the wood called *Morfe*, on the opposite bank of the Severn), a town in Shropshire, England, intersected by the Severn. Pop. 10,893.

Bridge of Allan, a vil. of Scotland, beautifully situated on the Allan, 4 m. N.W. of Stirling, much resorted to for its mineral waters. Pop. 3055.

Bridge of Earn, *bré*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Dunbarny. Pop. 326.

Bridge of Tilt. See Blair Athol.

Bridge of Weir, *weér*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Houston and Killellan. Pop. 647.

Bridgeport, *bríd'port*, a seaport town of Connecticut, U.S., on an arm of Long Island Sound. Pop. 22,143.

Bridgeton, *bríd'ton*, a seaport town of New Jersey, U.S., on the Cohanzy. P. 6830.

Bridgetown, bridftown, the cap. of the island of Barbadoes. Pop. 18,967.

Bridgewater (corr. from *Bergh Walter*, the town of Walter de Dowal, its founder), a town of England, co. Somerset, on the Parret. Admiral Blake was born here in 1568. At Sedgemoor, in its neighbourhood, the Duke of Monmouth was defeated by the forces of James II. in 1685. Pop. 12,059.

Bridlington, bridling-ton, often *bur-ling-ton*, a town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the bay of the same name, having Flamborough Head to the N.E. Pop. 6808.

Bridport, brid-port (harbour of the Brit, on which it is situated), a seaport of England, co. Dorset, on the English Channel. Pop. 7670.

Brieg, breeg (the embankment), a strong town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, with extensive manufactures. Pop. 16,420.

Briel, bresl, or *Brielle, bre-dit*, a town of the Netherlands, on the N. coast of the island Vorne. Pop. 4068.

Briens, Lake of, bres'ents, in Berne, Switzerland, surrounded by lofty mountains. On the N. shore is a vil. of the same name. Pop. 2846.

Brierfield, br'er-field, a town of Lancashire, England, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. of Burnley. Pop. 8115.

Brierley Hill, br'er-le hü, a town of England, co. Stafford, included within the parl. borough of Dudley. Pop. 11,046.

Briggs, brig, a town of England, co. Lincoln. $\frac{2}{3}$ m. N. of the city of Lincoln. Pop. 2264.

Brigham, brig'am, a pa. and township of England, co. Cumberland, on the Derwent. Pop. of pa. 8370; of township 1769.

Brightingsea, brit'ing-seä, a maritime pa. of England, co. Essex. Pop. 3075.

Brighton, br'ion (corr. from *Bright-helmston*, the town of Brighthelm, a Saxon bishop, who lived here or in the vicinity), a fashionable watering-place of England, co. Sussex. Pop. of munic. bor. 90,011; of parl. bor. 113,768.

Brighton, a watering-place of Victoria, Australia, co. Bourke, 3 m. S. of Melbourne. Pop. 3450.

Brigus, brig'us, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, in Newfoundland, N. America, on the N. side of Conception Bay, 38 m. from St. John's. Pop. 2000.

Brindisi, brin'de-se, a seaport of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, on the Adriatic. It is the nearest port to Alexandria on the European system of railways. P. 13,194.

Brisbane, bris'bene (named after Sir Thomas Brisbane, a former governor of New South Wales), a town on a river of the same name which flows into Moreton Bay, on the E. coast of Australia. It is the cap. of the British colony of Queensland. Pop. 23,061.

Bristol, bris'tol (most probably from

Bristow, the Saxon name of the city, which literally means "breach place," i.e., the town of the breach or chasm through which the Avon finds a passage to the sea), a city and seaport of England, co. Gloucester, on the Lower Avon, near the head of the channel which bears its name. Its mineral waters are much esteemed. Sebastian Cabot, the navigator, Chatterton and Southey the poets, and Bayley the sculptor, were natives of this city. Pop. 182,522.

Bristol, a seaport of Rhode Island, U.S., with a good trade. Pop. 5302.—Also a town of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, 20 m. above Philadelphia. Pop. 3269.

Bristol Bay, an inlet of the Pacific, Alaska territory, N.W. America, between Cape Nevenham and the peninsula of Alaska.

Bristol Channel, an arm of the Atlantic, on the coast of Great Britain, stretching between the S. coast of Wales and the co. of Somerset and Devon.

Britain, Great, brit'in (supposed to be from the Celtic *brith*, or *brit*, painted, the ancient Britons being in the habit of painting their bodies blue), the largest, richest, and most populous island in Europe, is bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea; on the S. by the English Channel (which separates it from France); and on the E. by the North Sea. It lies between $49^{\circ} 58'$ and $58^{\circ} 41'$ N. lat., and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ E. and $6^{\circ} 13'$ W. long. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 606 m., and its greatest breadth, from St David's Head in Pembrokeshire to the Naze in Essex, is 280 m. The area, exclusive of the adjacent islands, is 63,896 sq. m.; pop. 28,072,284. The island is traversed by several mountain ranges of considerable length and height, and may be said to be mountainous towards the N., and somewhat flat in the southern parts. The whole coast, especially on the S. and W., is deeply indented by bays, estuaries, and creeks, which afford many safe and commodious harbours. The rivers are numerous, and several of them are important and navigable; there are also several large and picturesque lakes in various parts.—Great Britain comprehends England, Scotland, and Wales, which, with Ireland and the Channel Islands, form what is known as the United Kingdom. The British Isles number about 5600, but of these only 420 are inhabited. The United Kingdom "owes much to its position. Situated on the verge of Western Europe, it enjoys the advantages without the disadvantages of a continental state—its proximity entitling it to a voice in the affairs of the Continent, while its complete separation frees it from frontier disputes, and renders invasion a difficult task. On one side, Great Britain faces the most densely populated and best ordered countries of the Old World: on the

other side, the most active and enlightened regions of the New World. And if Europe reaps any advantage from being centrally situated in reference to the terrestrial hemisphere, Great Britain must profit in a higher degree, inasmuch as the highways of the ocean enable her the more readily to avail herself of the advantage. The length of her seaboard, and the semi-enclosed seas which surround her, are calculated to foster maritime enterprise, whether for the peaceful prosecution of commerce or for naval warfare." But, besides this advantage of position, her command of mineral wealth, especially coal and iron, together with the ingenuity of her people, enables Great Britain to take the foremost rank in manufactures and commerce, and to supply all parts of the world with articles of utility and luxury. The annual quantity of coal raised in Britain exceeds 133 millions of tons, and that of iron ore 16 millions of tons. Including gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, the annual value of the mineral wealth of Britain amounts to £58,000,000 sterling. The total annual exports of British manufactures, consisting chiefly of cottons, linens, woollens, and iron manufactures, has a money value of £220,000,000 sterling, besides foreign and colonial goods re-exported, amounting to £58,000,000. The annual value of imports amounts to £375,000,000. To carry on this commerce, Great Britain and her colonies employ more than 37,000 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of nearly 8 millions tons, and 349,000 men, exclusive of foreign shipping. The assumed annual value of real property of the United Kingdom, from the income-tax returns, amounts to £181,000,000. The annual revenue of the country amounts to £78,000,000. The national debt, which dates from the Revolution of 1688, amounts to £775,875,000, with an annual interest of £37,700,000.—The British army, including the force in India, numbers about 198,000, besides which there are 123,000 volunteers, and 113,600 militia and other auxiliary forces. The royal navy consists of more than 248 steam and sailing vessels afloat, manned by 48,000 officers, seamen, and boys, and 14,000 marines.—The internal communications throughout the kingdom, by roads, canals, and railways, are now very complete. There are now about 17,000 miles of railways in operation in the United Kingdom, involving a capital of upwards of £638,000,000. The number of passengers conveyed by them is about 538,000,000 every year; and the annual receipts from their traffic exceed £59,000,000. Wires, stretching along nearly every line of railway, and along highways and byways, convey information from place to place by the electric telegraph almost instantaneously.—The constitution of the United Kingdom is that of a limited monarchy, with a hereditary sovereign either male or female,

of the Protestant religion. The sovereign is the head of the state, the fountain of all honours of nobility, has the prerogative to declare war or make peace, to levy soldiers, and appoint officers of the army and navy—is the head of the English Church, and calls together and dissolves Parliament, appoints judges and inferior magistrates. Parliament consists of the House of Lords, embracing all the peers of England (about 430), sixteen Scotch peers, twenty-eight Irish peers, and twenty-six prelates. The House of Commons consists of 652 members, returned by the counties, towns, and universities of the kingdom. All parliamentary measures, before passing into law, must be approved of by both Houses, and have the sanction of the sovereign. The executive government is vested in the Crown and Cabinet Council, of which the Prime Minister is the head. The colonial and foreign possessions of Britain embrace about one-third of the surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. They are as follows:—*In Europe*—Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo, Heligoland; *in Asia*—British India, including the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, with Sind and the Punjab, India beyond the Ganges, Aden, the islands of Penang, Singapore, Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Labuan, etc.; *in Africa*—Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Mauritius, West Africa Settlements, Gold Coast Colony, St Helena; *in N. America*—Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, N.W. Territories, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Newfoundland; *in S. America*—British Guiana (comprehending Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice), Falkland Islands; *in West Indies*—Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, Barbadoes, St Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, St Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua, St Christopher, Montserrat, Nevis, Anguilla, Dominica, Virgin Isles, Bahamas, Bermuda, Honduras; and *in Australasia*—New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji. [See England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, etc.]

British Burmah, *bur'mā*, a prov. of the British Empire in India, stretching 1100 m. along the coast of the Eastern or Indo-Chinese Peninsula on the E. side of the Bay of Bengal. It consists of Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, which are subdivided into 15 dists. Area 83,556 sq. m.; pop. 2,747,143.—*Arakan* has a splendid background of teak-covered mountains, with a deeply indented shore, off which are the islands *Akyab*, *Bamri*, *Cheduba*, and many others. The most important town is *Akyab*, on the E. side of the island of that name. *Pegu* consists of the lower Irrawadi basin, and is the chief source of Europe's supplies of rice. *Rangoon* is the principal town and seaport. It is built on the left bank of an

eastern arm of the delta of the Irrawadi, and is the cap. of British Burmah. The configuration of *Tenasserim* is similar to that of Arakan, the islands off shore forming the Mergui Archipelago. The chief seat of trade and population is at the mouth of the Salween, on opposite sides of which are the towns of *Moulmein* and *Mariabaw*.

British Columbia, ko-lum-bee-d (in honour of Columbus), a colony of British North America, forming part of the Dominion of Canada. It is bounded on the N. by Alaska and the Simpson River; E. by the Rocky Mountains; S. by the United States; and W. by the Pacific Ocean, Queen Charlotte Sound, and the Gulf of Georgia. It was erected into a British colony in 1868, and united with the Dominion of Canada in 1871. It is about 764 m. long, 400 m. broad, and has an area of about 350,000 sq. m. The climate is somewhat similar to that of Great Britain, and the soil is rich and well suited for agriculture. Coal and gold have been found in abundance. The country is well wooded and mountainous, *Mount Hooker* and *Brown* rising to a height of 15,000 or 16,000 ft. The lakes and rivers are stored with fish and waterfowl. Among the animals are the buffalo, moose, and red deer. *New Westminster* is an important town near the mouth of the Fraser River. The territory of *Stikkeen*, marked off for colonization in 1862, lies between the Rocky Mountains and Alaska, and is provisionally under the government of British Columbia. The river *Stikkeen*, from which the settlement derives its name, has been ascended by steamers for 150 miles. Traces of gold were discovered in the district in 1868, which attracted a population of diggers.—*Vancouver Island*, the largest in the Pacific belonging to British North America, lies to the S.W. of British Columbia, with which it was incorporated in 1866. It is about 270 m. long, and has an average breadth of 50 m. Area estimated at 16,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 25,000, of whom about 7000 are Europeans. The country is mountainous, but fruitful and richly wooded; *Mount Arrowsmith* is 5900 ft. above the sea. The coasts are deeply indented by gulfs and bays, and there are several good harbours. Excellent coal is found in abundance. Fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of the people.—The principal town, *Victoria*, is at the S.E. point, and is the cap. of the prov.

British North America. See *Canada*, *Newfoundland*, etc.

Briton Ferry, brit'on fer're, a town of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, at the mouth of the Neath. Pop. 4908.

Brives, bree, a town of France, dep. Corrèze, on river of that name. Pop. 8879.

Brixen, bris'en, a town of the Tyrol, in the route of the Brenner Pass between Germany and Italy, 40 m. S.E. of Innsbruck. Pop. 4346.

Brixham, Lower, bris'am (bridge town), a seaport town of England, co. Devon, where William III. landed in 1688. Pop. 4941.

Broach, broich, a dist. and town of British India, div. Guzerat, Bombay presidency. Pop. of dist. 350,322; of town 38,692.

Broadstairs, brod'stairs (corr. from *Bradstow*, its anc. name), a town in the Isle of Thanet, co. Kent, England, much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 1928.

Broadwater, brod'ed-ter, a pa. in Sussex, England. Pop. 841.

Brocken, brok'ken, the culminating point of the Harz mountains in Prussia, prov. Saxony, remarkable for a strange meteorological phenomenon familiarly known as the *Spectre of the Brocken*. Height 8740 ft.

Brookville, brok'vil, a town of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Ontario, on the St. Lawrence, 48 m. E. of Kingston. Pop. 5102.

Brodie, brod'ik (broad bay), a vil. on the E. coast of the island of Arran, Scotland, at the head of Brodie Bay. Near it is Brodie Castle, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton.

Brody, bro'de (the ford), a frontier town of Austrian Galicia. Pop. 18,490.

Broek, brook (marsh or moor), a vil. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 6 m. N.E. of Amsterdam, remarkable as being the nearest and cleanest vil. in the world. Pop. 1568.

Bromberg, brom'berg, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, on the Brahe, near its confluence with the Vistula. Pop. 31,808.

Bromley, brom'le, a town of England, co. Kent. Pop. 10,674.

Brompton, bromp'ton, the name of several places in England, the principal of which is a W. suburb of London. Pop. 28,654.

Bromsgrove, broms'grove, a town in Worcestershire, England. Pop. 6967.

Bromwich, West, brom'itch, a town in Staffordshire, England, with manufs. of hardware. Pop. 47,918.

Bronte, bron'té, a town of Sicily, prov. Catania. Pop. 14,569.

Brookline, brook'line, a town of Massachusetts, U.S., 4 m. S.W. of Boston. Pop. 6850.

Brooklyn, brook'lin (the broken-up land), an important city and seaport of New York, U.S., on Long Island, opposite New York city. It is one of the best built cities in the U.S., and, from its proximity to New York, is a favourite place of residence to persons doing business in that city. Pop. 563,639.

Broom, Loch (the lake of showers), an extensive arm of the sea in Ross-shire, Scotland, having some excellent harbours.

Brora, bro'rd, a river in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, which, after a S.E. course, falls into the Moray Firth 4 m. N.E. of Golspie. At its mouth is the vil. of *Brora*. Pop. 474.

Broseley, brose'le, a pa. and town of

Shropshire, England, on the Severn. Pop. of pa. 4639.

Brothers, The, *bruth'ers*, a group of rocky inlets in the Gulf of Aden, at the entrance to the Strait of Babelmandeb, off the African shore, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the island of Perim.

Brothhook, *broth'ok* (muddy stream), a small river in Forfarshire, Scotland. It enters the North Sea at the town of Arbroath.

Broughton, *braw'ton*, locally *bruh'ton* (the village within the brough or circle of hills), a vil. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.W. of Peebles.

Broughton Archipelago, *braw'ton ar-ke-pel'-o*, a group of islands off the W. coast of N. America.— 50° $50'$ N. lat., 26° $40'$ W. long.

Broughton Bay, on the E. coast of Corea, Sea of Japan.— 39° $30'$ N. lat., 126° $30'$ E. long.

Broughton, *braw'ton*, Glenholm, *glen-holm'*, and Kilbucko, *kil-buh'o*, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles. Glenholm means valley of the Holma, a stream intersecting the pa., and Kilbucko is supposed to be a corr. of a Gaelic term signifying cell or chapel of St. Bega. Pop. 729.

Broughty Ferry, *braw'te fer're*, a town of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the Firth of Tay. Pop. 5817.

Brussa. See **Brusa**.

Brown, Mount, a summit of the Rocky Mountains, in British Columbia. Height 16,000 ft.

Broxburn, *brox'burn*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow. Pop. 1457.

Bruar, *broo'ar*, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, famous for its cascades.

Bruges, *broo'jes*, Fr. pron. *bruzh* (bridges), a city of Belgium, cap. of W. Flanders, 18 m. E. from Ostend; it owes its name to the number of bridges which cross the many canals by which it is intersected. Pop. 47,961.

Bruni. See **Borneo**.

Brunn, *broon* (native name *Brno*, ford), an important manufacturing city of Austria-Hungary, cap. of Moravia, on the Schwarza, noted for its cloths and woollen stuffs. Pop. 78,771.

Brunswick, Duchy of, *bruns'wick*, a state of N. Germany, composed of five detached portions of territory, E. of Hanover. It is generally level and fertile, and a part of the Harz Mountains which it includes yields valuable timber and minerals. The people are well educated and industrious, and carry on considerable commerce and manu's. The state religion is Lutheran. Area 1535 sq. m.; pop. 827,493. The royal family of Great Britain is a branch of the illustrious House of Brunswick.

Brunswick (the town of Bruno), a town of N. Germany, the cap. of the above duchy, on the Ocker, with some interesting relics of the Middle Ages. It has various manu's.,

and its fairs rank next to those of Leipzig and Frankfurt. Pop. 65,938.

Brunswick, a town in Victoria, Australia, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Melbourne. Pop. 5200.

Brusa or **Broussa**, *broo'sad*, anc. *Prusa ad Olympum*, a city of Anatolia, Asia Minor, cap. of a sanjak, at the foot of Mount Olympus; it suffered severely from an earthquake in 1855. Pop. 80,000.

Brussels, *brus'sels*, Fr. *Bruxelles*, anc. *Brooch-sella* (the seat or site on the marsh), the metropolis of Belgium, and the cap. of S. Brabant, is situated partly on a plain, and partly on the slope of a hill, at the foot of which flows the river Senne. It is the most important city in the kingdom, and has long been noted for its lace, the finest in the world. Pop. 183,080.

Brydekirk, *bride'kirk*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfriess, pas. of Annan and Hoddam. Pop. 347.

Brynmaur, *brun'maur*, a town of S. Wales, co. Brecon. Pop. 5739, mostly employed in iron works.

Buchanan, *buk-an'an*, a pa. in Stirling-shire, Scotland. Pop. 591.

Buchanness, *buh-an-near'* (the headland of Buchan), a promontory in Aberdeenshire, the most easterly point of Scotland, near the remarkable perforated rocks called the *Bullers of Buchan*.— 57° $28'$ N. lat., 1° $46'$ W. long.

Bucharest, *bu'hdr-est*, or more correctly *Bookaresht* (the city of enjoyment), the cap. of Roumania, on the Dumbovitzs, a tributary of the Danube. It is a straggling and uninteresting town, with many of the houses built of mud, and has notoriety for the number of its cafés and gaming tables. Pop. 221,805.

Buchlyvie, *buk-ly've*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Kippen. Pop. 327.

Buckau, *boo'kau*, a suburb of Magdeburg, Prussian Saxony. Pop. 10,777.

Buckeburg, *book'buk-boorg*, a town of N. Germany, the cap. of Lippe-Schaumburg, on the Aus. Pop. 4646.

Buckhaven, *buk'hav'n*, locally *buk-hine'*, a town of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Wemyss. Pop. 2187.

Buckie, *buk'ke*, a fishing vil. of Scotland, co. Banff. Pop. 3803.

Buckingham, *buk'ing-am* (the town among beeches), a town of Bucks, England, on the Great Ouse, with manu's. of paper and bobbin lace, the latter now on the decline. Pop. 7700.

Buckinghamshire, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. by Northampton; E. by Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex; S. by Berks and a small part of Surrey; and W. by Oxford. Area, 729 sq. m.; pop. 175,879. The S. part of the co. is occupied by the *Chiltern Hills*, and the centre by the vale of *Aylesbury*, which is celebrated for its fertility. The sheep bred in this valley are noted for the weight and fineness of their fleeces. The chief

ivers are the *Thames, Ouse, Colne, and Thame*. Buckinghamshire, being eminently an agricultural co., has few manufs. There are some large paper-mills and a few silk-mills on the streams, and lace and straw-plaiting afford employment to women and girls in the small towns and villages.—*Aylesbury*, near the centre, is the co. town.

Bucsaes, *bootsch'atsch*, a town of Austria, prov. Galicia, on the Stirpa. Pop. 8173.

Buda, *bood'á* (a hut), Ger. *ofen*, a city of the Austro-Hungarian empire, on the Danube. With Pesth, on the other side of the Danube, it forms the cap. of Hungary, is famous for its baths, and its environs produce excellent wines. United pop. 300,308.

Budanon, *bood-on'*, a dist and town in R-hilkund, North-West Provinces, British India. Pop. of dist. 984,348; of town 33,322.

Budukshan. See *Badakshan*.

Budweis, *bood'weice* (the district of hut villages), a fortified town of Austria, prov. Bohemia, on the Moldau, with flourishing manufs. Pop. 17,413.

Buena Vista, *bood'and vis'tá* (good view), a town of Mexico, dep. Vera Cruz, 32 m. S. of Tampico.

Buen Ayre, *boen'á-rá*, or *Borr Air* (good air), a small island of the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, belonging to the Netherlands. Pop. 4246.

Buenos Ayres, *bo'nos á-ris*, Sp. pron. *bood'noos á-ris* (good air or fine climate), one of the states of the Argentine Republic, S. America, stretching along the Atlantic Ocean from Patagonia to the mouth of the Río de la Plata. Area, about 88,615 sq. m.; pop. 495,107.—The cap. of the same name, is on the S. shore of the Río de la Plata. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1535, is well fortified, and has a great trade. P. 177,787.

Buerail, *búr'ail*, a town in Lancashire, England. Pop. 6347.

Buffalo, *buf'fá-lo*, a commercial town of New York, U. S., at the junction of the Erie Canal with Lake Erie, 30 m. from Niagara, and 523 m. from New York. Pop. 155,137.

Buffalo Range, a chain of mountains in co. Delatide, Victoria, Australia.

Buffalo River, S. E. Africa, between Natal and the Transvaal.

Bug. See *Bog*.

Bulth, *blith* (corr. from *Bu-alth*, the steep place of the cattle), or *Llanfair, lán'vair* (the church of the Virgin Mary), a town in Brecknockshire, Wales, on the Wye, with saline and chalybeate springs. Pop. 1069.

Buittle, *bu'it* or *bwit'á* (a dwelling), a pa. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1026.

Bukovina, *boo-ko-ve'nd* (the land of beeches), a prov. of the Austro-Hungarian empire, S. E. of Galicia. Area 4014 sq. m.; pop. 518,404.

Bulgaria, *bool-gá-ré-d*, a principality of South-Eastern Europe, tributary to Turkey, bounded on the N. by Roumania; E. by the Black Sea; S. by Eastern Roumelia; and W. by Servia. Area 24,404 sq. m.; pop. 1,773,000.

Bull Run, a stream in the N. E. of Virginia, U. S., memorable in connexion with the civil war in America. On its banks were fought great battles between the Federal and Confederate troops on the 21st July 1861, and 30th August 1862.

Bundelcund, *bun-del-kund'* (district or province of the Bundelas, a tribe of Rajputs), a territory of India, partly belonging to the British, between 24° and 28° 30' N. lat., and 78° and 81° 30' E. long. It is noted for its diamond-mines. Area 22,400 sq. m.; pop. 3,170,000.

Bungay, *bun'gay* (corr. of *bon gud*, good ford), a town in Suffolk, England, on the Waveney, with a considerable trade in corn, malt, coal, etc. Pop. 3603.

Bunkle, *bunk'el* (the foot or base of the chapel), and **Preston**, *pres'ton* (the priest's town), a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 764.

Burdialhouse, *bur'de-house* (corr. of *Bordeaux House*), a vil. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. S. of Edinburg, with limestone quarries, in which many fossil fishes and plants are found.

Burdwan. See *Bardwan*.

Burg, *boorg*, a manufacturing town in Prussian Saxony, on the Ihle. Pop. 15,252.

Burgas, *Burghas*, or *Bourgas*, *boorgás'*, a seaport town of Eastern Roumelia, Turkey in Europe, on the Black Sea, 76 m. N. E. of Adrianople. Pop. 5000.

Burghead, *burg-head'*, a maritime vil. on a promontory of the same name in Elginshire, Scotland. Pop. 1308.

Burghersdorp, *bur'ghers-dorp* (citizens' village), the chief place in the Albert div. of the North-Eastern Province, Cape Colony. Pop. 2800.

Burgos, *boor'goss* (fort or castle), a city of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Arlanzon, formerly the residence of the kings of Castile. Pop. 25,721.—The prov. has a pop. of 853,560.

Burgundy, *bur-gun-de*, Fr. *Burgogne*, an old prov. in the E. of France, celebrated for its fine wines.

Burhampore, *bur-am-pore'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, dist. Moorshehabad, on the Bhagirathi. Pop. 27,110.

Burhanpoor, or *Barhanpur*, *bur-an-poor'*, a city of the Central Provinces, British India, div. Nerbudda. Pop. 22,308.

Burley, *bur'le*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Wharfe, near Otley. Pop. 2271.

Burlington, *bur'ling-ton*, a town of Vermont, U. S., on the E. shore of Lake Champlain; it is the seat of a university, founded in 1791. Pop. 14,887.—Also a city of Iowa.

co. Des Moines, on the Mississippi. Pop. 14,930.—There are several other towns in the U.S. of the same name.

Burmah, *bur'md*, or Birmah, *bir'md*, a state of the Eastern or Indo-Chinese Peninsula, between 19° 29' and 37° N. lat., and 93° and 102° E. long. The greater part of the country consists of the immense basin of the Irrawadi and its tributaries. It is mountainous in the W., N., and N.E., and level in the S. and S.E. It has valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, antimony, and iron, besides a great variety of precious stones. Teak is abundant. The only native manufacture popular with Europeans is the lacquered ware called "Burmese boxes." Estimated area 190,500 sq. m.; pop. 4,000,000. The cap. is *Mandalay*, on a plain 3 m. from the Irrawadi.—Europeans derived their first precise ideas concerning Burmah from the travels and discoveries of the Portuguese. The kingdom of Burmah or Ava, as it was called from the capital at that time, was conquered in 1752 by the king of Pegu, who carried away the Burman monarch as a prisoner, and caused him to be murdered in 1754. Alompra, a Burman of low extraction, revolted against the Peguense, and became the conqueror of Pegu in 1757. In consequence of a dispute with the Burman monarch, the British East India Government invaded his territories in February 1824, and, after a war of two years, compelled him to sue for peace, to cede Assam, Arakan, and the Tenasserim provinces, and to pay £1,000,000 sterling. Another war broke out in 1852, and the British annexed Pegu to their dominions. [See *British Burmah*.]

Burnfoot-hill, *burn'foot-hill*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Dalmellington. Pop. 1431.

Burnham, *burn'am*, a town of England, co. Somerset, on Bridgewater Bay. Pop. 1585.

Burnhaven, *burn-ha'ven*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Peterhead. Pop. 326.

Burnley, *burn'le*, a parl. bor. of Lancashire, England, with woollen and cotton manuf., iron and brass-foundries, tanneries, etc. Pop. 44,390.

Burn Row, *burn ro*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Slamannan. Pop. 338.

Burnside, *burn'side*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pas. of Muiravonside and Polmont. Pop. 492.

Burntisland, *burnt-i'-land*, anc. *Bartland* or *Bertland*, a pa., seaport town, and royal bor. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth. Pop. of pa. 3873; of town 8422.

Burra, East and West, *bur'rd*, two islands of Scotland, co. Shetland. Pop. of the former 239; of the latter 442.

Burray, *bur'rd*, an island of Scotland, co. Orkney. Pop. 661.

Burrelltown, *bur'-rel-town*, and Woodside, *wood'side*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Cargill.

Burrischoole, *bur'-ris-hool'* (the borough of the old territory of Umhall), a maritime pa. of Ireland, co. Mayo. Pop. 6100.

Burrow Head, *bur'ro hâd*, a cape on the S. coast of Wigtownshire, Scotland.—54° 41' N. lat., 4° 20' W. long.

Buralem, *bur's-lem* (Burward's dwelling on the *leim* or clayey soil), a town of Staffordshire, England, with extensive potteries; the birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood, the celebrated art potter, in 1730. Pop. 25,562.

Burton-on-Trent, *bur'ton* (town on the *burn* or stream named the *Trent*), an anc. town in Staffordshire, England, on the Trent, famous for its ale, exported to all parts of the globe. Pop. 20,378.

Bury, *ber'e* (the town), a manufacturing town in Lancashire, England, on the Irwell. Pop. 38,596.

Bury St Edmunds (so called from King Edmund having been buried here in 938), a town in Suffolk, England, on the Lark, with a great corn and cattle market. Its abbey was one of the richest in Britain. Pop. 14,928.

Busby, *bus'be*, a town of Scotland, coa. Renfrew and Lanark, near Glasgow. Pop. 2147.

Bushey, *boo'she*, a pa. of England, co. Hertford. Pop. 4543.

Bushire, *boo-sheer'*, properly Abu-Shehr (the father of cities), a seaport city of Persia, on the Persian Gulf, an emporium of the trade with India. Pop. 18,000.

Buakerud, *boos'-ker-ood*, a ballwick of Norway, prov. Christiania. Pop. 102,155.

Bussorah. See *Bassorah*.

Butala, *boo-ta-lâ'*, or Batala, a town of Oudh, North-West Provinces, British India. Pop. 28,725.

Bute, the principal island, though not the largest, in Buteshire, Scotland. It is situated in the Firth of Clyde, and is separated from Argyllshire by a narrow winding channel called the *Kyles of Bute*. Towards the N. the coast is elevated and barren; the centre is diversified by hills, valleys, and fertile tracts; the S. is hilly, and separated from the rest of the island by a low, sandy plain. It contains several small lakes, the principal of which is *Loch Fadd*. Bute has long been celebrated for its salubrious climate, which makes it a great resort of invalids. *Rothesay*, the chief town, is a favourite watering-place. The island is 16 m. in length, and from 8 to 5 m. in breadth. Pop. 10,064.

Buteshire, *bute'shir*, a co. of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, comprising the Islands of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Cumbrae, Holy Isle, Pladda, and Inchmarnock. Area 225 sq. m.; pop. 16,977.

Buttermere, *but'-ter-meer* (Buthar's lake),

a small lake of England, co. Cumberland, near which is a vil. of the same name, surrounded by romantic and picturesque scenery.

Butterworth, *but-ter-wurth*, a township of Lancashire, England. Pop. 7923.

Buttevant, *but-te-vant* (corr. from the Fr. *Boutes-en-avant*, push forward), a town of Ireland, co. Cork. Pop. 1756.

O

Cabagan, *kâ-bâ-gân*, a town in the N. extremity of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Pop. 11,185.

Cabes, *kâ-bes*, a seaport of N. Africa, 200 m. S. of Tunis on the Gulf of Cabes. Pop. 6000.

Cabes, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean, indenting the coast of Tunis, N.E. Africa.

Cabeza del Buey, *kâ-bâ-thâ del boo-â* or *bud* (ox head), a town of Spain, 86 m. E.S.E. of Badajoz, with manufs. of woollen cloths and linens. Pop. 6300.

Cabeson de la Sal, *kâ-bâ-thôn dâ lâ sal*, a market town of Spain, on the Pisuerga, 7 m. N. from Valladolid, where, in 1808, was fought one of the first battles of the Peninsular war.

Cabo Frio, *kâ-bo frê-o* (cool cape), a seaport town of Brazil, 75 m. N.E. of Rio de Janeiro, with extensive commerce in salt. Pop. 3500.

Cabool or Cabul. See Kabul.

Cabra, *kâ-brâ*, a town of Spain, 30 m. S.E. of Cordova, noted for excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. P. 11,076.

Cabraich, *kâ-brâich* (the timber moss), a pa. of Scotland, in the co. of Banff and Aberdeen. Pop. 775.

Cabrera, *kâ-brâ-râ*, one of the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, 9 m. S. of Majorca.

Cacapon, or Great Cacapon, *kâ-kâ-pon*, often *kâ'pon*, a river of Virginia, U.S., rises in the Alleghany Mountains, and, after a course of 140 m., falls into the Potomac.

Caceres, *kâ-thâ-res*, a prov. of Estremadura, Spain. Area 7018 sq. m.; pop. 302,455.—The cap., of the same name, has important manufs., a good trade, and contains the largest bull-ring in Spain. Pop. 12,466.

Cachao, *katch-â-o*, or Ketcho, *ketch-â-o*, a city of Anam, cap. of the prov. Tonquin, on the Tonquin river; it exports bullion, silks, and lacquered wares. Pop. 100,000.

Cachar, *kâch-âr*, a dist. of Assam, British India, presidency of Bengal. Area 1285 sq. m.; pop. 205,027.

Cachoetra, or Caxoetra, *kâ-sho-â-o-râ* (waterfall), a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia; a mart for the produce of the gold mines. Pop. of dist. 15,000.

Cadder, *kâd-der* (a place abounding with wood and water), a pa. of Scotland,

Buxar, *boox-âr*, a town and fortress of Patna, Behar, British India. P. 12,446.

Buxton, *buz-tun* (the town of beech-trees), a town of England, co. Derby, celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. 3717.

Busangais, *boo-sang-âi*, a town of France, dep. Indre, on the Indre, 13 m. N.W. of Chateauroux, with extensive iron-works in its vicinity. Pop. 3422.

co. Lanark, 5 m. N.E. of Glasgow. At Robroystone, in this pa., William Wallace was betrayed and captured, 5th August 1305. Pop. 6464.

Cader Idria, *kâd-er id-ri* (Arthur's chair or Arthur's seat), a mountain of Merionethshire, Wales, 2569 ft. high.

Cádiz, *kâ-dis*, Sp. pron. *kâ-deeth*, a prov. of Andalusia, Spain, one of the three provs. into which the anc. kingdom of Seville has been divided. Area 2808 sq. m.; pop. 430,158.

Cádiz (the city), anc. *Gades*, a celebrated city of Spain, the cap. of the above prov. on the Isle of Leon; it is strongly fortified, and its harbour is one of the best in Europe. It was here in September 1868 that the Spanish Royal Navy, headed by Marshal Serrano, Admiral Topete, and Marshal Prim, raised the standard of revolt against Queen Isabella II. Pop. 65,028.

Cadore, *kâ-dô-râ* or *Pieve-di-Cadore*, *pe-â-vâ-de-kâ-dô-râ*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Belluno, distinguished as the birthplace of Titian. Pop. 3335.

Cadzand, *kâd-ân-r*, Cadzand, *kâd-sân-r*, or Cassandria, *kâd-sân-dre-â*, an island of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, at the mouth of the W. Scheldt. P. 1156.

Caen, *kang*, Lat. *Cadomus* or *Cadomum*, a commercial city of France, cap. of the dep. Calvados, on the Orne. It contains the tomb of William the Conqueror, and several fine old edifices, and is the seat of a university. Pop. 38,072.

Caerlaverock, or Carlaverock, *kâr-lav-erok* (the fortress near the sea), a pa. in the S. of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the river Nith and the Solway Firth. P. 1151.

Caerleon, *ker-lê-on* (castle of the legion), anc. *Ica Silurum*, a market town of Monmouthshire, England, on the Usk. In former times it was a place of much importance, but was ruined by the wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans. Pop. 1306.

Caermarthen. See Carmarthen.

Caernarvon. See Carnarvon.

Caerphilly, *kâr-â'le*, or *kâr-â-th'le*, a market town of Glamorganshire, S. Wales, with iron-works and collieries in its neighbourhood. Pop. 2319.

Cesarea. See Kaisariyah and El-arish.

Cafraria. See Kaffraria.

Cagayan, *kâ-ghâ-ân*, a prov. in the N.

of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Pop. 114,366.

Cagli, *kâ'ye*, a walled town of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro and Urbino. Pop. 2874.

Cagliari, *kâ'yâ-re* (corr. from anc. *Caralis* or *Calarië*), a fortified city of the island of Sardinia, cap. of the prov. of Cagliari, on a bay of the same name. It has a university, a fine cathedral, and considerable commerce. Pop. 30,852.

Cagliari, Bay of, on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia. It is about 30 m. in breadth at its mouth.

Cahir, or Caher, *kâ'her* (the fort), a town in Tipperary, Ireland, on the Suir, with the ruins of an anc. castle and abbey. Pop. 2694.

Cahirroone, *kâ-er-con-ree* (the *caher*, or fort, of Curoi, a celebrated chief who flourished in the first century), a mountain of Ireland, co. Kerry, on the isthmus between Tralee Bay and Castlemaine Harbour. Height, 2784 ft.

Cahiriveen, *kâ-er-so-veen* (the fort of Saldhbhin or Sabina, a woman's name), a town of Ireland, co. Kerry, in the neighbourhood of which the celebrated Daniel O'Connell was born in 1778. Pop. 1926.

Cahora, *kâ-or'*, anc. *Disona*, a town of Franco, cap. of the dep. Lot. Pop. 11,145.

Calcos or Caycos, *kî'kos* (the keys), four of the Bahama Islands. They, with the adjoining group known as *Turks Islands*, are under the government of Jamaica. Pop., with Turks Islands, 4723. — Between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 40' W. long.

Cairnapple, *kairn'â-pl*, a mountain 1498 ft. high, in Linlithgowshire, Scotland.

Cairnbulg, *kairn'bulg*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. pa. of Rathen. Pop. 496.

Cairneyhill, *kair'ne-hill*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. W. from Dunfermline. Pop. 436.

Cairngorm, *kairn-gorm'* (the blue mountain), a mountain of Scotland 4086 ft. high, on the confines of the cos. Banff and Inverness, famous for its rock crystals.

Cairnie, *kair'ne* (little cairn), a pa. of Scotland, cos. Banff and Aberdeen. Pop. 1528.

Cairnryan, *kairn-rî'an*, a vil. on Loch Ryan, co. Wigton, Scotland, 10 m. N.W. of Glenluce.

Cairntoul, *kairn-tool'* (hill of holes or caverns), a mountain of Scotland, 4245 ft. high, on the confines of cos. Aberdeen and Inverness.

Calro, *kâ're*, called *El Maqr* by the Egyptians, and *El Kahirah* (the victorious) by the Arabs, the modern capital of Egypt, and the largest city in Africa, is situated near the eastern bank of the Nile. It is in general badly built, but contains many elegant mosques. It was founded by the Arabs about A.D. 970. Climate healthy; mean temperature of year, 72°-2. Pop., including suburbs, 340,363.

Caistor, *kâ'stor* (from its Saxon name *Thong Caestre*), a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln. The town is believed to have been a Roman station, and many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Pop. of pa. 2262; of township 2012.

Caithness, *kath'ness* (the promontory of the Cattl, who inhabited the extremity of N. Britain), the most northerly co. of the mainland of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean; E. by the North Sea; and S. and W. by Sutherland. Area 713 sq. m.; pop. 89,992. The coast is rocky, and remarkable for the number of its bays and promontories. In the W. and S.W. the surface is mountainous. *Mount Morven* rises to a height of 2331 ft., *Scarabheinn* 2054 ft., and *Maiden* Pop 1229 ft. above the sea. The co. is studded with a number of small lakes, from which several streams flow to the sea. Among these are the *Thurso*, *Wick*, *Dunbeath*, *Berriedale*, etc. The herring fishery off the coast forms the principal branch of industry. *Wick*, the co. town, with its suburb, *Pulteneytown*, is the chief herring-fishing station in the north of Scotland. The early inhabitants of Caithness are supposed to have been Celts, who were driven out by the Danes and Norwegians, whose kings, in the Middle Ages, held dominion over this part of Scotland.

Calabar, *kâ-lâ-bâr'*, a maritime district of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, on the Old Calabar Firth, opposite the island of Fernando Po; climate very unhealthy.

Calabar, New, a branch of the river Quorra at its delta, flows S.E., and enters the Bight of Biafra, W. of Bonny.

Calabar, Old, or Cross River, a river of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, which falls into the Bight of Biafra; it is navigable for large vessels. On its banks, a few miles from its mouth, are *Duke Town* and *Creek Town*, where the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has highly interesting missions, through whose efforts the natives have recently made considerable progress in civilization. It was called the Cross River because it was supposed to communicate with the Quorra or Niger, and to be one of its mouths.

Calabria, *kâ-lâ-bre-d*, or *kâ-lâ-bre-d*, anc. *Bruttium*, a mountainous and fertile compartment of S. Italy. It is divided into the provs. of Catanzaro, Cosenza, and Reggio, and in all ages has suffered severely from earthquakes. Pop. 1,206,302.

Calahorra, *kâ-lâ-or'ra*, anc. *Calagurris* (stone castle), an old city of Spain, prov. Logroño, on the Ebro. Quintilian was born here A.D. 40. Pop. 6994.

Calais, *kâ'is*, Fr. pron. *kâ'is* (harbour), a strong seaport of Franco, dep. Pas-de-Calais, nearly opposite Dover in England, which is only 21 m. distant. After a memorable siege, it surrendered to Edward

III. in 1847, and remained in the possession of the English till 1858, when it was taken by the Duke of Gully. Pop. 12,154.

Calamata, or Kalamata, *ka-lâ-mâ'tâ*, a seaport town of Greece, cap. of the nomarchy of Messenia. Pop. 6327.

Calamianes Islands, *ka-lâ-mo-d'nes*, a group belonging to Spain, in the Malay Archipelago, N. of Borneo. Pop. 27,189.

Calcutta, *kai-kut'tâ* (from *Kalîes Ghattiah*, the ghaut or landing-place of Kalîes, the goddess of Time), a city of Hindustan, presidency of Bengal, the cap. of British India, and the seat of the supreme government. It is situated on the Hoogly, a branch of the Ganges, 100 m. from its mouth, and extends about 5 m. along the river. Its spires, temples, mosques, the citadel of Fort William, its splendid edifices, and elegant villas and gardens, present an appearance of magnificence which seems to warrant its proud appellation of the "City of Palaces." Pop. 794,645.

Calder, *kâl-dar* (woody water), two rivers of England; one, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, rises near Burnley, on the borders of Lancashire, and, after a course of 40 m., falls into the Aire, 2 m. from Pontefract; the other in Lancashire, joins the Ribble near Whalley.

Calder or Swallowhall, *swâl-lo-hall*, a vil. of Lanarkshire, Scotland, pas. of Old Monkland and Bothwell, with large iron-works. Pop. 1787.

Calder, East, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pas. of Kirknewton. Pop. 578.

Calder, Mid, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.S.W. of Edinburgh. The pa. is rich in bituminous shale, from which are extracted large quantities of paraffin-oil and other chemical products. To the W. of the vil. is Calder House, where John Knox first dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper after the Reformation. Pop. of pa. 1684; of vil. 579.

Calder, West, a pa. and town of Scotland, S.W. of the above. Rich beds of bituminous shale also here abound. Pop. of pa. 7865; of town 2482.

Calderbank, a town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, pas. of Old Monkland and Bothwell. Pop. 2176.

Caldewgate, *kâl'du-gate*, a suburb of Carlisle, co. Cumberland, England. Pop. 10,682.

Caledon, *kal'e-don*, a div. of the Western Province of Cape Colony. Area 1700 sq. m.; pop. 9900.

Caledonia, New, *kal'e-do-ne-â*, an island of Australasia, S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. The French took possession of it, and its dependency the Isle of Pines, as a French colony, 20th Sept. 1853. Area 7722 sq. m.; pop. about 45,000, chiefly Papuan negroes.

Caledonian Canal, in the cos. of Inverness and Argyll, Scotland, extends from the Moray Firth to Loch Eil, through Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy, and connects the

North and Irish Seas. Length 60½ m. Begun in 1806, and opened in 1822.

Gulf of Man, a small island in the Irish Sea, off the S.W. extremity of the Isle of Man.

Callout, *kal't-cut*, a seaport of India, on the Malabar coast; it was the first Indian port visited by Vasco da Gama, in 1498.

Calico is named from this town, cotton cloths having been first obtained here by Europeans. Pop. 47,962.

California, *kal'-e-for-ne-â*, the most westerly of the United States of N. America. It extends 970 m. along the coast of the Pacific, from Oregon in the N. to the Mexican territory of Lower California in the S., and has an average width of 250 m. Area 168,922 sq. m.; pop. 864,698, of whom about 50,000 are Chinese. The country is traversed by two great mountain ranges—the *Coast Range* and the *Sierra Nevada*. The former extends the whole length of the state, at a varying distance from the coast—sometimes sending its spurs to the very shore, elsewhere leaving plains reaching 30 m. inland. Within the only gap which breaks the continuity of this range is situated the city of *San Francisco*, the western terminus of the great Pacific Railway, which crosses the continent, and brings California into speedy and direct intercourse with the Atlantic states of the Union. Between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada, which in part forms the E. boundary of the state, is a rich, fertile valley, 500 m. long and 75 m. broad, which yields the products of the temperate and many of the tropical and semi-tropical regions, and possesses an exceedingly salubrious climate. The culminating point of the Sierra Nevada is *Mount Whitney*, 14,996 ft. high, said to be the loftiest peak in the U.S. The most important rivers in the state are the *Sacramento* and the *Joaquin*, which unite at the head of the estuary leading down to San Francisco Bay. The chief lakes are *Tulare Lake* and *Owen Lake*. The coast is generally rugged and precipitous; it is indented by several extensive bays and harbours, the principal being *San Francisco Bay*, *Monterey Bay*, and *Humboldt Bay*. The mineral wealth is very great, comprising coal, marble, granite, precious stones, iron, lead, tin, copper, quicksilver, silver, and gold—the two last being found in abundance. At one time the search for the precious metals almost monopolised the labour of the population; but, happily for the welfare of the state, agriculture in all its branches is becoming the leading occupation.—California is celebrated for its many wonderful natural objects and remarkable scenery, for the preservation of which several state parks have been formed. The grandest of these is the *Yosemite Valley* in the Sierra Nevada. It is 10 m. long and 8 m. wide. It is

hemmed in by granite walls, which rise to a height of from 2000 to 5000 ft. Great domes and pyramids rise above the deep hollow, at the bottom of which is a little lake and stream. A small river, 70 ft. wide, tumbles over on one side of the immense height, coming down in three falls, the first of them 1800 ft. In the valley are nooks and bits of scenery of rare beauty, contrasting almost strangely with the solemn grandeur of the surrounding walls and peaks. The *Mariposa Big Tree Grove* is another of these state parks. It contains the most beautiful remaining group of the gigantic pines known as the Wellingtonia, supposed to be about 3000 years old. About 60 m. N. of San Francisco is the *Geyers Valley*, where hundreds of springs of all kinds, colours, and temperatures are to be seen, with immense deposits of sulphur, alum, magnesia, epsom salts, and other minerals.—The state cap. is *Sacramento*, on the river of that name; but the most important place is *San Francisco*, Queen City of the Pacific.

California, Gulf of, or Sea of Cortes, an arm of the Pacific, 700 m. long, and from 40 to 100 m. broad, between 23° and 33° 30' N. lat., 107° and 114° W. long.

California, Lower, a narrow peninsula in the Pacific, separated from Mexico by the Gulf of California, 700 m. long, and from 50 to 80 m. broad. Pop. 21,845.

Callan, *kal'lan* (the place of hazels), a town of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, on King's River, the scene of many conflicts in former times, and taken by Cromwell in 1650. Pop. of township 2699.

Callander, *kal'lan-der* (supposed to be derived from Gaelic words signifying the way to the ferry, i.e., the ferry across the Teith), a pa. and vil. of Perthshire, Scotland. The vil., 16 m. N.W. of Stirling, is beautifully situated on the Teith, and surrounded by romantic scenery. Pop. of pa. 1870; of vil. 1371.

Callao, *kal-lâ'o*, or *kal'pâ'o* (creek or bay), a seaport of Peru, with an excellent harbour. It is the port of Lima, from which it is 6 m. distant. Pop. 40,000.

Callenish, *kal-la-nish'*, a vil. of Scotland, in the island of Lewis, pa. of Uig. Pop. 313.

Callington, *kal'ling-ton*, or Kallington, a pa. and town in Cornwall, England, 10 m. S. from Launceston. Pop. of pa. 2173.

Calmar, *kal'mâr*, a fertile maritime lkn or gov. of Sweden, lying along the Baltic coast. Area 4397 sq. m.; pop. 940,767.

Calmar, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. of the above gov., on the sound to which it gives name. It derives celebrity from the treaty of 1597, by which Queen Margaret united the kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Pop. 9431.

Calne, *kân*, an anc. town and parl. bor. in Wiltshire, England. Pop. of parl. bor. 8793.

Calpee, or Kalpi *kal'pee*, a town of

British India, North-West Provinces. Pop. 15,570.

Calstock, *kal'stock*, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall. Pop. 8687.

Caltagirone, *kal-tâ-ja-rô'nâ*, a town in Sicily, prov. Catania, built on two hills, connected by a bridge. Pop. 26,973.

Caltanissetta, *kal-tâ-no-set'id*, a prov. of Sicily. Area 1499 sq. m.; pop. 230,066.

Caltanissetta, a city of Sicily, cap. of the above prov., 28 m. N.E. from Girgenti. In its vicinity are mineral springs and extensive sulphur works. Pop. 26,156.

Caluire, *kal-uêr'*, a town of France, dep. Rhône, with manufs. of printed stuffs and machinery. Pop. 6076.

Caluso, *kal-lôo'so*, a town of N. Italy, prov. of Turin. Pop. 8491.

Calvados, *kal-vô-dô's* or *kal-vô'dô's*, a maritime dep. in the N.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. of Lower Normandy. It takes its name from a dangerous reef of rocks on the coast. Corn and fruit are extensively grown. Area 2182 sq. m.; pop. 450,230. Cap. *Caen*.

Calverley, *kal'ver-le*, a pa. and town in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, 6 m. N.W. of Leeds. Pop. of pa. 84,806; of town 8195.

Calvinia, *kal-vîn-i-d* (named in honour of Calvin the Reformer), a div. in the N.E. of the Western Province of Cape Colony. It includes a vast portion of the barren region known as *Bushman Land*. Estimated area 25,000 sq. m.; pop. 8500.

Cam, or Grante, *gran'id*, a river of England, rises in Essex, and flows through the N.E. of Cambridgeshire, till, after a course of 40 m., it falls into the Ouse, 84 m. from Ely.

Camargue, *la, lâ kal'mâr'*, a low, flat island or delta of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, formed by the two arms of the river Rhône. The soil is composed of mud banks, arid sand, or gravel beds, with numerous lagoons and salt marshes. Common salt and epsom salts are manufactured here to an enormous extent.

Camarcoun, or Camarouens, *kal-mâ-roons'* (derived from the Portuguese word for shrimp, of which there are great abundance here), a river of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, which falls into the Bight of Biafra opposite Fernando Po.—The Camaroun Mountains, close to the shore, rise to the height of 13,129 ft., and have every range of climate on their slopes.

Cambay, or Kambay, *kam-bâ'*, a small tributary state of British India, at the head of the gulf to which it gives its name. Pop. 83,494.—The cap., also called *Cumby*, has a pop. of 83,702.

Camberwell, *kam'ber-well*, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, embraced within the metropolis. Pop. 111,302.

Cambodia, *kam-bô'da-d*, a maritime country of Asia, in the Eastern or Indo-Chinese Peninsula, to the S.E. of Siam,

with which and with Anam it was incorporated about the close of the last century. In 1863, in consequence of French interference, it was again rendered independent, but its territory is greatly curtailed from what it was in former times. Its present length is not more than 270 m.; breadth 150 m.; and pop. about 1,000,000. The whole country is flat in appearance, and in many respects resembles Egypt. It is watered by the *Me Kong*, which enters from the N.E., and is joined at Penompein by an outlet from the great lake *Tala Sab*. This sheet of water covers a vast area, and forms a backwater for the annual overflow of the *Me Kong* during the five rainy months of the year. Near the centre of the lake is a large mast, marking the boundary between Siam and Cambodia. The chief products of Cambodia are timber, tobacco, pepper, ginger, sugar, silk, cotton, and gums. The wild animals include the elephant, rhinoceros, bear, tiger, buffalo, and boar. The mountains contain gold, copper, iron, and various other valuable minerals; but there is little done to make them available. The former power and splendour of the country are attested by the vast ruins of magnificent temples, palaces, walled cities, bridges, and artificial lakes. The buildings are chiefly of freestone, while their foundations are of iron conglomerate. These buildings are alike remarkable for their vast proportions and their style of architecture, partly resembling in the latter respect that of India and partly that of classic lands. The present cap. is *Penompein*.

Camborne, *kaw'born*, a pa. and town of England, co. Cornwall. Pop. of pa. 14,929; of town 7757.

Cambrai, *kâm-brâ'* (thought by some to be named from an anc. duke named Cambro or Cambra, by whom the town was built, and by others from the number of caverns and subterranean places found both in the town and in its environs, where the original inhabitants were wont to place their goods for safety), a fortified city of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, 32 m. S.E. of Lille. It was the archiepiscopal see of Fénélon, and has been long famed for the manufacture of *cambrie*, which derived its name from this city. Pop. 13,902.

Cambridge, *kam'brîd'* (the bridge over the Cam), a town of England, cap. of Cambridgeshire, on the Cam or Granta. It is a town of great antiquity, and is the seat of a university with a world-wide reputation for mathematics. The chapel of King's College here is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. Pop. 23,993.

Cambridge, a town of Massachusetts, U.S., 8 m. from Boston; it is the seat of a university, called Harvard College, founded in 1636. Pop. 32,740.

Cambridge Gulf, on the N.W. coast of

Australia. It is 30 m. wide at its entrance, and extends 75 m. inland.—14° 48' S. lat., 129° 16' E. long.

Cambridgeshire, an inland agricultural county of England, bounded on the S. by Lincolnshire; on the W. by the cos. of Huntingdon and Bedford; on the S. by Hertford and Essex; and on the E. by Suffolk and Norfolk. Area 821 sq. m.; pop. 198,906. The districts in the S. and S.W. are elevated; but the surface of the co. is mostly flat and marshy—the N. part being comprised in what is known as the Bedford Level. The dairy farms of Cambridgeshire are somewhat noted, and their produce is eagerly sought after in the London markets. The chief rivers are the *Ouse*, with its tributary the *Cam* or *Granta*, the *Nen*, and the *Lark*. The co. town is *Cambridge*.

Cambus, *kam'bus* (the bend of the water), a vil. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 2 m. W. from Alloa.

Cambusbarron, *kam'bus-bar'ron*, a vil. in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 1½ m. S.W. of Stirling. Pop. 1236.

Cambuslang, *kam'bus-lang'* (the enclosure or church on the bend of the water), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. of pa. 3740; of town 2318.

Cambusmethan, *kam'bus-meth'an* (on the bend of the river Nethan), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 4 m. E. of Hamilton. Pop. of pa. 30,826; of vil. 1796.

Camden, *kam'den*, a grain-producing co. of New South Wales, between Wollendilly River and the Pacific. Pop. 23,076.

Camden Town, a dist. of London, England, to the N.E. of Regent Park. Pop. 17,943.

Camel, *kam'el*, or Alan, a small river of England, co. Cornwall, which rises a few m. N. of Camelford, and enters the Bristol Channel near Bodmin.

Camelford, *kam'el-ford* (ford of the Camel), a decayed market town of England, co. Cornwall, 12 m. N.E. of Bodmin.

Camelon, *kam'el-on* (on the bending or winding water), a suburb of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Pop. 1686.

Camertino, *kâ-mâ-rê-no*, a city of Central Italy, prov. Macerata, in the Apennines, 41 m. S.W. of Ancona. Pop. 5423.

Cameron, *kam'er-on*, a pa. of Fifeshire, Scotland, 7 m. E.S.E. of Cupar. Pop. 1158.

Cameron Bridge and **Windygates**, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Markinch.

Cameroon. See **Cameroon**.

Cameta, *kâ-mâ'id*, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, at the mouth of the Tucantins. Pop. 30,000.

Camoghe, *kâ-mô'gh*, a mountain of Switzerland, 7 m. from Lake Lugano. Height 8900 ft.

Camogli, *kâ-mô'ye*, a maritime town of N. Italy, prov. Genoa. Pop. 6345.

Campagna, *kâm-pân'ya*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno. Pop. 3618.

Campagna di Roma, *kam-pân'yâ de ro'mâ*, anc. *Latium*, an old prov. of the former Papal States, Italy. Once the richest and most populous country in the world, but now almost deserted on account of malaria.

Campaspe River, *kam-pas'pe*, Victoria, Australia, flows N. through cos. Dalhousie and Rodney to the Murray River.

Campbell Island, *kam'bel*, in the S. Pacific Ocean, 120 m. S. of the Auckland Islands. It is 36 m. in circumference, and has several good harbours.—52° 33' S. lat., 168° 9' E. long.

Campbeltown, a vil. on Beaulieu Firth, in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 9 m. N.E. of Inverness. Pop. with *Stewartown*, 845.

Campbelltown, a township on the banks of the Elizabeth River, co. Somerset, Tasmania, 80 m. N. of Hobart Town. Pop. 750.

Campbeltown, *kam'bel-ton*, a pa. and royal bor. of Scotland, co. Argyll, famed for whisky, at the head of a beautiful bay near the S. extremity of Cantire. Pop. of pa. 8590; of town 6888.

Campeche, or **Campeachy**, *kam-pes'che*, the chief town of the state of the same name on the W. coast of the peninsula of Yucatan, Mexico. Pop. of state 80,866; of town 15,195.

Camperdown, *kam-per-down'*, a vil. on the coast of N. Holland, off which the British fleet under Admiral Duncan defeated De Winter in 1797.

Campobasso, *kam-po-bâ'so* (the low plain), a fortified city of S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, famed for its cutlery. Pop. 13,845.—The prov. has a pop. of 364,303.

Campsie, *kamp'se* (the crooked stream), a pa. in the S. of Stirlingshire, Scotland. Pop. 6739.

Campsiefells, *kamp'se-fells*, a range of hills rising to the height of 1500 ft., N. of Campsie, Scotland.

Camroo, or **Kamroo**, *kam-roof*, a dist. of Lower Assam, British India. Area 3631 sq. m.; pop. 561,631.

Camus, *kam'us* (a winding stream), a pa. of Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Thourne. Pop. 4949.

Cana, *kâ'nd*, a vil. of Palestine, 5 m. N.E. of Nazareth, the scene of the miracle recorded in St John's Gospel.

Cana, *kâ'nd*, or **Canamina**, *kâ-nd-me'nd*, a town of Dahomey, Upper Guinea, W. Africa, the holy place of the Dahomans.

Canada, *kân-dâ* (from Indian name *kanata*, place of huts), an extensive and important territory in North America, belonging to Great Britain. It is the region of the great lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and lies almost entirely within the basin of the St Lawrence. From its most eastern point Cape Gaspe, it stretches westward to the 90th meridian, and is bounded on the S. by the United States and New Brunswick. Canada was

colonized by the French in 1608, and remained in their possession until ceded to Britain in 1763.

It was long known as Upper and Lower Canada, and as Canada West and East—the former lying between the great lakes, the Ottawa, and the St Lawrence, and the latter embracing both sides of the St Lawrence from a little above Montreal; but in 1867 these two divisions received the names of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, and, with *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, were formed into the Dominion of Canada. The prov. of *Manitoba*, the *North-West Territories* (formerly belonging to the Hudson Bay Company), *Prince Edward Island*, and *British Columbia* and *Vancouver Island*, were subsequently admitted into the Dominion, which now embraces in a federal union the whole of British North America, excepting Newfoundland, extending from the S. boundary of the United States to the Arctic Ocean, the total area being 3,830,163 sq. m. Of this immense region nearly 700,000 sq. m. are covered with water. The area of Ontario, or Upper Canada, is 107,730 sq. m.; pop. 1,630,860. Quebec, or Lower Canada, has an area of 193,355 sq. m.; and a pop. of 1,191,576. Ontario is occupied chiefly by British settlers, and Quebec by the descendants of French colonists. The aborigines consisted of savage tribes, whose names and manners may be traced in the early French accounts. In both Ontario and Quebec cold and heat are felt in their extremes, and the transition from winter to summer is very sudden. The year is divided between these two seasons, spring and autumn being almost unknown. The first begins in October, and the snow disappears about the end of April, when vegetation proceeds with wonderful activity. Notwithstanding the excess of heat and cold, the climate is far from being unhealthy. The face of the country is generally mountainous and woody; but there are extensive savannas and plains of great beauty, chiefly in Ontario, which is a very fertile region. Quebec, if less fertile than the upper province, is much more picturesque, its physical aspect being exceedingly varied. Canada is rich in minerals, comprising gold, copper, lead, iron, tin, marble, and lithographic stones. The chief natural objects of interest are the great lakes, rivers, and cataracts. Among the last are the celebrated *Falls of Niagara*, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, where the fall of the river on the Canadian side is 2100 ft. wide and 150 ft. high; on the side of the United States, 1140 ft. broad and 164 ft. high. As might be expected with so small a population on so large an area, the cities, towns, and villages of the Dominion are not so numerous nor so extensive as they are in old and populous countries, nor are their buildings generally so permanent and substantial. Still

Quebec and Montreal, the chief cities of Quebec province, and Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, in Ontario province, have public and private edifices which, for beauty of design and solid construction, will compare very favourably with those in the towns and cities of England. The public works of Canada would do credit to an older and richer country. The ship-canal and locks that connect the great lakes are good evidences of engineering skill and industrial enterprise; and her railway system already extends close upon 7000 miles. The yearly imports into Canada are of the value of about \$26,000,000; the exports being of the value of about £21,000,000. Of the imports, nearly £7,000,000 are from Great Britain. Of the exports, nearly £10,500,000 are to Great Britain. The chief articles exported are furs, wheat, flour, and timber. The Dominion of Canada has a considerable merchant navy—there appearing on the registers of the several ports 6863 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,206,565.—The government of the Dominion is conducted by a governor-general appointed by the British sovereign, a legislative council also nominated by the crown, and a legislative assembly, or House of Commons, elected by the people, in whom now the real power resides, as in the British House of Commons. There is complete religious toleration: the prevailing denominations in Ontario are Church of England Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists; in Quebec the Roman-catholic Church predominates. The cap. of the Dominion is *Ottawa*, in Ontario. [See *British Columbia*, *Manitoba*, *New Brunswick*, *North-West Territories*, *Nova Scotia*, and *Prince Edward Island*.]

Canadian River, *kan-dâ-an riv-er*, rises in New Mexico. U.S., flows through the N. of Texas and the S. of the Indian Territory, and, after a course of about 900 m., enters the Arkansas 500 m. from its mouth.

Canandaigua, *kan-an-dâ'gwâ*, a town of New York, U.S., cap. of co. Ontario, at the N. extremity of a lake of the same name. It is equally distinguished for the picturesque beauty of its situation and the elegance of its buildings. Pop. 7374.

Cananore, or **Canannur**, *kan-nâ-nur'*, a seaport town of British India, dist. Malabar, presidency of Madras. Pop. 81,070.

Canara, or **Kanara**, North, *kan-dâ-râ*, the southwest dist. of the Bombay Presidency, British India. Owing to the prevalence of rain, the climate is peculiarly favourable to the growth of rice, which is the chief production, though coconuts, betel, and pepper are also cultivated. Area 4235 sq. m.; pop. 393,406.

Canara, or **Kanara**, South, the most westerly dist. of the Madras Presidency, British India, extending along the Malabar

coast; it has extensive forests of teak and other timber. Area 3903 sq. m.; pop. 918,363.

Canary Islands, or **Canaries**, *kan-nâ'r-îs* (said to have been so named by Pliny from the number of dogs found on them, but more probably from a tribe of Africans called *Canari*, who dwelt beyond Mount Atlas, adjacent to the islands), anc. *Fortunate Insula*, a beautiful group in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of Africa. They belong to Spain. They are seven in number, *Teneriffe*, *Grand Canary*, and *Palma*, being the principal. In the interior there are picturesque and lofty mountains of volcanic origin; the *Peak of Teneriffe* rises 12,196 ft. above the sea, and is seen by mariners at the distance of 140 m. The islands are in general fertile, and have a fine climate; their chief production is wine. Pop. 283,569.

Cancalle, *lang-kâl'*, a seaport town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 m. N.E. from St. Malo. Pop. 3269.

Candahar. See **Kandahar**.

Candelah, *kan-dâsh'*, or **Kandesh**, a dist. of British India, Deccan div., Bombay Presidency, S. of the Nerbudda, and E. of Guzerat. It is watered by the Taptee; some portions of it are very fertile, but a large extent is covered with jungle. Area 10,162 sq. m.; pop. 1,028,642.

Candia. See **Crete**.

Candia, the cap. of the island of Crete, situated in an elevated plain on the N. coast. It sustained a siege of 30 years against the Turks, from 1648 to 1669. Pop. 13,000.

Candy. See **Kandy**.

Canea, or **Khania**, *kan-nâ'd*, a fortified seaport in the N.W. of the island of Crete. Pop. 12,000.

Canicatti, *kan-ne-kât'te*, a town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, on the Naro. In its neighbourhood are sulphur mines. Pop. 20,908.

Canigon, *kan-ne-goo'*, a mountain of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, 27 m. from Perpignan. It is one of the culminating points of the Pyrenees. Height 9137 ft.

Canisbay, *kan-is-bay'*, formerly **Cannas-bay** (derived from the plant *Canna*, at one time abundant here), a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, on the Pentland Firth. P. 2729.

Canna, *kan-nâ*, a small island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll, 7 m. S.W. of Skye. Pop. 48.

Cannes, *kan*, a seaport of France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, on the Mediterranean, much frequented by the English. The celebrated Lord Brougham died here 7th May 1898. Pop. 13,734.

Cannock, *kan-nok*, a pa. and township of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. N.W. of Walsall. Pop. of pa. 7749; of township 6650, chiefly colliers.

Cannstadt, *kan-nâ'tîdt*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 2½ m. N.E. of Stuttgart,

noted for its mineral springs, salubrity, and beauty of situation. Pop. 16,065.

Canobie, *kan-on-be*, or Canobie, *kan'o-be* (dwelling of the canoes established here in the 13th century), a ps. in the E. of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Pop. 3085.

Canosa, *ka-no-sa* (reedy place), anc. *Canusium*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, with a cathedral founded in the 6th century. Pop. 14,905.

Canso, *kan'so* (said to be so called from Sp. *ganso*, a goose, immense flocks of wild geese having been seen here), a small island at the N.E. extremity of Nova Scotia, with a cape of the same name.

Cantabrian Mountains, *kan-tâ-bre-an*, a prolongation of the Pyrenees in the N. of Spain, some of whose summits attain an altitude of 10,000 ft.

Cantal, *kan-tâl* (the head of the rock), a central dep. of France. Pop. 231,068. It is occupied by a chain of mountains, of which the *Plomb de Cantal* is 6200 ft., and the *Puy de Sancy* 6294 ft. high.

Canterbury, *kan-ter-bee* (corr. from its Saxon name, *Cant-wara-byrig*, town of the men of Kent), anc. *Durovernum* or *Darvernum*, and afterwards *Cantuaris*, a city of Kent, England, on the Stour, 53 m. E.S.E. of London. It is the ecclesiastical cap. of England, and has a magnificent cathedral, founded in 597, in which Thomas à Becket was murdered before the altar in 1170. His shrine here was for three centuries one of the great pilgrimages of Christendom. Dr Alford, the well-known Biblical commentator, was for several years Dean of this cathedral. Pop. 90,962.

Canterbury, a provincial dist. of South Island, New Zealand. Pop. 89,268.

Cantire, *kan-tire*, or Kintyre (the head of the land), a peninsula of Scotland, between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean, forming the S. end of the co. of Argyll. The extreme S. point is called the *Mull of Cantire*.

Canton, *kan-ton* (probably corr. from *Quang tung*), Chin. *Song Ching* (the provincial city), a city of China, the cap. of the prov. Quang-tung, on the Choo-Kiang, Canton or Pearl river, 70 m. from its mouth in the China Sea. Here, for 4 or 5 miles, barges are moored in the river, in which thousands of persons live who have no other home. Canton was the first Chinese port opened to Europeans, and has extensive exports of tea, silk, precious metals, porcelain, etc. Pop. estimated at 1,500,000.

Cape. For promontories or headlands not mentioned under Cape, see the respective names.

Cape Agulhas, *a-gool-yds* (a needle), the most southerly point of Africa, giving name to the great bank which lies off the S. coast. —84° 51' S. lat., 20° 2' E. long. See Agulhas.

Cape Anamour, *a-na-moor*, a headland on the S. coast of Asia Minor. —36° 1' N. lat., 33° 30' E. long.

Cape Ann, the N. point of Boston Bay, Massachusetts, U.S.

Cape Baba, *ba-bâ*, the most westerly point of Asia Minor, near the entrance of the Dardanelles. —39° 29' N. lat., 26° 4' E. long.

Cape Bathurst, *bath-wurst*, a cape of British N. America, on the Arctic Ocean. —70° 30' N. lat., 127° 30' W. long.

Cape Bianco, *biang-ho* (white cape), the name of several headlands in different parts of the world, the principal being the most westerly point of the Sahara or Great Desert, Africa. —20° 48' N. lat., 16° 58' W. long.

Cape Bojador, *bo-yâ-dor* (round cape), Port. pron. *bôch-dôz*, a promontory of W. Africa, S. of Morocco, stretching into the Atlantic. —28° 7' N. lat., 14° 29' W. long.

Cape Bon, N.E. of Tunis, N. Africa, opposite Sicily. —37° 4' N. lat., 10° 53' E. long.

Cape Breton, *bre-ton*, or *brî-tan* (named after Brittany in France), an island of the Dominion of Canada, separated from Nova Scotia by the narrow strait called the Gut of Canso. It is about 100 m. in length, 72 m. in breadth, and is penetrated by a navigable arm of the sea, which divides it nearly into two parts. The climate, like that of Newfoundland, is cold and foggy. The island has valuable coal-mines and fisheries. It forms a part of the prov. of Nova Scotia. Pop. 75,483.

Cape Breton, the E. point of the above island. —45° 56' N. lat., 56° 50' W. long.

Cape Canso, *kan'so*, the E. extremity of Nova Scotia. —45° 17' N. lat., 61° W. long.

Cape Cantin, *kan-tan*, a promontory on the coast of Morocco, N.W. Africa. —32° 32' N. lat., 9° 21' W. long.

Cape Catoche, *ka-tô-tekâ*, a headland on the N. coast of Yucatan, Mexico. —21° 31' N. lat., 87° W. long.

Cape Charles, a headland immediately N. of the Strait of Belleisle, Labrador, British N. America. —Also a headland on the N. side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, U.S.

Cape Chudleigh, *chud'le*, the N. point of Labrador, British N. America, at the entrance of Hudson Strait. —60° 23' N. lat., 65° 20' W. long.

Cape Circeo, *chir-che'lo*, anc. *Circeum Promontorium*, a headland of S. Italy, on the Mediterranean, 1713 ft. above the sea. —41° 13' N. lat., 13° 3' E. long.

Cape Clear, a promontory in the S. of Cape Clear Island, Ireland, off the coast of Cork, about 6 m. from the mainland, and surmounted by a Lighthouse. —51° 26' N. lat., 9° 29' W. long.

Cape Coast Castle, the cap. of the British Settlements on the Gold Coast, W. Africa, between the Assinie on the W. and the Volta on the E. It is built on a

rock, and strongly fortified. It was first occupied by the British in 1664. The climate is damp and unhealthy. Pop. 10,000.

Cape Cod, the eastern projection of Massachusetts, U.S., forming the S.E. point of Massachusetts Bay.—42° 2' N. lat. 70° 4' W. long.

Cape Colonna, *ko-lon'nd* (the headland of the pillars), anc. *Suntium*, a promontory forming the southernmost point of Attica, Greece, 26 m. S.S.E. of Athens.

Cape Colonne, *kol-on'nd*, on the E. coast of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro.—39° 7' N. lat., 17° 15' E. long.

Cape Colony (takes its name from the Cape of Good Hope), an extensive and important colony belonging to Great Britain, occupying the S. extremity of South Africa. It is bounded on the E. by the Drakenberg Mountains, which separate it from Natal and Kaffraria, and by the Indian Ocean; S. by the Indian Ocean; W. by the Atlantic.

For several years prior to 1878 the Orange River formed its N. boundary; but in that year the whole of Great Namaqualand and Damaraland, on the W. coast, northward to the Portuguese frontier, and all the desert country inland to the borders of the Transvaal, were annexed by Britain, and brought under the jurisdiction of the Cape Legislature. Before this annexation the area of the colony, exclusive of its dependent provinces, was 196,880 sq. m., and its pop. 843,962. The territory last incorporated is about double that extent, but is thinly peopled. The colony proper consists of seven provinces, named from their position with respect to the points of the compass, which are subdivided into fifty-four districts. The country rises from the coast to the interior in a series of mountain ranges, with elevated plains or terraces between and beyond them. The loftiest range is variously named in its course across the colony *Roggeveld*, *Nieuwveld*, *Winterbergen*, *Sneeubergen*, and *Drakenbergen*, or *Quathlamba*. These ranges are deeply cut by transverse valleys or gorges called *kloofs*, which serve as passes across them. The mountains are of peculiar shape, occasionally flat at the summit, like the celebrated *Table Mountain* in the Cape peninsula, and at other times crowned with a sort of rocky dome. Between the Roggeveld and Nieuwveld Mountains in the N., and the Lower and Great Zwartberg in the S., is an immense elevated plateau called the *Great Karroo*. During the summer heats it is a barren desert, as its name implies; but after the rains it is clothed with the richest verdure and flowering plants.—The most important river of the colony is the *Gariep* or *Orange*, which flows in a winding course from E. to W., and falls into the Atlantic. Among the smaller rivers may be named the *Olifant*, *Berg*, *Breede*, *Gauritz*, *Gamtoos*, *Great Fish*

River, and the *Great Kei River*. The coasts are indented by *St Helena Bay*, *Saldanha Bay*, and *Table Bay*, on the W.; *Fales Bay*, *Walker Bay*, *Mossel Bay*, and *Plettenberg Bay*, on the S.; and by *Algoa Bay* on the E. Very considerable portions of the colony have a rich and fertile appearance. Towards the N.E. the country is well wooded and watered, and favourable for agriculture. The climate is delightful and salubrious. Rearing of cattle, sheep, and ostriches, and the cultivation of corn and the vine, are the chief pursuits of the inhabitants. The neighbourhood of Cape Town produces the famous *Constantia* wine, besides other kinds. Nearly all the usual African animals are found within the boundaries of the colony. The mineral wealth is considerable, and embraces copper, gold, and diamonds, with here and there indications of coal. Commerce is carried on with great energy. The ports are *Cape Town* and *Simon Town* on the W. coast, and *Port Elizabeth* on the E. The exports, consisting of wool, hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, diamonds, aloes, wine, etc., are of the annual value of \$4,500,000; and the imports \$5,768,000. The revenue is \$3,246,000. The administration of affairs is vested in a governor, aided by a lieutenant-governor and a legislative council and house of assembly. The education of the people is well cared for. The English language alone is used in courts of law, but Dutch is also taught in government schools.—The early history of the colony is fraught with much interest. The Portuguese, for many years after the discovery of the Cape peninsula by Bartholomew de Diaz in 1486, regarded it as chiefly valuable as a calling-place for vessels on their way to and from India, and their attempts at settlement were few and fitful. The navigators of other nations began to cast envious eyes on this fair Portuguese possession, and in 1620 two English captains seized it in name of King James the First. That, however, seems to have been all they did, for thirty-two years later a small party of Dutchmen arrived in Table Bay empowered to form a colony at the Cape of Good Hope. They succeeded, and for about 150 years the Cape remained a Dutch possession. At the commencement of the present century British rule was established in that region, and ever since then the colony has prospered in a wonderful degree, more especially in regard to the acquisition of territory. Besides the seven provinces into which the colony proper is divided, its government extends over *Grigoland West*, a large prov., noted for its diamond-fields, N. of the Orange River and W. of the Orange River Free State, as well as over the native districts of *Basuto Land*, *Grigoland East*, *Transkei Territory*, and *St John's Territory*, all eastward of the colony proper. There are also the vast regions of *Great Nama-*

qualand and *Damaraland*, on the W. coast, already referred to. The population of this great colony consists of the descendants of the old Dutch settlers, called "boers," meaning farmers; British and German emigrants; negroes and Malays, formerly the slaves of the settlers; Hottentots, Griquas, Bushmen, Kafirs, and other native races.—The cap. of the colony is *Cape Town*, on the S. shore of Table Bay.

Cape Columbia, *koi-um'be-d*, a promontory in the Arctic regions, the most northerly point of land at present known.—83° 7' N. lat.

Cape Comorin, *kom'o-rin*, the southern point of the peninsula of Hindustan.—8° 6' N. lat., 77° 30' E. long.

Cape Corrientes, *kor-re-en'tes* (cape of currents), the name of several capes in Mexico, Colombia, and Cuba.

Cape-da-Roca, *dâ-ro'ka*, the westmost headland of Portugal, 20 m. W.N.W. of Lisbon.

Cape Delgado, *dol-gâ'do*, anc. *Prasum*, a promontory on the coast of Mozambique, E. Africa.—10° 41' S. lat., 40° 40' E. long.

Cape Diamond, *dî-d-mond*, the extremity of a promontory of the prov. of Quebec, Canada, at the confluence of the St Charles and the St Lawrence. It rises abruptly 333 ft. above the river, and on this promontory the citadel of Quebec is built.

Cape Espichel, *es-pe-shel*, a promontory of Portugal, on the coast of Estremadura, with a lighthouse 660 ft. above the level of the sea.—38° 25' N. lat., 9° 13' W. long.

Cape Farewell, *fare-well*, the S. extremity of Greenland.—59° 49' N. lat., 43° 54' W. long.

Cape Fear, a headland forming the S. point of Smith's Island, N. Carolina, U.S.—33° 48' N. lat., 78° 9' W. long.

Cape Finistère, *fin-is-tair* (land's end), the N.W. extremity of Spain, on the coast of Galicia.—43° 54' N. lat., 9° 20' W. long.

Cape Frio, *frê'o* (frigid or cold cape), a promontory on the coast of Brazil, 1570 ft. above the level of the sea.—23° 56' S. lat., 41° 57' W. long.

Cape Flattery, on the N.W. coast of Washington, U.S.—48° 20' N. lat., 124° 15' W. long.

Cape Formosa, *for-mô'sa*, the E. boundary of the Gulf of Benin, W. Africa.

Cape Gaspe, *gar-pâ*, a headland of Canada, on the Gulf of St Lawrence, off which an important cod fishery is established.—45° 45' N. lat., 64° 10' W. long.

Cape Gata, *gâ'ta*, a promontory on the coast of Granada, Spain, forming the E. limit of the Bay of Almeria.—36° 43' N. lat., 2° 22' W. long.

Cape Gracias a Dios, *grâ'se-as â de'os* (thanks to God), a headland on the Mosquito coast, Central America.—14° 55' N. lat., 85° 15' W. long.

Cape Gris-naz, *grê-nâ* (gray nose), a headland of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on

the English Channel, 10 m. N. of Boulogne.—50° 53' 10" N. lat., 1° 28' 11" E. long.

Cape Guardafui, *guar-dâ-fœe*, anc. *Aromatum Promontorium*, a bold headland forming the most easterly point of Africa.—11° 50' N. lat., 51° 30' E. long.

Cape Hatteras, *hat'er-ass*, a dangerous headland of N. Carolina, U.S.—35° 14' N. lat., 75° 30' W. long.

Cape Haytien, *hâ'te-en*, formerly *Cape François*, a seaport on the N. coast of the island of Hayti. Pop. 6000.

Cape Henry, *hen're*, on the N.E. coast of Virginia, U.S., at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay on the S. side.—36° 56' N. lat., 75° 53' W. long.

Cape Horn, or *Hoorn*, *horn*, the southmost point of America, on an island of the Fuegian Archipelago.—55° 58' 40" S. lat., 67° 16' W. long.

Cape Jubu, *joo'bâ*, a low sandy point on the coast of N.W. Africa.—27° 58' N. lat., 13° 52' W. long.

Cape La Hague, *la haig*, Fr. pron. *la Adg*, the N.W. point of the peninsula of Cotentin, dep. Manche, France. It is often confounded with *Cape La Hogue*, on the E. coast of the same peninsula, off which the English and Dutch fleets defeated the French naval force 19th-23d May 1692.

Cape Leuca, *lê'oo-kâ* (white cape), the S.E. extremity of Italy.—39° 48' N. lat., 18° 22' E. long.

Cape Lookout, *look-out*, on the coast of N. Carolina, U.S., S. of Cape Hatteras.—34° 30' N. lat., 76° 36' W. long.

Cape Lopatka, *lo-pât'ka*, the southern extremity of Kamtschatka.—51° 2' N. lat., 156° 46' E. long.

Cape Lopes, *lo'pes*, a peninsula on the coast of Lower Guinea, W. Africa.—0° 36' S. lat., 8° 35' E. long.

Cape Matapan, *mat-id-pas*, the S. extremity of the Morea, Greece, and of Continental Europe.—36° 28' N. lat., 22° 29' E. long.

Cape Negrais, *se-grice*, the S.W. extremity of the prov. British Burmah, in the Bay of Bengal.—16° 2' N. lat., 94° 12' E. long.

Cape Negro, *se'gro* (black cape), a promontory of Benguela, Lower Guinea, W. Africa.—15° 40' S. lat., 13° 8' E. long.

Cape of Good Hope, or *Cape Peak*, a promontory forming the S. extremity of Table Mountain, S. Africa. This noted cape, which rises nearly 1000 ft. above the sea, was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese navigator, who called it *Cabo dos Tormentos*, or Cape of Storms, on account of the tempestuous weather which he there encountered. Its name, however, was changed to *Oubo de Boa Esperança*, or Cape of Good Hope, by John II., King of Portugal, who considered this the goal of that gradual circumnavigation of the African continent which had long engaged the attention of the

Portuguese. Vasco de Gama was the first European who by this route succeeded in reaching the Indian Ocean.

Cape Ortegal, *or-tê-gâl'* (the height or cape of the Galli or Gauls), a headland on the N. coast of Galicia, Spain.—48° 45' N. lat., 7° 56' W. long.

Cape Palmas, *pâl'mas*, a promontory of W. Africa, forming the western termination of the Ivory Coast.—4° 22' N. lat., 7° 44' W. long.

Cape Palos, *pâl'los*, a promontory in the E. of Murcia, Spain.—37° 37' N. lat., 0° 42' W. long.

Cape Prince of Wales, the W. extremity of North America, separated by Behring Strait from East Cape in Asia.—66° 0' N. lat., 167° 59' W. long.

Cape Race, the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland.—46° 30' N. lat., 54° 5' W. long.

Cape Ray, the S.W. extremity of Newfoundland.—47° 30' N. lat., 56° 30' W. long.

Cape River, or *Vaunks*, called also *Rio de Segovia*, a large river which flows through Nicaragua and the Mosquito territory, Central America, and enters the Caribbean Sea at Cape Gracias a Dios, after a course est. from 250 to 300 m.

Cape Roxo (red cape), on the coast of Senegambia, W. Africa.—12° 22' N. lat., 16° 51' E. long.

Cape Sable, *sâ'bl*, the S.W. point of Nova Scotia.—48° 24' N. lat., 66° 3' W. long.—Also the S. extremity of the peninsula of Florida, U.S.—24° 50' N. lat., 81° 15' W. long.

Cape St Antonio, *as-tô'nê-s*, on the coast of Buenos Ayres, S. America, near the south entrance of the Rio de la Plata.—36° 20' S. lat., 56° 46' W. long.

Cape St Lucas, *loo'kas*, the S. extremity of Lower California, U.S.—23° 52' N. lat., 108° 50' W. long.

Cape St Maria, *mâ-rê'd*, on the coast of Uruguay, S. America, E. of Monte Video.—34° 30' S. lat., 54° 30' W. long.

Cape St Roque, *rôk* or *rô'kâ*, on the N.E. coast of Brazil.—5° 3' S. lat., 35° 23' W. long.

Cape St Vincent, *vin'sent*, a promontory on the S.W. coast of Algarve, Portugal, famous for the victory gained over the Spanish fleet on the 14th February 1797 by the British under Sir John Jervis, afterwards Earl St Vincent.—37° 8' N. lat., 8° 59' W. long.

Cape Severo, *sê-vê'ro*, or North-East Cape, the most northerly point of Asiatic Russia, and of the continent of Asia.—78° 0' N. lat., 104° 0' E. long.

Cape Skillo, *skî'lô*, a promontory in the E. of the Morea, Greece.—37° 28' N. lat., 23° 32' E. long.

Cape Spatal, *spar-tel'*, a promontory at the W. extremity of the Strait of Gibraltar.—35° 47' N. lat., 5° 58' W. long.

Cape Spartivento, *spar-tê-ven'tô*, the

most southerly point of Italy.—37° 56' N. lat., 16° 5' E. long.—Also a promontory in the S. of Sardinia.

Cape Town, the cap. of Cape Colony, and of the British possessions in S. Africa. It is situated on Table Bay, and is strongly fortified. It was founded by the Dutch in 1652. Pop. 23,000.

Cape Trafalgar, *traf'al-gâr*, a headland of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, between Cadiz and Gibraltar, off which the British fleet, under Lord Nelson, gained a great victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain, 21st October 1805.—36° 9' N. lat., 6° 1' W. long.

Cape Verd (green cape), a bold headland stretching into the Atlantic, and forming the extreme W. point of Africa.—14° 44' N. lat., 17° 30' W. long.

Cape Verd Islands (green islands, so called by early voyagers from the immense quantity of green seaweed afloat in their neighbourhood), a group in the Atlantic, belonging to Portugal, about 330 m. W. from Cape Verd. The largest are *St Jago*, *St Antonio*, and *St Nicholas*. *Pogo*, one of the smallest, has a volcano 9175 ft. high. Cotton, coffee, and sea-salt are the chief products. Pop. 76,008.

Cape Wrath, a dangerous promontory of Rutherlandshire, forming the N.W. point of the mainland of Scotland.—58° 37' N. lat., 5° 0' W. long.

Cape York, the terminating point of the N.E. coast of Australia.—10° 30' S. lat., 142° 38' E. long.

Capia, *kâ-peecô'*, a city on the N. coast of the island of Panay, one of the Philippines. Pop. 11,145.

Cape D'Istria, *kâ-po di'stro-s* (the summit of Istria), a seaport of Istria, Austria, on a small island in the Gulf of Trieste, connected with the mainland by a bridge. Pop. 7539.

Cappoquin, *kâ-po-kwîn'* (Conn's tillage plot), an anc. town of Ireland, co. Waterford, on the Blackwater, with the ruins of a strong castle. Pop. 1626.

Capraia, *kâ-prâ'rd* (goat island), a small island in the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia, noted as the residence of the patriot Garibaldi.

Capri, *kâ-prê* (goat island, so named from its having once been famed for wild goats), a picturesque little island at the mouth of the Bay of Naples. It was anciently called *Caprea*, and was the favourite retreat of the Emperors Augustus and Tiberius. Pop. 2332.

Capua, *kâp'u-d*, anc. *Caristum*, a fortified city of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, on the Volturno. Here Hannibal wintered after the battle of Cannæ. Pop. 12,174.

Caputh, *kâ-pûth*, a pa. of Perthshire, Scotland, in which are several Druidical remains, 11 m. N. of Perth. Pop. 2142.

Carabobo, *kâ-râ-bo'bo*, a prov. of Venezuela, S. America. Pop. 117,606.

Caracacas, *kâ-râk'kâs*, now called **Bolívar**, a prov. of Venezuela, S. America, producing cacao, coffee, and indigo. Pop. 129,148.

Caracasas, a city of S. America, the cap. of the above prov. and of the Republo of Venezuela. Simon Bolívar, the great champion of S. American independence, was born here in 1780. Pop. 48,837.

Karamania, or **Karamania**, *kâ-râ-mâ'-nâ-d*, an extensive region of Asiatic Turkey, E. of Anatolia, watered by the rivers Sibun and Kizil Irmak. The surface is mountainous, but intersected with fertile valleys. Pop. about 2,500,000.

Caraguetite, *kar-â-ke'*, a seaport town of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, 48 m. from Bathurst. It is one of the most important fishery stations in the Dominion. Pop. 1000.

Carbonear, *kar-bo-neer'*, a town on the N. shore of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, 81 m. from St John's. Pop. 3000.

Carosassone, *kar-kâ-sone'*, anc. *Carosao*, a town in the S. of France, cap. of the dep. Aude, with manuf. of cloth. Pop. 20,679.

Cardenden, *kar-den-den'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Auchterdarran. Pop. 355.

Cardiff, *kar'dif* (the fort or encampment on the Taff), a seaport of S. Wales, the co. town of Glamorganshire on the Taff. In the castle of Cardiff, Robert, Duke of Normandy, was imprisoned by his brother Henry I. Pop. of munic. bor. 26,536; of par. bor. 56,911.

Cardigan, *kar-â-gan*, the co. town of Cardiganshire, S. Wales, on a steep bank near the mouth of the Teivy. Pop. 4939.

Cardigan Bay, a large bay on the W. of Cardiganshire, S. Wales.

Cardiganshire (the territory of Caredig, the first king of this district), a co. of S. Wales, enclosed landward by the co. of Montgomery, Radnor, Brecknock, Carmarthen, and Pembroke, and bounded on the W. by Cardigan Bay. Area, 683 sq. m.; pop. 73,441. Towards the coast the surface is level; inland it is mountainous, but interspersed with plains, mosses, and fertile valleys. The chief rivers are the Teif, or *Tivy*, *Dovey*, *Ridol*, *Ystwyth*, *Arth*, and *Towy*. The principal branches of industry are rearing live stock, and silver, copper, and lead mining.

Cardona, *kar-dô-nâ*, a fortified town of Catalonia, Spain, on the Cardener, 44 m. N.W. of Barcelona; near it is a mountain of solid rock-salt, of the purest quality, which has been largely quarried from the earliest times. Pop. 2260.

Cardross, *kar-dross* (the point of the mulrish ridge), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton. King Robert Bruce died in this pa. in 1329, and Tobias Smollet, the novelist, was born here in 1730. Pop. of pa. 7080; of vil. 301.

Carreston, *kar-es-ton* (corr. of *Caraldestone*,

from an obelisk raised over the grave of a Danish leader named Carald, who, in his flight from the battle of Aberlemno, was slain here), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 208.

Carfin, *kar-fîn'*, a vil. of Lanarkshire, Scotland, pa. of Bothwell. Pop. 1111.

Cargill, *kar-ghil'* (from *cair*, a village or encampment, and *cill*, a place of worship or burial), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 1411.

Carlaço, *kâ-re-â'kâ*, a town of Venezuela, S. America, prov. and 40 m. E. of Cumana, near the head of the Gulf of Carlaço. Pop. 7000.

Carlaço, Gulf of, on the coast of Venezuela, S. America; it is 40 m. in length from W. to E., and 10 m. in breadth.

Caribbean Sea, *kar-ib-bee'-ân* (named from the Caribs, one of the aboriginal tribes of S. America), that part of the Atlantic lying between Central and S. America, and the islands of Cuba, Hayti, and Porto Rico.

Caribbee Islands, *kar-ib-bee'*, that portion of the West India Islands, extending in a semicircle from Porto Rico to Trinidad.

Cariboo Point, *kâ-rî-boe'*, a peninsula on the N. shore of Lake Huron, celebrated for the hieroglyphics painted on its rocks, supposed to have been the work of a race of Indians now extinct. In its vicinity large and beautiful agates are found.

Carinthia, *kar-tîn'-thâ*, Germ. *Kärnten* (named from the *Carat*, an anc. Celtic tribe, who are supposed to have been so called from the Celtic *caru*, signifying mountain peak), a prov. of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Its lead-mines are among the most celebrated in Europe. Area 4006 sq. m.; pop. 337,694.

Carisbrooke, *kar-is-brook*, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, England. In its ancient castle King Charles I. was imprisoned. Pop. 8198.

Carlaveroock. See *Caerlaverook*.

Carleton, *kar'le-ton*, two cos. of the Dominion of Canada — 1. In the E. of prov. Ontario, the chief town of which is *Ottawa*, the cap. of the Dominion. Pop. 43,284. 2. In the W. of New Brunswick, on the river St John. Pop. 19,838.

Carleton Place, a town in Lanark co., Ontario, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 1206.

Carlingford, *kar'ling-ford*, a town of Ireland, co. Louth, on Carlingford Bay. Pop. 971.

Carlingford Bay (the fiord, or inlet, of Cairlinn), an inlet of the Irish Sea, connected with Lough Neagh by the Newry Canal.

Carlisle, *kar-kile'* (the entrenched fort), anc. *Luguvallio* or *Luguvallum*, a city of England, co. town of Cumberland, on the Eden. It is a river-port, a great railway centre, and possesses an ancient castle and cathedral. In 1745 Carlisle surrendered to

Prince Charles Edward, but was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland. Pop. 81,049.

Carlow, *kar'lo*, a small inland co. of Ireland, surrounded by Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, and Queen's County. It extends 29 m. from N. to S., and 30½ m. from E. to W. Area 846 sq. m.; pop. 61,660. The country adjoining Wicklow and Wexford is hilly in character, *Mount Leinster* in the S.E. attaining the height of 2604 ft. The chief rivers are the *Slaney* and *Barrow*. Carlow is essentially an agricultural co., less than one-sixth of the population being employed in manufactures and trades. The co. town is *Carlow*, on the Barrow.

Carlow (originally called *Cetherloch, Ls.*, "quadruple lake"), a town of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., beautifully situated on the Barrow, which anciently formed four lakes at this place.

Carloway, *kar'lo-way'*, a vil. in the island of Lewis, Scotland, pa. of Lochs. Pop. 331.

Carlowitz, *kar'lo-vits* (Charles's town), a town of Slavonia, Austria-Hungary, on the Danube, 7 m. S.E. of Peterwardeln. Pop. 7778.

Carlsbad, *karls'bdt* (Charles's bath, in honour of Charles IV. of Bohemia), a town of Austria, prov. Bohemia, situated in a charming valley watered by the Tüpel. Its hot baths are among the most famous in Europe. Pop. 7376.

Carlskrona, *karis-kroonâ* (Charles's crown), a fortified seaport of Sweden, cap. of the gov. Carlskrona or Blekinge, and the principal station of the Swedish navy. Pop. 18,598.

Carlskronn, *karls'kron* (Charles's harbour), a fortified seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, 26 m. W. of Carlskrona. Pop. 5378.

Carlsruhe, or Karlsruhe, *karls'roo* (Charles's rest, named from the Margrave Charles of Baden, who first built a hunting seat on this spot), a handsome modern city of Germany, cap. of the grand-duchy of Baden, near the Rhine. Pop. 42,768.

Carlstad, *karl'stât*, a town of Sweden, the cap. of the gov. Wermiand, on the N. coast of Lake Wener, near the mouth of the Clara. Pop. 5433.

Carlstadt, or Karlstadt, *karl'stât* (Charles's town, in honour of Emperor Charles of Germany), a town of Croatia, Austria, 33 m. S.W. of Agram. Pop. 5176.

Carlisle, *kar-look'* (the church of St Luke), a pa. and town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 8 m. N.W. of Lanark. Pop. of pa. 7066; of town 8433.

Carmarthen, *kar-mar'then*, Welsh *Cae'r Fryddyn*, anc. *Maridunum*, a seaport of S. Wales, co. town of Carmarthenshire, on the Towy, the birthplace of Merlin, the celebrated Welsh prophet. Pop. 10,463.

Carmarthen Bay, a large inlet of the Bristol Channel, S. of Carmarthenshire, S. Wales.

Carmarthenshire, a large co. of S. Wales, bounded on the N. by Cardigan; E. by Brecknock; S. by Glamorgan and Carmarthen Bay; and W. by Pembroke. Area 947 sq. m.; pop. 115,710. The surface partakes of the mountainous character which is general in Wales. The principal level tracts are the plain of *Llaugharn*, which was reclaimed from the sea, and the *Vale of Towy*, which is 30 m. in length by 8 m. in breadth. The most elevated part is in the E., the loftiest point being *Carmarthenshire Van*, 2606 ft. high. The *Towy*, *Cotby*, and *Taff* are the principal rivers. Although the mining operations conducted in Carmarthenshire are very extensive, the leading occupations of the people are those connected with agriculture and grazing. In the S.E. of the co. numerous collieries are worked. Iron-stone is obtained, and there are several large iron-foundries, tin-plate and copper-smelting works, and stone and marble quarries. The co. town is *Carmarthen*.

Carmel, Mount, *kar'mel* (the garden of God, or fruitful region), a range of hills in Palestine extending N.W. from the Plain of Esdraelon to the promontory or cape which forms the Bay of Acre. They are about 1700 ft. high, and at the foot of the mountain, on the S., runs the brook Kishon.

Carmichael, *kar-met'hel* (St Michael's church), a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 708.

Carmunnock, *kar-mun'noh* (the fort of the monks), a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 4 m. S. from Glasgow. Pop. 702.

Carmyle, *kar-mil'e*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Old Monkland. Pop. 462.

Carmyllie, *kar-mil'e* (the top of a high rock or bare place), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 1309.

Carnarvon, *kar-nar'von* (the fort over against "Von or Mon," the ancient name of Anglesea), a seaport of N. Wales, co. town of Carnarvonshire, on the Menai Strait. Edward II., the first English prince who was styled Prince of Wales, was born in Carnarvon Castle in 1284. Pop. 9449.

Carnarvon Bay, that portion of St George's Channel which washes the coast of cos. Carnarvon and Anglesea, N. Wales.

Carnarvonshire is the most mountainous co. in Wales, and that which possesses the sublimest scenery. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Menai Strait and Carnarvon Bay; on the S. by Cardigan Bay and Merioneth; and on the E. by Denbigh. Area, 578 sq. m.; pop. 106,121. *Snowdon*, 3690 ft. high, is the loftiest of the mountain peaks. The *Conwy* is the principal river. Grazing and dairy farming are the chief features in the rural industry of the co., but lead and copper mining and slate-quarrying also occupy large numbers of the population. *Carnarvon* is the co. town.

Carnatio, *kar-nat'ik* (named from the

Carnates, a div. of Southern India, Presidency of Madras, extending 560 m. along the Coromandel coast to Cape Comorin.

Carnbee, *kar-bee'* (the birch hill), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 1068.

Carniola, *kar-no-ô'la*, Ger. *Kraie* (the country of the Carni, see Carinthia), a prov. of Austria-Hungary, noted for its quicksilvermines. Area, 3857 sq. m.; pop. 446,834.

Carnock, *kar-nok* (the hill cairn), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, whose minister having been deposed by the General Assembly in 1753, led to the formation of the Relief Church, now merged in the United Presbyterian. Pop. 1764.

Carnoustie, *kar-nous'te*, often *kar-noot'te* (the cairn of heroes), a town of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4½ m. S.W. of Arbroath. Pop. 3012.

Carnmore Point, *kar-more* (earn's ore, i.e., the ore or sandy point of the earn, its old Irish name signifying monumental heap), forms the S.E. extremity of the mainland of Ireland, co. Wexford.—52° 11' N. lat., 6° 23' W. long.

Carnogher Hills, *kar-noh'er* (the cairn of the *togher* or causeway), a part of the mountain group of North Ireland, in co. Londonderry.

Carnwath, *kar-wath* (the cairn at the wath or ford), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, with extensive ironworks. Pop. of pa. 3708; of vil. 864.

Carolina, North, *kar-o-h'nd* (named after Charles I., King of Great Britain and Ireland), one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Virginia; W. by Tennessee; S. by Georgia and South Carolina; and E. by the Atlantic. Its gold-mines are productive, but its manufs. and commerce are limited. Area, 45,500 sq. m.; pop. 1,400,000. *Raleigh* is the state cap.

Carolina, South (called the Palmetto State, from the Palmetto tree which abounds along the coast, and is put to many uses), one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by North Carolina; on the W. and S. by Georgia; and on the E. by the Atlantic. For 100 m. inland from the coast the country is low, swampy, and unhealthy; beyond this it is finely diversified with hill and dale, and is fertile and richly wooded. The chief products are cotton and rice. Area, 30,313 sq. m.; pop. 966,706. *Columbia* is the state cap.

Caroline Islands, *kar-ô-lins* (named in honour of Charles II. of Spain), a numerous coral group in the Pacific, E. of the Philippines and S. of the Ladrões. They are exposed to violent hurricanes; the natives are distinguished for their skill in navigation. Pop. 18,800.

Carpathian Mountains, *kar-pâ'the-an* (from *Sklaivonic paza*, a mountain, or *karbat*, a mountain range), a range which extends above 600 m. from the N.W. border of Hungary to the Danube on the Wallachian

frontier of Roumania. It separates Hungary from Moravia, Galicia, and the Bukovina; and Transylvania from Roumania. The mountains, to the height of 8600 ft., are generally covered with forests of pine and beech. The most elevated peak, *Bukka*, is 5912 ft. high.

Carpentaria, Gulf of, *kar-pen-tê're-d*, a large inlet on the N. coast of Australia. It was discovered by the Dutch in 1627, and was named by Tasman in 1642 in honour of General Carpenter, a governor of the Dutch Indies, who had returned to the Netherlands in 1628.

Carpentras, *kar-pang-trêr'*, anc. *Carpentoracte*, a city of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Auzon, 14 m. N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 7721.

Carpi, *kar'pe*, a fortified town of N. Italy, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. of Modena. Pop. 5110.

Carrantuohill, *kar-ran-thoh'hill*, the highest mountain of Ireland, in the Magillcuddy Reeks range, co. Kerry. It is 3414 ft. high, and "descends on the Killarney side by a curved edge, jagged and serrated with great masses of rock, projecting like teeth." The name in Irish signifies "the reversed reaping hook," because the teeth are on a convex instead of a concave edge.

Carrara, *kar-râ'rd*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Massa-Carrara, famed for its marble quarries, which have furnished valuable statuary marble since the time of the Romans. Pop. 10,848.

Carriacul, or *Karical*, *kar-re-kul'*, a maritime town of India, Madras Presidency, on the Coromandel coast, ceded to the French by the Rajah of Tanjore in 1769. Pop. 10,000.—The territory of the same name has an area of 52 sq. m., and a pop. of 92,516.

Carrickfergus, *kar-rik-fer'gus* (the rock of Fergus, so named from an Irish king of that name having been drowned here), a seaport of Ireland, co. Antrim, on Belfast Lough. It is a place of great antiquity, and has a strong castle, situated on a rock projecting into the sea. Pop. 4028.

Carrickfergus Bay. See Belfast Lough. *Carrickmacross*, *kar-rik-mâ-kroos'*, a town of Ireland, co. Monaghan, 12 m. S.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 2017.

Carrick-on-Shannon, *kar-rik-on-shan'-non*, the co. town of Leitrim, Ireland. Carrick is here a corr. of *carra*, a weir. The place took its name from an ancient weir across the Shannon. Pop. 1431.

Carrick-on-Suir, *kar-rik-on-shoor* (the rock of the river Suir), a town in Tipperary, Ireland, with woollen manufs. and a good trade. Pop. 7792.

Carriden, *kar-ri-den*, anc. *Caer Aiden* or *Eden*, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow. Its old name signifies "fort on the wing," or projection like a wing, in reference to the relative position of the locality as a military station. Pop. 1799.

Carrington, *kar-riŋ-ton*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh. Pop. 712.

Carron, *kar-ron* (the winding river), a river of Scotland, co. Stirling; after a course of about 15 m. it enters the Firth of Forth 8 m. E.N.E. of Falkirk.

Carron, a vil. in Stirlingshire, Scotland, on the Carron, famous for its iron-works. Pop. 1068.

Carronshore, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 2 m. below the Carron iron-works. Pop. 966.

Carse, *kars*, a term applied to several fertile districts in Scotland:—1. *Carse of Falkirk*, in the cos. of Linlithgow and Stirling, extends along the Firth of Forth from Bo'ness to Airth; 2. *Carse of Gowrie*, in Perthshire, lies between the Sidlaw Hills and the river Tay; 3. *Carse of Stirling*, extends from Bucklyvie to the E. extremity of Stirlingshire.

Carrson City, *kar-son*, the cap. of Nevada, U.S.; it was founded in 1858, and lies at the E. base of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 3043.

Carsphairn, *kars-fairn* (the fern-covered plain), a pa. in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, Scotland. Pop. 545.

Carstairs, *kar-stairs* (a fortified possession), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Near the vil. is the *Carstairs Junction* on the Caledonian Railway. Pop. of pa. 1718; of vil. 691.

Cart (fertilizing stream), two rivers of Scotland, co. Renfrew, distinguished as the *Black Cart* and the *White Cart*; they unite and enter the Clyde 6 m. below Glasgow.

Cartagena, *kar-tâ-jenâ*, a strongly fortified city on the N. coast of Colombia, S. America. Pop. 25,000.

Cartagena, anc. *Carthago Nova* (New Carthage), a strong seaport of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the coast, with a fine harbour. Pop. 54,818.

Casale, *kâ-sâ-lâ*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, on the Po. Pop. 20,486.

Casbin or **Kasbin**, *kâs-bin* or *kas-been*, a fortified town of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, with a considerable trade. Pop. 25,000.

Cascade Mountains, *kas-kâd*, a northward extension of the Sierra Nevada, W. coast of North America, traversing the state of Oregon and territory of Washington, U.S., and part of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada.

Caserta, *kâ-ser-tâ*, a town of S. Italy, cap. of prov. Caserta, with a magnificent royal palace and gardens. Pop. 12,902.

Cashel, *kash-êl* (from Irish *caiseal*, a circular stone fort), a city and an ancient episcopal see of Tipperary, Ireland. It lies at the foot of a remarkable eminence, called the Rock of Cashel, rising abruptly from the plain, and crowned with the ruins of a cathedral and other ancient buildings. Pop. 4562.

Cashgar. See **Kashgar**.
Cashmere, or **Kashmir**, *kash-meer*, a

native state in the N.W. of India, tributary to the British. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, and contains a beautiful valley, in which reigns an almost perpetual spring. It was long noted for its shawls, manufactured from the wool of the goats of Tibet. The state is divided into two provs., *Cashmere*, or *Kashmir*, and *Ladak*, on each side of the Himalaya mountains. It is well watered by the tributaries of the Indus. Area 25,100 sq. m.; pop. 200,000. The cap. is *Brinagar*, on the Jhelum.

Caspe, *kâs-pâ*, a town of Spain, prov. Saragossa, near the Ebro. Pop. 7500.

Caspian Sea, *kâs-pi-an*, anc. *Mars Hyrcanum* or *Caspium* (probably from the Caspi, a tribe who inhabited its south coast), an inland sea or lake, the largest on the globe, lying between Europe and Asia, about 300 m. E. of the Black Sea, and 83½ ft. below its level. Its length from N. to S. is 750 m.; its average breadth 300 m.; and its area 140,000 sq. m. It has no tides, and its water is less salt than that of the ocean.

Cassandra, *kâs-tân-drâ*, a peninsula of European Turkey, on the *Ægean Sea*, between the Gulfs of Salonica and Cassandra.

Cassandra, Gulf of, an inlet of the *Ægean Sea* on the coast of European Turkey.

Cassel, or **Kassel**, *kâs-sel*, a city of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Fulda. Pop. 53,043.

Castellamare, *kâs-tel-lâ-mâ-râ*, a city of S. Italy, prov. Naples, at the foot of a hill, on which stood the city of *Stabia*, near which Pliny the elder met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. Pop. 20,493.

Castellana, *kâs-tel-lâ-nâ*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari. Pop. 8714.

Castello - Branco, *kâs-tel-lo-brân-ko*, a strong town in the prov. of Beira, Portugal. Pop. 6686.

Castellon de la Plana, *kâs-tel-yon dâ-lâ-plâ-nâ*, a prov. of Spain, one of the three into which the ancient kingdom of Valencia was subdivided in 1833. Pop. 296,232.

Castellon de la Plana, the cap. of the above prov., 40 m. N.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 21,929.

Castiglione, *kâs-teel-yo-nâ*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Milan, 11½ m. S.E. of Lodi. Pop. 2679.—Also several other towns in Italy.

Castiglione, Lake of, a lagoon of Central Italy, prov. Siena, 10 m. in length and from 1 to 8 m. in breadth.

Castile, Old and New, *kâs-teel* (so called from the numerous forts erected by Alfonso I. for their defence), two old provs. in the centre of Spain, consisting of extensive plains intersected by mountains. The former is now divided into the provs. of Burgos, Logrono, Santander, Soria, Segovia, Avila, Palencia, and Valladolid; and the latter into those of Madrid, Toledo,

Guadalaxara, and Cuença. Pop. of Old Castle 1,639,864; of New Castle 1,541,772.

Castle, *kâ'l*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of New Cumnock. Pop. 328.

Castlebar, *kâ'l-bar* (from *Castle-Barry*, the fort of the Barrys), a town of Ireland, cap. of the co. Mayo, with considerable trade, particularly in linens. Pop. 3671.

Castleblayney, *kâ'l-blâ'ne*, a town of Ireland, co. Monaghan, in a beautiful district at the W. extremity of Lough Blaney. Pop. 1809.

Castlecary, *kâ'l-kâr*, a hamlet of Scotland, co. Stirling, 9 m. W.S.W. of Falkirk.

Castle-Comer, *kâ'l-ho'mer* (the castle of the *comer* or river confluence), a town of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, with a great trade in coals and butter. Pop. 1321.

Castle-Connell, *kâ'l-kon'nel* (the castle of the O'Connings), a pa. and town of Ireland, co. Limerick, on the Shannon. Pop. of pa. 2496; of town 478.

Castle-Donington, *kâ'l-don'ing-tun*, a town of England, co. Leicester, 9½ m. N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Pop. 2154.

Castle-Douglas, *kâ'l-dug'las*, a town in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, pas. of Kelton and Crossmichael, near the Dee. Pop. 2274.

Castleford, *kâ'l-for'd*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 7½ m. N.E. of Wakefield. Pop. 6968.

Castlemaine, *kâ'l-mâ'ne*, a dist. and town of Victoria, Australia, co. Talbot, with gold-diggings. Pop. of dist. 18,941; of town 7808.

Castle-Pollard, *kâ'l-pol'ard*, a town of Ireland, co. Westmeath. Pop. 932.

Castlereagh, *kâ'l-râ* (king's castle), a market town of Ireland, co. Roscommon, on the Suck. Pop. 1148.

Castle-Rising, *kâ'l-rî'sing*, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk. Pop. 379.

Castleton, *kâ'l-ton*, a township of Lancashire, England, chiefly included in the bor. of Rochdale. Pop. 31,244.

Castleton, a vil. of England, co. Derby, 18 m. S.W. of Sheffield. Near it is the celebrated Peak Castle, erected by William Peveril, natural son of William the Conqueror.

Castleton, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, in which is the vil. of New Castleton. Pop. of pa. 2902; of vil. 896.

Castletown (from *Ballycastel*, castle dwelling, founded by one of the kings of the island), the cap. of the Isle of Man, England, on its S. extremity. Pop. 2220.

Castletown, or Castletown Berehaven, a seaport town of Ireland, co. Cork. Pop. 1002.

Castletown of Braemar, *brâ-mâr* a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Crathie and Braemar, on the Clunie.

Castres, *kâ'r*, a town of France, dep. Tarn, on the Agout. Pop. 17,811.

Castri, *kâ'tre*, a small town in the no-

marchy of Phthiotia and Phocis, Greece, on the S. side of Mount Parnassus, and occupying a portion of the site of the ancient Delphi.

Castro, *kâ'tro*, anc. *Mitylene*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the island of Mitylene, on its E. coast. Pop. 6500.

Castro-del-rio-el-Leal, *kâ'tro-del-rô-el-lâ-â*, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 9092.

Castrogiovanni, *kâ'tro-jo-vân'ne*, a city of Sicily, prov. Caltanissetta. Pop. 14,511. This town, by its ancient name, *Enna*, was celebrated as the mythical birthplace of Ceres, and the site of her most famous temple. Five miles distant is the lake of Pergusa, whence Proserpine was carried off by Pluto.

Castrovillari, *kâ'tro-vil-lâ're*, a fortified town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, 7 m. W.N.W. of Casano. Pop. 8396.

Castro-Virryna, *kâ'tro-veer-rô'nd*, a prov. and town in the S. of Peru, dep. Ayachucho. Pop. of prov. 14,000.

Catalina, *kâ-tâ-lî'nâ*, a town on the N. side of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. P. 1800.

Catalonia, *kâ-tâ-lô'nâ* (said to be corr. from *Gothalanis*, from *Goths* and *Alani*, two peoples who invaded the eastern parts of Spain after the breaking up of the Western Empire), an old prov. in the N.E. of Spain, bordering on the Mediterranean, now divided into the provs. of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Girona. Pop. 1,768,408.

Catamarca, *kâ-tâ-mâr'kâ*, a dep. and town of the Argentine Republic, S. America. Area of dep. 26,780 sq. m.; pop. 79,962. It has gold, silver, copper, tin, and nickel mines. Pop. of town 6718.

Catanduanes, *kâ-tân-doo-â'nes*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago; it is 40 m. long, 15 m. broad, and very fertile.

Catania, *kâ-tâ-nâ* (the little town), a famous city and seaport of Sicily, cap. of the prov. of the same name, at the foot of Mount Etna, by the lava of which it has been three times destroyed. Pop. of prov. 496,415; of city 84,297.

Catanzaro, *kâ-tân-zâ'ro*, a prov. and town of S. Italy, near the Gulf of Squillace. Pop. of prov. 412,226; of town 16,711.

Cateau, *Lê, lê kâ-tô'*, a town of France, dep. Nord, on the Selle, 14 m. E.S.E. of Cambrai. Pop. 9622.

Cathcart, *kâth'kâr't* (castle or encampment on the Cart), a pa. of Scotland, partly in Renfrewshire and partly in Lanarkshire, 2 m. S. of Glasgow. The battle of Langside was fought here in 1568. Pop. 7231.

Catmandoo, or Khatmandu, *kâi-mâ-doo'*, a town of Hindustan, the cap. of Nepal, in a romantic valley, about 40 m. S. of the Himalayas. Pop. 60,000.

Catrine, *kâ'rîn*, a vil. in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Ayr, with extensive cotton-works. Pop. 2264.

Catakill, kat'kill, a town of New York state, U.S., cap. of Greene co. Pop. 7677.

Catakill Mountains, a group of the great Alleghany or Appalachian system, situated principally in Greene co., New York, U.S. The highest summits are *Round Top*, 3800 ft., and *High Peak*, about 3730 ft. above the sea.

Cattaro, kat'tê-ro, a fortified seaport of Austria, near the S. extremity of Dalmatia, on a gulf of the same name in the Adriatic. Pop. 2017.

Cattogat, kat'to-gat (the cat's throat), a large channel or sound separating the Danish peninsula from Sweden.

Cauca, kaw'kâ, a river of Colombia, S. America; it rises in the Andes, waters the provs. of Popayan, Antioquia, and Cartagena, and after a course of about 600 m. from S. to N. between the central and W. Cordillera of the Andes, falls into the Magdalena. The country watered by the Cauca is one of the richest, most fertile, and most populous districts in S. America. The dep. of Cauca has an area of 68,300 sq. m., with 486,078 inhabitants.

Caucasia, kaw-kâ'she-â, including Circassia, *zir-kâsh'-â*, a lieutenantcy of Russia, extending from the Sea of Azov to the Caspian, and containing all the Russian territory to the S. of the rivers Terak and Kuban, which are regarded by the Russians as the southern boundary of Europe. It is divided into *Cis-Caucasia* and *Trans-Caucasia*, and embraces 13 govs., including Kara, which was taken from Turkey in 1878. The mountaineers of Caucasia, especially the Circassians, are remarkable for their elegance of person; the beauty of the Circassian women has long been proverbial in the East. Area 123,097 sq. m.; pop. 5,592,000.

Caucasus, kaw'kâ-sus (mountain on mountain, or the white mountain), a chain of lofty mountains stretching across the isthmus between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Its length, from Anapa on the Black Sea to Baku on the Caspian, is about 700 m.; its breadth varies from 80 to 120 m. The loftiest summit, *Elburs*, is 18,493 ft. above the sea.

Cauterets, ko-têh-rê', a vil. of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, much frequented for its mineral springs; it stands in a fertile basin, 2900 ft. above the sea, and is enclosed by rugged mountains.

Causewayhead, kaw-wêd-hêd', a vil. of Scotland, cos. Clackmannan and Stirling, pa. of Logie. Pop. 336.

Cava, kâ'vâ, a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno. Pop. 6397.

Cava, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 9 m. S. of Pomona. Pop. 22.

Cavan, kaw'an, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. Ulster, bounded on the N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the E. by Monaghan and Meath; on the S. by Meath, Westmeath, and Longford; and on the W. by Leitrim. Its length from S.E. to N.W.

is 51 m.; breadth from N. to S. 23 m. Area 746 sq. m.; pop. 140,735. The co. is mountainous on the borders, especially in the N., enclosing an open country interspersed with bog. The principal rivers are the *Woodford* and *Upper Erne*. Lakes are numerous, and several of them are highly picturesque. The minerals found embrace coal, iron, copper, and lead. There is a number of mineral springs, of which *Swea-ther* is the most celebrated. Agricultural industry employs the great bulk of the population.

Cavan (the hollow place), a town of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 3389.

Cavers, kâ'ver, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 1443.

Caversham, kâ'ver-sham, a pa. of England, co. Oxford. Pop. 2406.

Cavery, or Cauvery, kaw'ver-e, a river of Southern India, which rises in the W. Ghats, flows E. through Mysore and the Carnatic, and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

Cavité, kâ've-tê', a seaport town of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Pop. 15,000.

Cavriana, kâv-re-d'nd, a vil. of N. Italy, 17 m. N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 1062. The tower of Cavriana formed one of the chief positions of the centre of the Austrian army in the battle of Solferino, 24th June 1859.

Cawdor, kaw'dor, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Nairn and Inverness. Pop. 1037. King Duncan is said to have been murdered by Macbeth in Cawdor Castle.

Cawnpore, kawm-pore', or **Kanhpur**, a fertile and well-cultivated dist. of British India, North-West Provinces, div. Allahabad. Pop. 1,156,055.

Cawnpore, or Kanhpur (city of the beloved one), the cap. of the above dist., on the rt. b. of the Ganges, 628 m. N.W. of Calcutta. It was the scene of a terrible massacre of the British by Nana Sahib in 1857. Pop. 122,770.

Caxamaroa, or Cajamaroa, kâ-hâ-mâr-kâ (place of frost), a city of Peru, prov. Truxillo; here, in 1533, Atahualpa, the last of the Incas, was put to death by Pizarro. Pop. 7000.—The prov. of the same name has a pop. of 213,343.

Caxoeira. See Cacoeira.

Cayambe, kî-am'bâ, a lofty mountain of the Colombian Andes, Ecuador, S. America; it is of a conical form, and rises to the height of 19,535 ft. above the sea.

Cayenne, kâ-yen' (probably corr. of Guiana), an island near the coast of French Guiana, S. America, belonging to France. It is extremely unhealthy, being low, swampy, and covered with forests. A species of capsicum takes the name of Cayenne pepper from this island. Area about 25,080 sq. m.—*Cayenne*, the cap., is situated on the W. point of the island; it is the seat of government of the French colony of Guiana. Pop. 8000.

Caymans, *ká'máns*, three small islands of the British West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea. Pop. 2400.

Cayuga, *Lake, ká-yu'gá*, in the W. of the state of New York; it is 88 m. long, and from 1 to 8½ m. broad.

Casalla, *de-la-Sierra, ká-thál'yá-dá-lá-se-er'rá*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 86 m. N.E. of Seville, with manufactures of linen. Pop. 7240.

Casembe, *ká-sen'be*, a region lying to the S.W. of Lake Tanganyika, in the Upper Nile basin, S. Central Africa. It is inhabited by a negro people generally known by the name of Ba-Lunda, or Ba-Lunda, whose king is called *Muata Casembe*, or *Mambo Casembe*, i.e., Prince Casembe. This region is little known to Europeans; Dr Livingstone visited it in 1888.

Casoria, *ká-thor'á*, an anc. town of Spain, prov. Jaén, on the Vega. Pop. 7383.

Ceará, *á-á-rá*, a maritime prov. in the N. of Brazil, rich in minerals and medicinal plants. Area about 37,000 sq. m., pop. 721,686.

Cedar-borgen, *á-dár-berg'en*, a mountain-range in Cape Colony, on the E. side of Olifant River valley, div. Clanwilliam; the summits vary from 1500 to 6000 ft. in height.

Cedar Mountain, *á-dár*, in the co. of Culpepper, Virginia, U.S., celebrated in connexion with the battle between the Federals under Banks and the Confederates under Jackson, 9th August 1862.

Cefalu, *chá-fá-ló'* (on the headland), a seaport town on the N. coast of Sicily, prov. Palermo. Pop. 10,194.

Celano, *chá-lá-no*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Aquila. Pop. 5918.

Celebes, *á-lá-bes*, a large island of the Indian Archipelago, E. of Borneo, from which it is separated by the Strait of Macassar. It is so indented by deep bays as to form four long peninsulas. Its length is about 500 m.; its average breadth 150 m. Though rugged and mountainous, the soil is fertile, yielding in abundance rice, sugarcane, sago, and cotton. Of its native tribes, the Bugia are the most active traders in the Indian Archipelago. Its area is estimated at 66,750 sq. m.; pop. 4,000,000.

Celiardyke, *á-lá-r-díke*, a police bor. of Fifeshire, Scotland, pa. of Kilrenny. Pop. 2285, chiefly engaged in fishing.

Celle, *tsé-lé*, or Zell, *tsé* (chapel or place of worship), a city of Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Aller, 23 m. N.E. of Hanover. Pop. 18,163.

Cenis, *Mont, mong á-né'* or *á-né-ne'*, one of the most remarkable summits of the Graian Alps, between France and Italy, 11,427 ft. above the level of the sea. A railway tunnel through it, which took upwards of thirteen years to construct, was officially opened on the 17th September 1871.

Cento, *chen'to*, a fortified town of N.

Italy, prov. Ferrara, on the Reno, 16 m. N.N.W. of Bologna. Pop. 5233.

Central America. *See America, Central.*

Central Provinces, an extensive territory of British India, S.W. of Bengal, between 18° and 24° N. lat., and 76° and 85° E. long., embracing the divs. of Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nerbudda, and Chutteesgurb. Although the surface is generally wild and rugged, with many hills, forests, jungles, etc., there are considerable tracts that are flat, fertile, and well-cultivated. Area 84,983 sq. m.; pop. 8,301,519. Chief towns—Nagpore, Saugor, and Jubbulpore.

Cephalonia, *sef-lá-ló-no-d*, It. pron. *chéf-lá-ló-no-d*, Gr. pron. *káf-lá-ló-ne'd* (the island with the headlands), the largest of the Ionian Islands, forming, with Ithaca, a nomarchy of Greece. It is remarkably fertile, and the climate is very mild. Pop. 67,569.—38° 15' N. lat., 20° 35' E. long.

Ceram, *se-rám'*, or Zeram, called by the natives *Sirang, see-rang'*, one of the largest of the Moluccas or Spice Islands, in the Indian Ocean. It belongs to the Dutch. Pop. estimated at 28,000.—3° 0' S. lat., 129° 0' E. long.

Ceres, *se-res*, a pa. and vil. of Fifeshire, Scotland, 3 m. S.E. of Cupar-Fife. Pop. of pa. 2381; of vil. 1111.

Cernigola, *chá-rem-yó-lá*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Foggia, situated on a height in the midst of a vast plain. Pop. 25,131.

Cerigo, *cher'e-go* (corr. from its ancient name *Ophira*), one of the Ionian Islands, embraced in the nomarchy of Laconia, Greece, S. of the Morea. Pop. 10,637.

Cerra del Ombre, *thér-rá-dál kób-rá*, a mountain in Atacama, Chili, S. America, 18,320 ft. high.

Cerreto Sannita, *cher-rá'tá á-ná-ne-tá*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Benevento, 22 m. N.E. of Capua. Pop. 6089.

Cervin, *Mont, mong seer-seng'*, Ital. *Monte Sívio*, Ger. *Matterhorn*, a peak of the Pennine Alps, between the Valais in Switzerland and the Val d'Aosta in Italy, 40 m. E.N.E. of Mont Blanc, and 12 m. W.N.W. of Monte Rosa. Height 14,771 ft.

Cesena, *chá-á-ná*, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.E. of Forlì, on the Emilian Way, with sulphur mines in its vicinity. Popes Pius VI. and VII. were natives of this town. Pop. 7473.

Cessford, *sees-ford*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. of Eekford.

Cette, *sett*, a fortified seaport of France, dep. Hérault, on an inlet of the Gulf of Lyons, with a flourishing trade. P. 27,943.

Cettigne, or Zettigne, *ché-ten'yá*, the cap. of Montenegro. It consists of a fortified convent on the slope of a hill, surrounded by a few scattered houses.

Ceuta, *se'ú*, or *ku'ú*, a strong seaport of Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar; it has belonged to Spain since 1640. Pop. 8200.

Cevennes, *sh-ven'* (from Celt. *cefn*, a ridge), a chain of mountains in the S. of France, remarkable as the retreat of the persecuted Protestants in the 17th century.

Ceylon, *see-lon'* (the island of Mons), called by the natives Singhala, *sing-gâ'la*, an island in the Indian Ocean belonging to Great Britain, separated from the S. extremity of India by the Gulf of Manar and Palk Strait. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 370 m.; its greatest breadth 145 m.; and its average breadth 100 m. Area 24,700 sq. m.; pop. 2,401,086. The interior of the southern and broader part of the island is mountainous, the loftiest summit being *Pedrolallagalla*; westward is *Adam's Peak*, the best known of the mountains of Ceylon. The principal river is the *Mahawelli Ganga*, which rises near Adam's Peak, and empties itself on the E. coast. The soil is rich and luxuriant, producing coffee, sugar-cane, rice, and pepper, with teak and other valuable woods. Plantations of cinnamon, amid groves of coconut trees, border the S.W. coast for 100 m. The island abounds in gums, and there is an extensive pearl-fishery in the Gulf of Manar. The elephants of Ceylon have long been famed for their size and sagacity. For political purposes the island is divided into 6 provs., named from their position with respect to the points of the compass; these are subdivided into 18 dists. The chief towns are *Colombo*, the cap., on the W. coast, and *Kandy*, the anc. cap., in the interior. The two principal ports are *Point de Galle*, on the S.W., and *Tricomalee* or *Tricomalee*, on the E. coast.

Chablis, *shâ'blê*, a town of France, dep. Yonne, 9 m. E. of Auxerre. It gives name to a celebrated wine, which is produced in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2315.

Chad. *See* Tôhad.

Chadda, *chad'dâ*, or Benué, *ben-oo's*, a large river of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, which falls into the Niger or Quorra.

Chagres, *châ'gres*, a seaport of Colombia, S. America, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama, at the mouth of the Chagres River, by which it has been projected to form a ship canal to Panama. Pop. 2000.

Chaleur Bay, *shâ'loo'*, an inlet of the Gulf of St Lawrence, N. America, separating the prov. of Quebec from New Brunswick.

Châlons-sur-Marne, *shâ-long'-sur-mâr*, an anc. town of France, cap. of the dep. Marne. Pop. 16588.

Chalon-sur-Saône, *shâ-long'-sur-sâ-ne*, a town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, at the entrance of the central canal which unites the Saône and the Loire. Pop. 19,759.

Chambéry, *sham-bê-r'* (on the head of the water), an episcopal city of France, on the *Laynes*, the cap. of the anc. duchy of Savoy, ceded in 1860 by Sardinia to France,

to which it belonged from 1792 to 1815, when Chambéry was the cap. of the dep. Mont Blanc. It is now the cap. of the dep. Savoie. Pop. 18,830.

Chambesi, *shâm-bê'se*, a river of S. Central Africa. It enters Lake Bangweolo on the E. side, and on emerging from it at the N.W. side is known as the *Loangwa*, which flows into Lake Moero or Mweru, and issues from it as the *Lualaba*, which Mr Stanley has identified with the *Congo*.

Chambly, *sham'blê*, a co. of Quebec prov., Dominion of Canada, on the St Lawrence. Pop. 10,498.

Chamouni, *shâ-moo-ne* (the fortified field), a celebrated valley of the French dep. Haute-Savoie, at the base of Mont Blanc.

Champagne, *shâm-pain'* (the plain or level land), an old prov. in the N.E. of France, celebrated for the wine to which it gives name.

Champlain, *shâm-plân'* (named in honour of Samuel de Champlain, governor-general of Canada in the 17th century), a co. in the N.W. of Quebec prov., Dominion of Canada, bordering on the St Lawrence. Pop. 21,643.

Champlain, Lake, between the states of Vermont and New York, 105 m. in length and 10 m. in greatest breadth.

Chanda, *chân'dâ*, a dist. and town of British India, Central Provinces, Nagpore div. Pop. of dist. 534,451; of town 16,283.

Chandernagore, *chân-der-nâ-gor'* (the fort of the moon), the cap. of the French settlements in India, on the Hoogly, about 16 m. above Calcutta. Pop. 23,277.

Chandpore, or Chandpur, *chân'd-poor'*, a town of British India, North-West Provinces, Rohilkund div., Bijnour dist. Pop. 12,088.

Chaneral, *chân-nâ-rê'*, a town of Chili, S. America, prov. Atacama, 48 m. from Caldera. Many rich copper mines are in its vicinity.

Chang-cha, *chang-châ'*, a city of China, the cap. of the prov. Hoo-nan, in a fertile district, regarded as the "garden of China."

Channel Islands, a group in the English Channel (hence their name), off the N.W. coast of France, the principal of which are *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark* (which see). They are officially comprised in the English co. of Hants, and are the only portions of Normandy now belonging to the British crown, to which they have been attached since the time of the Conquest.

Channekkirk, *chân-nel-kirk*, anc. *Chilid-kirk* (children's kirk, having been dedicated to the Innocents), a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 705.

Chantilly, *shân-tî'lê* or *shang-tê-g'* (the head of the water source), a town of France, dep. Oise, on the Nonette, with celebrated manufs. of lace and porcelain. It owes its

chief interest to its royal palace and park, which are full of historic memories. Pop. 3322.

Chapel, *chap-el*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Cambusnethan. Pop. 411.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, a pa. and town of Derbyshire, England, 4½ m. N. of Buxton. Pop. of pa. 3718.

Chapelhall, *chap-el-hall*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Bothwell. Pop. 1707.

Chapel of Garloch, *gar-e-oh*, anc. *Logie Durno* (a low or hollow place), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1928.

Chapelton, *chap-el-ton*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Glassford. Pop. 468.

Chard, *chârd*, a pa. and town of England, co. Somerset, at the S. extremity of the county. Pop. of pa. 5638; of town 2400.

Charente, *shâ-rang'* (the winding river), a river in the W. of France; it rises in the dep. Haute-Vienne, and, flowing by a very circuitous course, passes Cognac and Saintes, and falls into the Bay of Biscay below Rochefort.

Charente-Inférieure, *shâ-rang'-eng-fê-re-ur'*, a dep. in the W. of France. Area 2650 sq. m.; pop. 465,628.

Charenton-le-Pont, *shâ-rang-tong'-le-pong*, a town of France, dep. Seine. The bridge has been the scene of many conflicts for the military possession of the capital, and two of the detached forts intended to defend Paris guard the passage of the Seine at this place. Pop. 8118.

Charleroi, *shâ-ri-roâ'* (named from Charles II., who founded a strong citadel here in 1666), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Sambre, surrounded by coal-mines. Pop. 15,948.

Charleston, *shâ-les-tun*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. of Glamis. Pop. 800.

Charleston (named after Charles II. of England), the principal city and seaport of South Carolina, U.S., situated at the head of a bay on a peninsula formed by the Ashley and Cooper rivers. It is defended by Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and being a stronghold of the Confederates during the civil war (1861-5), maintained a resolute resistance against numerous attacks by the Federals. Pop. 50,000.

Charleston, the cap. of the island of Nova British West Indies. Pop. 1806.

Charlestown, a maritime vil. of England, on the S. coast of Cornwall, where large quantities of porcelain clay is artificially prepared from granite.

Charlestown (named in honour of Charles II.), a town of Massachusetts, U.S., near Bunker's Hill, where a celebrated battle was fought during the Revolutionary War, 17th June 1775, when the town was burned by the British. It is connected with Boston by a bridge. Pop. 28,823.

Charlestown, two vils. of Scotland—1, co. Fife, pa. of Dunfermline. Pop. 749.—2, co. Banff, pa. of Aberlour. Pop. 561.

Charleville, *shâ-ri-vil*, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, 23 m. W.S.W. of Limerick. Pop. 2462.

Charleville, *shâ-ri-veel'*, a town of France, dep. Ardennes. It communicates with Mézières by a bridge across the Meuse. Pop. 11,878.

Charlevoix, *shâ-ri-voys'*, a co. in the N.E. of Quebec prov., Dominion of Canada. Pop. 15,611.

Charlotte, *shâ-ri-lot*, a maritime co. in the S.W. part of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 25,882.

Charlotte Town, *shâ-ri-lot town*, the cap. of Prince Edward Island, Dominion of Canada, on the Hillsborough River, near the S. coast. It has a good harbour, ship-building yards, woollen factory, etc. Pop. 7500.—Also the name of the chief town of Dominica, one of the West India Islands.

Charlottenburg, *shâ-ri-lot'-ten-boorg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, 8 m. W. of Berlin. Pop. 26,900.

Charlottesville, *shâ-ri-lot'-vil*, a town of Virginia, U.S., 81 m. N.W. of Richmond. It is the seat of the Virginia University. Pop. 3893.

Charlton Kings, *shâ-ri-tun kings*, a town of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. S.S.E. of Cheltenham. Pop. 3690.

Chartres, *shâ-ri-'tr* (the place of the camp), a city of France, cap. of the dep. Eure-et-Loir, situated on the Eure, with a celebrated Gothic cathedral, the most perfect in France. Pop. 18,004.

Chateaubriant, *shâ-ri-bro-ang'* (Briant's castle), a town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 36 m. N.N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 3663.

Chateaudun, *shâ-ri-dung'* (the castle on the hill), a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 26 m. S.S.W. of Chartres. Pop. 5538.

Chateauguay, *shâ-ri-gâ'*, a co. in the S.W. of Quebec prov., Dominion of Canada, rich in agricultural resources, and possessing unsurpassed water-power privileges. Pop. 16,166.

Chateau-Gontier, *shâ-ri-gong-to-â'* (Gontier's castle), a town of France, dep. Mayenne, on the Mayenne River. Pop. 6730.

Chateauroux, *shâ-ri-roo'* (Rodolph's castle), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Indre, with large woollen manufactures. Pop. 15,609.

Châtelleraut, *shâ-ri-el-ro'*, a town of France, dep. Vienne, noted for its cutlery and arms. It gives the title of Duke of Châtelleraut to the Duke of Hamilton. Pop. 14,562.

Chatham, *shâ-'am* (the town of huts), a town of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, one of the chief naval stations of the United Kingdom. Pop. 45,792.

Chatham, two towns of the Dominion of Canada—1, in prov. Ontario, on the river Thames. Pop. 8422.—2, in New Brunswick, on the Miramichi River, 12 m. from its mouth. Pop. 3000.

Chatham Islands, a small group to the

E. of New Zealand. They were discovered by Lieutenant Broughton in 1791, and named from the ship *Chatham*, in which he sailed. Pop. 144.

Chateworth, *chats'wôrth*, a pa. of England, co. Derby, watered by the Derwent. It contains the splendid mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, whose large conservatory gave the idea of the Crystal Palace, planned by the Duke's head gardener—the late Sir Joseph Paxton—for the Great Exhibition of 1851. Pop. 50.

Chaudière, *shô-de-air'*, a lake and river in the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec. The *Falls of the Chaudière*, about 2½ m. from the mouth of the river, are said to be about 100 ft. high, and are surrounded by picturesque scenery.

Chaumont, *shô-mong'* (bald hill), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Haute-Marne, on a height between the Marne and the Saône. Pop. 8755.

Chautauqua, *shô-law'kwô*, the most western co. of New York, U.S. Near its centre is *Lake Chautauqua*, a beautiful expanse of water 18 m. long, and from 1 to 3 m. wide. It is about 1290 ft. above the Atlantic Ocean, and is said to be the highest navigable water in America.

Chaves, *shâ'ves*, a frontier town in the N. of Tras-os-Montes, Portugal, on the Tamega, much frequented for its mineral waters. Pop. 3900.

Cheadle, *chêd'l*, a town of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. E.S.E. of Stoke-on-Trent; it is surrounded by coal-pits, and in its vicinity are extensive manufactories of brass, copper, and tin. Pop. 2928.

Cheddar, *chêd'dar*, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Somerset, largely engaged in the making of cheese. Pop. 2200.

Cheduba, *chê-doo'bd*, an island belonging to Britain, in the Bay of Bengal, off the Arakan coast, yields petroleum. Area 250 sq. m.; pop. 9000.—18° 53' N. lat., 95° 31' and 95° 50' E. long.

Che-foo, *chê-foo'*, a seaport town of China, prov. Shan-tung, the centre of a busy trade, especially in winter. Pop. 12,000.

Che-kiang, *chê-ke-ang'*, a prov. of China, N. of Fo-ki-en, on the E. coast. Pop. 8,100,000.—Chief town, *Hang-chow*.

Chelmer, *chêl'mer*, a river of England, co. Essex, rises near Thaxted, and flows S.E. by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Maldon, where it joins the Blackwater.

Chelmsford, *chêlms'ford* (ford on the Chelmer), a town of England, co. town of Essex, on the Chelmer. Pop. 9318.

Chelsea, *chêl'se* (cont. of *chesel-se*, the shingle island), a pa. and town of Middlesex, England, on the Thames, now a suburb of London, where is a grand national asylum called Chelsea Hospital, for aged and wounded soldiers. Pop. of pa. 71,099.

Chelsea, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., 5 m. N.E. of Boston. Pop. 21,785.

Cheltenham, *chêl'tnam* (town on the

Chelt), a town of England, co. Gloucester, much frequented for its mineral springs and for the picturesque beauty of its scenery. Pop. 44,519.

Chemnitz, *hêm'nîts* (the stony town, or the town on the stony river), a manufacturing town in the kingdom of Saxony, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Mulde. Here the jurist Fufendorf was born in 1632. Pop. 76,200.

Chenab, *chê-nôb'*, also written Chenaub and Chinab, the central river of the Punjab, India. After a generally S.W. course of about 750 m. it joins the Ghara or Sutlej in 29° 21' N. lat., 71° 4' E. long.

Chepstow, *chêp'stô* (the market-place), a town of England, co. Monmouth, on the Wye, near its junction with the Severn, with the stately remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 8347.

Cher, *shair* (the winding river), a river of Central France, rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and flows into the Loire near Tours.

Cherasco, *chê-râs'kô*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, on the Tanaro, with good trade in wine, silk, hemp, etc. Pop. 4694.

Cherbourg, *shêr'boorg* (said to be a corr. from *Cæsar's burgus*, Cæsar's town), an important seaport, arsenal, and strong fortress of France, dep. Manche, between Capes La Hague and Bardeur. Pop. 26,907.

Cherso, *chêr'sô*, an island of Austria, prov. Trieste, in the Gulf of Quarnero, part of the Adriatic. Area 106 sq. m.; pop. 14,000. Its chief town is of the same name. Pop. 7590.

Chertsey, *chêr'tsê*, a town of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 19 m. W.S.W. of London. Pop. 3146.

Chesapeake, *chêz'd-peck*, the largest and safest bay on the Atlantic coast of the United States, extending N. about 200 m. between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia.

Chesham, *chêsh'am*, a town of England, co. Bucks, 12 m. S.E. of Aylesbury. Pop. 2344.

Cheshire, *chêsh'îr*, a co. of England, separated on the N. from Lancashire by the river Mersey; Flint and Denbigh bound it on the W.; Salop and part of Stafford on the S.; and part of Stafford and Derby on the E. Area 1104 sq. m.; pop. 561,301. Except in the E. and W., the surface is flat and well wooded. The *Mersey*, *Dec*, and *Weaver* are the principal rivers. The soil and climate alike favour it as a grazing co. Dairy farms are numerous, and the cheese produced is famous throughout the United Kingdom. The mineral products are coal, copper, lead, and rock-salt. Cotton spinning, printing, and dyeing afford occupation to large numbers of the population; and manufactures of silk, linen, ribbons, leather, etc., are carried on in several of the larger towns. On the banks of the Mersey are

iron shipbuilding works of great magnitude. *Chester* is the co. town.

Cheshunt, cheshunt, a town of England, co. Hertford, 14 m. N. of London. Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector, retired here after his abdication, and died in 1712. Pop. 7518.

Chester, ches'ter (the site of the Roman camp), anc. *Deva* or *Deva Castra*, a town of England, on the Dee, the cap. of Cheshire, a bishop's see, and a city interesting for its antiquities. It is the only city in England in which the walls surrounding the town are still entire. Pop. of munic. bor. 35,257; of pari. bor. 38,890.

Chesterfield, ches'ter-field (the camp in the field), a town of England, co. Derby, on the Rother. Pop. 11,437.

Chesterfield Inlet, a long and narrow inlet of British N. America, stretching N. from Hudson Bay. Length 250 m.; breadth 25 m. It contains numerous islands.

Chester-le-Street (the camp on the Roman road), a town of England, co. Durham. Pop. 3460.

Cheviot Hills, che've-us (from Celt. *cafn*, a ridge), a range of mountains between Scotland and the English co. of Northumberland. They are in general covered with a soft green sward, which affords excellent pasture for a famous breed of sheep called *Cheviots*. The greatest height is 2668 ft.

Cheyenne, che'-en', the cap. of the territory of Wyoming, U.S., on the Union Pacific Railway. Pop. 1450.

Chiapa, che-d'pa, or *Chiapas, che-d'pda*, a state in the S.E. of Mexico. Area 19,000 sq. m.; pop. 189,987, mostly Indians.

Chiari, ke-d're, a town of N. Italy, prov. Brescia. Pop. 9479.

Chiavari, ke-d'vare, a maritime town of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, on the Gulf of Rapallo. Pop. 7498.

Chisacole, chik-d-kole', or *Chisacole*, a town of British India, the cap. of the dist. Ganjam, presidency of Madras, noted for its muslins. Pop. 15,587.

Chicago, she-haw-go, the largest city and the chief seat of trade in Illinois, U.S., on Lake Michigan. A large portion of the town was destroyed by fire in October 1871, when 100,000 persons were rendered homeless, and 500 said to have perished in the flames. Chicago has made more rapid progress in wealth and inhabitants than any other city in the United States, as is shown by the fact that in 1881 it was only an Indian trading post, and in 1840 its pop. was only 5000. Pop. 508,304.

Chichester, chick'-es-ter (the fortress of Cissa, an Anglo-Saxon chief, who partly rebuilt it after it had been destroyed in a siege, A.D. 491), an ancient ecclesiastical city of England, co. Sussex, 28 m. W. of Brighton by rail. It possesses a fine cathedral, 380 ft. in length, and 237 ft. in breadth, with a spire 230 ft. high. Pop. of munic. bor. 7835; of pari. bor. 8064.

Chiolana, che-kid'-nd, a town of Spain, 12 m. S.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 21,000.

Chidambaram, chid-am-bar'-am, a town of South Arcot, British India, presidency of Madras. Pop. 15,519.

Chiem See, keem se, a lake in Bavaria, about 12 m. in length and 9 m. in breadth.

Chieri, ke-d're, a walled town of N. Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.E. of Turin. It is one of the most ancient manufacturing towns in Europe. Pop. 8886.

Chieti, ke-d'te, a town of S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, on a ridge of hills, near the Pescara. Pop. 14,321.—The pop. of the prov. is 339,986.

Chihuahua, che-wid'-wa, a city of Mexico, cap. of the state of the same name, in the vicinity of rich silver-mines. Pop. 14,000. The pop. of the state is 180,668.

Childwall, chid'-wall, a pa. of Lancashire, England, 8½ m. E. of Liverpool. Pop. 25,340.

Chili, chil'-le, called by the Spaniards *Chile, ches'le*, a republican state of S. America, lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes, to the S. of Bolivia. It extends from 23° to 58° 55' S. lat., and is divided into Cisandine or Western Chili and Transandine or Eastern Chili, the latter of which comprises Patagonia, or the Territory of Magellan, though the Argentine Republic disputes the claim of Chili to Patagonia. The length of Chili from N. to S. is about 3000 m., and its average breadth from the Andes to the Pacific about 100 m. Area, excluding Patagonia, est. at 170,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,075,971. Politically Chili is divided into the following provinces:—*Aconcagua, Arauco (Araucania), Atacama, Chilo, Colchagua, Concepcion, Cogenimbo, Curico, Llanquihue, Linares, Maule, Nuble, Santiago, Talca, Valdivia, Valparaiso*, and the colony of *Magallanes*. The country is hilly, being intersected by numerous spurs of the Andes, enclosing fertile valleys watered by streams from the mountains. The climate is mild and healthy, although in the northern district there is scarcely any rain, and elsewhere it falls only during some of the winter months—that is, from June to September. Earthquakes are frequent, and occasionally very destructive. Chili is peculiarly rich in minerals, yielding gold, silver, copper, mercury, tin, zinc, manganese, arsenic, and antimony. There is plenty of coal, but not of the best sort. Among the cultivated plants are beans, potatoes, maize, wheat, barley, and hemp. There is abundance of figs, olives, grapes, and other fruits. Of the wild animals, the most remarkable is the puma or American lion. The country is perhaps the most prosperous of all the South American states. It has a great extent of sea-coast, with many good harbours. Railways have been introduced, and trade is flourishing. Chili was invaded by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru. The

colonists threw off the yoke of Spain in 1818, when the country became an independent republic. It is governed by a President, elected by the people once in every five years, with two legislative chambers. The Roman-catholic religion is that of the state, and the public celebration of any other form of worship is forbidden. The chief towns are *Santiago*, the cap., *Valparaiso*, *Coquimbo*, and *Concepcion*.

Chilka, *chû'kâ*, a lake of British India, between the presidencies of Madras and Bengal. Length 42 m.; breadth 15 m.

Chillianwalla, *chû'le-aw-wâl'id*, a vil. of the Punjab, British India, celebrated in connexion with a great battle between the British and the Sikhs, in which the former were victorious.

Chiloé, *chêl-o-s'*, almost *chil-wâ'*, a cluster of islands off the coast of Chili. *Chiloé*, the largest, is 190 m. long and 40 m. broad. The soil is fertile; the air is damp, but the climate is healthy. Pop. 64,536.

Chiltern Hills, *chîl'tern* (the hills in the chalky district), a ridge of chalky hills in the cos. of Buckingham, Hertford, and Oxford, England. Their principal summit, *Wendover*, is 900 ft. above the level of the sea. In former times this region, especially the portion in Buckinghamshire, was covered by beech forests, which were infested by robbers, to suppress whose depredations Government was obliged to appoint an officer called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. Although the duties of this office have long been merely nominal, the recognition of them is still retained for the purpose of enabling members of Parliament to resign their seats in the House of Commons, no member being allowed to hold office under the Crown.

Chimborazo, *chîm-bo-sâ'so* (meaning probably the snow of Quimbo, but the etymology is very uncertain), a mountain of Ecuador, S. America, 20,708 ft. above the level of the sea. It is a perfect dome, and is said to be the most imposing of all the mountains belonging to the Andes as seen from the Pacific. In 1802, Humboldt and Bonpland ascended it to an elevation of 19,798 ft.

China, *ch'î-nâ*, a vast and important empire of Asia, bounded N. by Asiatic Russia; W. by Asiatic Russia, Western Turkestan, and India; S. by India, Burmah, and Anam; E. by the Yellow Sea and the Pacific Ocean. The countries which it embraces are—*China Proper*, *Tibet*, *Mongolia*, *Manchuria*, and *Eastern Turkestan*. Its area is est. at 4,526,000 sq. m., and its pop. at 424,791,000. The countries forming the empire will be noticed under their respective names.—*China Proper*, in the S.E. of the empire, is bounded N. by Mongolia and Manchuria; W. by Mongolia, Tibet, and

Burmah; S. by Laos, Anam, and the Chinese Sea; E. by the Yellow Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It extends from 20° to 43° N. lat., and from 95° to 125° E. long.

Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 1800 m., and its breadth varies from 900 to 1300 m. Area est. at 1,500,000 sq. m.; pop. 404,000,000. The natives of this populous region have various names for it, but the most common is *Chung Kwe*, which signifies the *Middle Kingdom*, or the centre of the earth, for they proudly regard other countries as mere skirts and appendages to their own. After the conquest of the N. part by the descendants of Genghis, it was styled *Quibay*. The origin of the name *China* or *Tsin* seems uncertain. For administrative purposes, China is divided into 18 provinces, viz. 6 maritime (*Pek-to-ki*, *Shang-tung*, *Kiang-nu*, *Ché-kiang*, *Fo-ki-en*, and *Quang-tung*); 6 on the frontiers (*Quang-si* and *Yun-nan* in the S., *So-chu-en* and *Kan-si* in the W., and *Shen-si* and *Shan-si* in the N.); and 6 in the interior (*Ho-nan*, *Ngan-hoet*, *Kiang-si*, *Hoo-nan*, *Hoo-pe*, and *Kuei-chow*). The chief physical features of China are the number and magnitude of its rivers, which doubtless contributed in a great degree to the early civilisation of the country. The most important of the rivers are the *Yang-tse-kiang* or *Blue River*, and the *Hwang-ho* or *Yellow River*, which are separated towards their sources by the Pe-ling Mountains. The *Pai-ho* or *River of Pekia* is considerable; and in *Quang-tung* province there are three great streams, all navigable for more than 150 m. China may be described as a series of large basins with an eastern aspect, the watersheds becoming mountainous towards their western extremity, but subsiding towards the sea, so as to allow the several river-basins to form one continuously low and level shore. The highest mountain ranges, such as the *Loong*, *Pe-ling*, *Sin-ling*, *Tai-sia-shan*, *Kioo-long-shan*, and *Nan-ling*, lie to the W. of 112°. To the E. of this, from the *Yang-tse-kiang* northwards to beyond *Pekin*, is an alluvial and exceedingly fertile plain; southwards is a more variegated region. The principal lake is *Tung-ting*, in the N.E. of the prov. of *Hoo-nan*; it has a circumference of about 800 m. *Poyang*, farther east, in *Kiang-si*, is only one-third as large, but much more beautiful.—In a country so extensive, the climate is necessarily various. In the southern provinces the heat is greater than in Bengal; in the northern, the rigour of a European winter is experienced. In no region of the East has agriculture attained greater perfection. The cultivation of every spot is requisite for the support of the excessive population; and the greatest ingenuity has been displayed in forming the sides of lofty mountains into terraces, to which water is conveyed by buckets, or by conduits from reser-

voirs in which the rain is collected at the top. The principal article of culture is rice, which is raised chiefly in the southern parts of the empire. The Chinese have discovered a method of cultivating even the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, where the *petsi*, or water-chestnut, is planted, and produces a wholesome and delicate fruit. Besides the orange, tamarind, and mulberry trees, of which there are two species, and from the bark of one of which paper is made, there is the tallow-tree, yielding a green wax, capable of being manufactured into candles. But of all the productions of China the most remarkable is the tea-plant, which grows chiefly in the hilly parts of the country. It is about five feet high, and blossoms from October to January. In a country so densely peopled, there are but few forests or jungles to harbour wild beasts. Such as are occasionally seen do not differ from those of the neighbouring countries. Among the minerals are gold, silver, quicksilver, a natural composition of iron and zinc called *tutenag*, a species of white copper named *petong*, coal, and the fine clay and earths called *kaolin* and *petunsee*, from which porcelain is manufactured. The provinces of Shan-si and Hoo-nan are said to be so rich in coal and iron as to afford a supply for the world's requirements for thousands of years. Among this industrious people almost every kind of manufacture is found; but those of porcelain, silk, cotton, and paper, are the most noted. Like the Hindus, the Chinese excel in delicate works in ivory and metal. Their chief exports are silk, porcelain, and, above all, tea. Of the imports from Europe, the most important are iron, steel, lead, flints, zinc, quicksilver, woollens, cottons, clockwork, and machinery. The chief imports from India are cotton and opium. Trade with foreigners was long confined to the city of Canton; the ports of Amoy, Foo-choo, Ning-po, and Shanghai were opened in 1842; but it was not until 1860, when the city of Peking, the cap., was captured by the allied armies of Britain and France, that anything like free commercial intercourse with other nations was permitted by the Chinese Government. Of the national works of China the most remarkable is the Great Wall on the northern frontier, about 1400 m. long, supposed to have been built about 900 years before the Christian era. The Imperial Canal extends from the neighbourhood of Tien-tsin (the port of Peking) to Hang-choo, a distance of 700 m.; it is 200 ft. broad at the surface; in passing through the elevated tracts it is often 80 or 70 ft. in depth; in low marshy spots it is raised by embankments sometimes 20 ft. above the level of the surrounding country; so that in some places its surface is higher than the walls of the cities by which it passes. The government of

China has long been a despotic monarchy. The present dynasty is of Manchoo origin, and has had possession of the throne since 1644. The Chinese have a very peculiar written language, with a distinct character for every word, of which there are many thousands, though only between three and four thousand are in general use, and even these may be resolved into about three hundred primitives or keys. Printing from wooden blocks was in use here long before the art became known in Europe. In China the literati, or learned men, are held in great honour, and occupy all the most important offices of state. The people are placid and affable in disposition, but artful and fraudulent; the ruling classes, though intelligent, are corrupt and unprincipled. The murder of infants by exposure is said to be common. The notions of female beauty are peculiar; and the admiration of small feet subjects women to much pain and inconvenience in obtaining this indispensable charm. The religion of the government and learned men is that of Confucius, who flourished about five hundred years before the Christian era, and taught almost a pure deism; the common people are addicted to various superstitions, particularly the worship of Fo, apparently the Booth of the Hindus.

Chinochilla, *chiv-chi'la*, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S.E. of Albacete. Pop. 12,809.

Chindwara, *chind-wâ'rd*, a dist. and town in the div. of Nerbudda, Central Provinces, British India. Pop. of dist. 316,006; of town 8636.

Ching-too, *ching-too*, a city of China, the cap. of the prov. Se-chu-en. It is populous and the seat of extensive trade.

Chilobbe, *che-ob'bd*, a large town of China, prov. Fo-ki-en, 15 m. S.W. of Amoy; it is a great emporium of common chinaware. Pop. est. at 300,000.

Chiloggia, *ke-od'jd*, a seaport town of N. Italy, on an island of the same name in the Gulf of Venice, connected with the mainland by a bridge of 43 arches. Pop. 19,841.

Chippenharn, *chip'pen-ham* (the market town), a town of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, with large markets and a good trade. Pop. 3836.

Chippewa, *chip'pe-wâ*, the Ojibway, or Ojibway, of the Indians, a river of Wisconsin, U.S. After a course of about 200 m. it joins the Mississippi at the foot of Lake Pepin, 85 m. below St Paul, Minnesota.

Chipping-Barnet. See Barnet.

Chipping Norton, *chip'ping nor'ton* (north market town), a town of England, co. and 20 m. N.N.W. of Oxford. Pop. 3641.

Chipping Ongar, *on'gar*, a pa. and market town of England, co. Essex, 10 m. W.S.W. of Chelmsford. Pop. of pa. 946.

Chipping Sodbury, *sod'ber-e* (south market town), a pa. and town of England,

co. and 25 m. S.S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. of pa. 1157.

Chirnside, *chirn'side*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. of pa. 1418; of vil. 822.

Chislehurst, *chis'el-hurst* (the wood at the sandbank), a pa. of England, co. Kent, where Napoleon III. of France lived after the Franco-Prussian war, and where he died, 9th January 1873. Pop. 8313.

Chiswick, *chis'ik* (sandy bay), a pa. and town of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames. Fox and Canning, the celebrated statesmen, died in Chiswick House. Pop. of pa. 8508.

Chittagong, *chit-id-gong*, a div. and dist. of Bengal, British India, beyond the Bramapootra River. Pop. of div. 2,344,874; of dist. 1,137,402.—The cap., also called *Chittagong*, or *Islamabad*, has a pop. of 30,804; it is very unhealthy.

Chivasso, *ke-oh'so*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Turin. Pop. 4697.

Chobe. See Kwando.

Chobham, *chob'am*, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Mole. Pop. 2361.—Near it is a fish-pond covering 150 acres.

Chocaim, *ko'chim*. Chotyn, or Khotin, *ko-teen*, a strongly fortified town in Bessarabia, S. Russia, on the Dniester. P. 20,917.

Cholet, *sho-lé*, a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, famed for its cambric manufactures. Pop. 11,801.

Cholula, *cho-loo'la*, a city of Mexico, 15 m. W.N.W. of Puebla. Here is an ancient pyramid 177 ft. high, the base of which on each side measures 1423 ft. Pop. 10,000.

Choo-kiang River. See Canton.

Chopra, *chop'ra*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, dist. Candiah. Pop. 18,669.

Chorley, *chor'le* (the field of the Chor), a manufacturing town of Lancashire, on the Chor, England. Pop. 1643.

Chorlton-on-Medlock, *chor'tun-on-med'lock*, a township in the pa. of Manchester, England. In 1801 it contained only 675 inhabitants, and in 1871 no fewer than 50,281.

Chota Nagpore, *cho'ta nag-pore* (Little Nagpore), a prov. of the presidency of Bengal, British India. Pop. 3,419,591.

Christchurch (named from a church and priory founded here by the West Saxons in the reign of Edward the Confessor), a town of England, co. Hants, with a trade in hosiery and watch-springs. Pop. 15,415.

Christchurch, a town in co. Selwyn, provincial district of Canterbury, on the E. coast of South Island, New Zealand. Pop. 10,294; with suburbs, 16,969.

Christiania, *kris-ti-d'ne-d*, a stift or prov. of Norway, divided into four amts or balliwicks. Pop. 489,965.

Christiania (named after Christian IV. of Sweden), the cap. of Norway, and of the above stift, at the head of Christiania Bay,

which penetrates above 60 m. into the interior, and is studded with islands. It is the seat of a university. Pop. 76,327.

Christians, an amt or balliwick of Norway, stift or prov. Hamar. Pop. 115,503.

Christiansand, *krist-yan-sand*, a stift in the S. of Norway, divided into four balliwicks. Pop. 342,684.

Christiansand (in honour of Christian IV., by whom it was founded), the cap. of the above stift, at the head of a deep bay. Its fine Gothic cathedral and a large portion of the town were destroyed by fire Oct. 1880. Pop. 12,137.

Christiansborg, *krist-yan-borg*, a fort on the Gold Coast, W. Africa, which was ceded by Denmark to Great Britain in 1850.

Christianshaab, *krist-yan-shab*, a Danish settlement on the W. coast of Greenland, on Baffin Bay.

Christianstad, *krist-yan-stad*, a fertile lmn or prov. of Sweden, near its S. extremity. Pop. 229,714.

Christianstad (after Christian IV. of Sweden), a fortified town of Sweden on the Baltic, the cap. of the above lmn. Pop. 7710.

Christiansted, *krist-yan-stet*, a town on the N.E. coast of the island of St Croix, Danish West India. Pop. 7774.

Christiansund, *krist-yan-sund* (because founded by Christian IV. at the mouth of a narrow inlet), a seaport on the W. coast of Drontheim, Norway, with a fine harbour. Pop. 5709.

Chryston, *kris'ton*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 7 m. E.N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. 486.

Chudleigh, *chud'le*, a pa. and town of England, co. Devon, 9 m. S.W. of Exeter. The district is famous for orchards. Pop. of pa. 2042.

Chunar, *Chunargurh*, *chu-nar-gur*, or Chanargarh, a town and fortress of British India, div. Benares, dist. Mirzapur, on the Ganges, 16 m. S.W. of Benares. Pop. 10,154.

Chundowsee, or Chandans, *chun-dow'see*, a town in Rohilkund div., North-West Provinces, British India. Pop. 23,686.

Chundrakona, or Chanderkona, *chu-der-ko'nd*, a town in the dist. and div. of Bardwan, Bengal prov., British India. Pop. 31,311.

Chung-ohow, a city and river port of China, prov. Se-chu-en, on the Yang-tse-kiang.

Chung-king, a city and river port of China, prov. Se-chu-en, at the confluence of the Kia-kiang with the Yang-tse-kiang. It is one of the most populous cities in China.

Chupra, or Chapra, *chup'ra*, a town in the div. of Patna, Bengal, British India, cap. of dist. Sarun, on the Ganges. Pop. 46,287.

Chuquibamba, *chuo-ke-bam'ba*, a town of Peru, S. America, 15 m. N.W. of Arequipa. In its vicinity is a mountain of the same name, 21,000 ft. high.

Chuquisaca, *chuo-ke-sa'ka*, a dep. of

Bolivia, S. America. It produces sugar and tropical fruits, and possesses several silver mines in operation. The name is supposed to be a corr. of *Choques Saca*, "bridge of gold," so called because the treasures of the Incas passed through the territory on their way to Cuzco. Pop. 273,668.—The cap. is *Sucre* or *Chuquisaca*.

Chur. See *Cotre*.

Churn, a town in Lancashire, England, 3½ m. E. of Blackburn. Pop. 4450.

Churchill River, called also English River, rises in Lake Mathys, North-West Territories, Dominion of Canada. It flows through Lakes Buffalo, La Crosse, and Nelson; then traverses the Kewatin dist. in a N.E. direction, and, after a course of 700 m., falls into Hudson Bay.

Chusan, *choo-shan*, one of a group of fertile islands off the coast of China, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang. Pop. 200,000. *Ting-hai*, the cap., was taken by the British in 1840, and again in 1842.

Chuttesgarh, *chut-tees-gur*, or Chuttagarh, the S.E. div. of the Central Provinces, British India, comprising the dists. of Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, and Upper Godavery. Pop. 2,288,267.

Ciessa, the-*ē-thā*, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Segura. Pop. 10,371.

Cincinnati, *sin-sin-ad-tā*, the chief town of Ohio, U.S., finely situated on the Ohio. Being the centre of commerce on that river, it is called *Queen City*, and as almost all the swine fed in the oak forests of Ohio, Kentucky, and Western Virginia are slaughtered and cured in Cincinnati, it is probably the largest pork-mart in the world. It is the seat of a college, and has flourishing manufs., which have recently been very largely increased. Pop. 255,705.

Cinque Ports. The, are five havens on the coast of England, towards France, viz., *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Ramsey*, *Hythe*, and *Sandwich*, first established by William the Conqueror for the better security of the coast. *Rye* and *Winchelsea* were afterwards added; and until the time of Henry VII., there being no permanent royal navy, these ports furnished nearly all the shipping required for the purposes of the state. For such services they enjoyed considerable privileges, and were exempt from the contributions and burdens with which other towns are generally charged.

Cintra, *sin-trā*, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, beautifully situated on the slope of the mountain-chain of the same name which terminates at Cape Roca. It is noted for the convention between the British and French generals held here after the battle of Vimiera in 1808, by which the French were suffered to evacuate Portugal unmolested. Pop. 2562.

Circars, *ser-kars*, a former division of India, presidency of Madras, extending along the W. side of the Bay of Bengal.

Circassia, *ser-kash'-d* (the land of the

Tcherkes), a region of Caucasasia, bordering on the Black Sea, inhabited by warlike tribes who long resisted the arms of Russia. It now forms a part of the Russian empire. The Circassian women are celebrated for their beauty.

Cirencester, *sis'-is-ter* (the camp on the river Churn), a town of England, co. Gloucester, on the Churn, a great mart for wool. Pop. 7681.

Citta di Castello, *chit'-dē de kas-tel'-lo*, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, on the Tiber. Pop. 6568.

Citta Vecchia, *chit'-dē vek'-hē-d* (old city), a fortified city of Malta, near the centre of the island, of which it was the former cap. Pop. 22,123.

Ciudad Bolívar. See *Angostura*.

Ciudad Real, the-*oo-dād' rē'-dī*, a prov. of Spain, occupying the S. of New Castile. It is mountainous and sterile, except on the banks of rivers. Area 7890 sq. m.: pop. 264,649.—The chief town, of the same name, meaning "royal city," has trade in wine, fruits, oil, and mules. Pop. 11,634.

Ciudad Rodrigo, the-*oo-dād' rod-rō'-go* (Roderick's city), a strongly fortified town of Spain, prov. Salamanca, near the Agueda. Here the English, under Wellington, gained a victory over the French in 1812. Pop. 5000.

Civita Vecchia, *che'-vettē vek'-hē-d* (old city), the principal seaport of Central Italy, prov. Rome, on the Mediterranean, with considerable trade. Pop. 10,484.

Clacknaharry, *clah'-ad-har'-re* (the watchman's stone), a vil. of Scotland, co. Inverness, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal. It forms a portion of the town of Inverness.

Clackmannan, the co. town of Clackmannanshire, Scotland; it is a mere village. The name is said to be derived from two Gaelic words signifying kirk-town; but the meaning popularly accepted is derived from the circumstance of King Robert Bruce having left his glove on a large stone, which is pointed out near the parish church.—"clack" signifying a stone, and "mannan" a glove. Pop. 1809.—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 4653.

Clackmannanshire is the smallest co. of Scotland. On the N., E., and W., it is bounded by Perth and Fife; the Forth separates it from Stirling on the S. Its length from E. to W. is 10 m.; breadth from N. to S. 8 m. Area 46 sq. m.; pop. 23,747. The land adjacent to the Forth is fertile and well cultivated; but towards the N. the surface rises gradually to the Ochils, which traverse the co. The *North* and the *South Devon* are the principal streams. The mineral products of Clackmannanshire embrace coal, iron, sandstone, and greenstone. Coal is worked along the banks of the Forth, and iron along the Devon. The principal manufacture carried on in the co. is of woollen

goods, in shawls, tartans, tweeds, and blankets.

Clane, a town of Ireland, co. Kildare, on the Liffey. Pop. 266.

Glanwilliam, *klan-wil'yam* (from peerage title of family of Lieut.-gov. Hon. Robert Meade), a div. of the Western Province of Cape Colony, watered by the *Olifants* and its tributaries, and traversed from N. to S. by the *Karres Berg* and *Cedar Berg* mountains. Area 6000 sq. m.; pop. 7041.

Clapham, *klap'am* (the home of Clapha), a suburb of London, 4 m. S.E.W. of St Paul's Cathedral. Pop. 27,347.

Clare (a level piece of land), a maritime co. in the N. of Munster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by Galway Bay and Galway; on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length from N.E. to S.W. is 67½ m.; greatest breadth from N.W. to S.E. 26 m. Area 1294 sq. m.; pop. 147,864. The surface is diversified with mountain, valley, stream, and lake. In the E. are the *Inchiquin*, *Silveo-Baughta*, and *Silveo-Bernagh* Mountains; and in the W. is *Mount Callan*. The co. possesses about 100 small lakes. The chief rivers are the *Shannon* and the *Fergus*. The coast is rocky, and in some places exhibits bold precipitous cliffs, 400 ft. high; it is indented with several bays, the largest being that of *Liscannor*. The minerals embrace coal, iron, lead, and manganese. There are marble and slate quarries, and many chalybeate springs. The chief trade is in cattle, sheep, corn, and provisions. Frieze and hosiery are manufactured for home use. The co. town is *Ennis*, on the *Fergus*.

Clare (the town on the plain), a town in the above co., on the *Fergus*. Pop. 876.—Also a town in co. Mayo, 16 m. S.E. of Castlebar. Pop. 1108.

Clare, a river of Ireland, co. Galway, flows into Lough Corrib.

Clare, or *Clara*, a mountainous island at the mouth of Clew Bay, off the coast of Mayo, Ireland. Pop. 725.

Clare, a municipality of S. Australia, on the Hunt River, 89 m. N.N.W. of Adelaide. Pop. 1647.

Clarenes, Greece. See *Klarentza*.

Clarence, *klar'ence*, a pastoral dist. in the N.E. of New South Wales, on the Pacific, watered by the *Clarence River*. It embraces the cos. of *Clarence*, *Drake*, *Richmond*, *Bosse*, and *Butler*, and parts of *Fitzroy* and *Gresham*.

Clarence, a harbour or port of Alaska territory, N. America, on the E. side of Behring Strait, much frequented by whalers.

Clarence Peak, on the island of Fernando Po, in the Gulf of Guinea, W. Africa. It has an elevation of 10,190 ft. above the sea. On the N. side of the same island

there is a settlement called Clarence Town.

Clarence River, a navigable stream of Australia, which has its source in the Macpherson Range, and forms part of the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland. It flows S. and S.E. to Grafton, and then N.E. to its mouth in the Pacific at Shoal Bay. Length of course 240 m.

Clark River, Oregon territory, U.S., rises in the Rocky Mountains, and after a N.W. course of 500 m. joins the Columbia.

Clatt (from the Gaelic *cleith*, concealed), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 483.

Clausthal, or *Klausthal*, *klous'tal*, a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Harz Mountains, 47 m. S.E. of Hanover. Near it are rich silver and lead mines, in which nearly all the pop. are employed. Pop. 5648.

Claverhouse, *klav'er-house*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. of Mains and Strathmartine. Pop. 337.

Clay Cross, a town of England, co. Derby, 4½ m. S. of Chesterfield. Pop. 4802, mostly employed in collieries and iron-works.

Clayton, *klai'ton*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 8½ m. S.W. of Bradford. Pop. 4074.—West Clayton, also in the W. R. of Yorkshire, has a pop. of 1681. It is 7 m. W.N.W. of Barnsley.

Cleator Moor, *kleat'er moor*, a town of England, co. Cumberland, 3½ m. S.S.E. of Whitehaven. Pop. 5529.

Cleckheaton, *klek-he'ton*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 6 m. E. of Halifax. Pop. 6568.

Cleddau, Eastern and Western, *cleth'd*, two rivers of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, which flow into Milford Haven.

Cleish, *kleesh*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kinross. Pop. 539.

Cleland, *klei'land*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pas. of Bothwell and Shotts. Pop. 819, employed in iron-works.

Clerkenwell, *klerk'en-well* (the priest's well), a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, included within the metropolis. Pop. 65,880.

Clermont, *kler-mont'*, a dist. and town of Queensland, Australia, on Sandy Creek, 240 m. N.W. of Rockhampton. The dist. is rich in minerals. Pop. of dist. 2784; of town 792.

Clermont Ferrand, *kler-mong' fer-sang'*, a city of France, cap. of the dep. Puy-de-Dôme. It is the seat of a college, and the birthplace of Blaise Pascal. P. 81,411.

Clevedon, *klev'dun*, a watering-place at the mouth of the Severn, co. Somerset, England, 12 m. W.S.W. of Bristol. Pop. 4039.

Cleveland, *klew'land* (rocky land), a hilly dist. in the N. E. of Yorkshire, England, noted for its fine bay horses, and also for its ironstone mines.

Cleveland, a town of Ohio, U.S., on Lake Erie. Pop. 180,142.

Cleves, *kleevs*, Ger. *Kleve* (the town on the slopes), a town of Rhenish Prussia, 48 m. N.W. of Düsseldorf. In the old castle here, Anne of Cleves, one of the wives of Henry VIII., was born. Pop. 9248.

Clew Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic on the coast of Mayo, Ireland, 12 m. long and 7 m. broad.

Glewes, *klee'er*, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames. Pop. 8078.

Clifden, *kli'fden* (corr. of *clochan*, a beehive-shaped stone house), a seaport town of Ireland, co. Galway, on an inlet of Ardbear harbour. Pop. 1813.

Clifton, *kli'f-tun* (the town on the cliff), a watering-place of England, co. Gloucester, forming a suburb of Bristol; it stands on a precipitous limestone hill overlooking the river Avon, which is here crossed by a suspension bridge. Pop. 26,364.

Clifton, a town in Welland co., Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on the Niagara River, 43 m. from Hamilton, and about 2 m. below the great cataract. Pop. 1610.

Clinton, *kli'n-tun*, a town in Huron co., Ontario, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 2016.

Clippens Square, *kli'pens skwaier*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Kilbarchan. Pop. 289.

Clisadeim, *kli'shim*, or Clisaeval, *kli'se-vel*, a mountain, 3700 ft. high, in the island of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Scotland.

Clitheroe, *kli'ther-o* (the cliff near the water), a manufacturing town of Lancashire, England, on the Ribble. Pop. 11,786.

Cloob or Clough Point, *kloh*, a headland of Scotland, co. Renfrew, the site of a lighthouse, on the Firth of Clyde, 4 m. S.W. of Greenock.

Clogher, *kloh'her* (a stony place), an anc. city of Tyrone, Ireland, formerly the seat of a bishop, but now reduced to a straggling village. Pop. 342.

Clonsakilly, *klon-a-kil'te* (corr. from *Clough-na-Killy*, the stone house of the O'Keelys), a town of Ireland, co. Cork, with a great trade in linens. Pop. 3568.

Clones, *klo'nes* (from Irish *Cluain-Eois*, the meadow of Eos, a man's name), a town of Ireland, co. Monaghan, with some interesting antiquities. Pop. 2170.

Clonmel, *klon-mel* (the meadow of honey), the co. town of Tipperary, Ireland, pleasantly situated on the Suir. Pop. 11,112.

Clontarf, *klon-tarf* (the meadow of the bulls), a township of Ireland, co. and 3 m. E.N.E. of Dublin. Pop. 3442.

Closeburn, *close'bourn*, formerly Kiloburn (corr. of *Cella Osburni*, the church or cell of St Osburn), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Nith. Pop. 1612.—In this pa. is *Queensberry Mountain*, 2250 ft. high.

Clova. See Cortachy.

Gloynes, *kloin* (the meadow of the cave), a town of Ireland, co. Cork, with valuable marble quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 1235.

Cluness, *kloo'nes*, a township of Victoria, Australia, on Creswick Creek, co. Talbot, 120 m. N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. 6085.

Clunie, *kloo'ne* (meadows interspersed with rising grounds), a mountainous pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 603.

Cluny, *kloo'ne*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1366.

Cluny, *klu-ne'*, a town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Grône, 12 m. N.W. of Mâcon. Pop. 3520.

Clutha, *kloo'tha*, the most important river in South Island, New Zealand, provincial district of Otago. It falls into Molyneux Bay.

Clwyd, *kloid* (from anc. Brit. *clyd*, warm, sheltered), a river of N. Wales, flows through the co. of Denbigh and Flint to the Irish Sea. Its valley, 20 m. long and from 3 to 8 m. broad, is one of the most beautiful in Wales.

Clyde, one of the most important rivers of Scotland, rises in the S. of Lanarkshire, flows in a N.W. direction to Glasgow, after passing which it expands into a noble estuary, averaging about 32 m. wide at its mouth. It is 98 m. in length and it drains about 1560 sq. m. of surface. Near Lanark are the celebrated Falls of the Clyde, by which it descends nearly 300 ft. within a distance of less than four miles. The dist. forming the valley of the Clyde is known as Clydesdale, and is noted for its orchards, horses, and coal and iron mines.

Clyde, a township in co. Vincent, Otago, South Island, New Zealand, 156 m. N.W. of Dunedin. The whole dist. is rich in gold. Pop. 311.

Clyde, a river of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, rises in an extensive chain of lakes in the interior, and at its junction with the sea forms two harbours, called Cape Negro Harbours.—Also a river of the North-West Territories, falling into Baffin Bay in 70° 10' N. lat., 69° W. long.

Clyne, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth. Pop. 1733.

Coahuila, *ko-d-wa'la*, a state of Mexico, S.W. of Texas. Pop. 98,397.

Coalbrookdale, *koh'brook-dale*, a chapelry of England, co. Salop, famous for its ironworks, the largest in England, where coal was first profitably employed in the smelting of iron, and where the first suspension bridge ever constructed was thrown across the Severn. Here railways, formed of wood, were first used in 1830 and 1850.

Coalsnaughton, *kohs-naughton*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, pa. of Tili-coultry. Pop. 723.

Coalton, *koh'tun*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Markinch. Pop. 442.

Coaltown, *koh'town*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Wemyss. Pop. 343.

Ooanza, *ko-an'za*, a river of Lower Guinea, W. Africa, which has its source in the Mossamba Mountains, and, after a

rapid course of 450 m., enters the Atlantic S. of Loando.

Coatbridge, *kô'brîdj*, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, 3½ m. E. of Glasgow, with extensive iron-works. Pop. 15,802.

Coatdyke, *kô'dîke*, a vil. of Scotland, near the above town. Pop. 1432.

Coban, *ko-bân'*, a city of Guatemala, Central America, the cap. of the dep. Vera Paz, on the Rio Dulce. Pop. 18,000.

Cobbé. See Kobbe.

Cobham, *kob'am*, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 9 m. N.E. of Guildford. Pop. 2133.

Cobija, *ko-bîjâ*, the only seaport of Bolivia, cap. of the dep. Atacama, on the Pacific. Pop. 2330.

Coblentz, *cob'lents*, Germ. *Koblentz*, anc. *Confluentes* (meeting of waters, so named from its situation), a strongly fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, opposite the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. Pop. 29,290.—The prov. of the same name has a pop. of 571,568.

Cobourg, *ko'burg*, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, cap. of the co. of Northumberland, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario. Pop. 4442.

Coburg, *ko'boorg*, a town of Central Germany, cap. of the principality of Coburg (a portion of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), on the Itz, with an ancient castle and palace. Pop. 14,388.

Cocanada, *ko-kun-dâdâ*, a town of British India, dist. Godavery, presidency of Madras. Pop. 17,839.

Cochabamba, *ko-châ-bâm'bâ*, or Oropesa, *o-ro-pâ'ed*, a town of Bolivia, S. America, situated in a fruitful valley. It has manufs. of glass and cotton, a fine palace, and a large cathedral. Pop. 40,678.—The dep. of the same name has a pop. of 852,392.

Cochin, *ko'chin*, a small native state in India, politically connected with the Madras Presidency, between Malabar and Travancore. Pop. 508,363.

Cochin (from *Cach'ai* or *Koch'ai*, a morass, with the nasal termination frequently added by the Portuguese), a seaport of India, the cap. of the above state, and the first place at which the Portuguese, in 1503, were permitted to erect a fort; it still enjoys a considerable trade. Pop. 13,840.

Cochin-China, so named by the Portuguese, who, finding the country called *Kochin* or *Cochin*, added the word *China*, to distinguish it from the then important district of Cochin in South Malabar, India. See Anam.

Cochin-China, Lower or French, a territory occupying the S. extremity of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, belonging to France. It is the delta land of the Mekong River, and is divided into six provs., viz., *Saigon*, *Mytho*, *Bienhoa*, *Vinh-long*,

Chaudoc, and *Hatien*. Area 21,717 sq. m.; pop. 1,101,200.

Cockburnspath, *ko'burns-pâth*, anc. *Coldbrandspeth*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. of pa. 1183.

Cookenzie, *ko-ken'ze*, a maritime vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington, on the Firth of Forth, 1 m. E. of Prestonpans. Pop., including Portseaton, 1221.

Cooker, *kok'er*, a river of England, co. Cumberland; it issues from Lake Buttermere, flows N. through Crummock Water, and joins the Derwent at Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, *kok'er-mouth* (named from its situation), a town of England, co. Cumberland, at the confluence of the Cooker and Derwent. Wordsworth the poet was born here, 7th April 1770. Pop. 6338.

Cockpen, *kok-pen'* (the cuckoo hill), a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, with extensive coal-fields. Pop. 3348.

Codogno, *ko-don'yo*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Milan, celebrated for its cheese, known as Parmesan. Pop. 8776.

Coel, *kô-el'*, a town in Meerut, N. W. Provinces of British India, connected with *Aligarh* by a fine avenue of trees 2 m. long. Joint pop. 58,539.

Coethen, *ku'ten*, a town in the duchy of Anhalt, Germany, on the small river Ziethe. Pop. 14,408.

Coggeshall, *ko'gshal* (Gorgan's stone house), a town of England, co. Essex, on the Blackwater. Pop. 2916.

Cognaç, *kôn-yâk'* (the corner of the water), a town of France, dep. Charente, on the river of that name, famed for its brandy. Pop. 18,470.

Coimbatore, *koim-ba-to're*, or Coimbatour, a dist. of British India, presidency of Madras. Area 7432 sq. m.; pop. 1,763,274. Its chief town, of the same name, stands on the left bank of the Noyel, an affluent of the Cauvery. Pop. 85,310.

Coimbra, *ko-ém'brâ*, a city of Portugal, cap. of the prov. Beira, on the Mondego. It has considerable commerce, and is the seat of the only university in Portugal. Pop. 18,147.

Coire, *ku'dr*, or *Chur*, *koor*, anc. *Curia Rhetorum* (from the place where the provincial courts of the Rhetians were held), the cap. of the Grisons, Switzerland, in the valley of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 7552.

Cojedes, *ko-hâ'dâs*, a state of Venezuela, S. America. Pop. 85,678.

Cojutepeque, *ko-hoo-tâ-pâ'kâ*, a town of San Salvador, Central America. Pop. 15,000.—The lake of the same name is 12 m. in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 5 m.; it is of volcanic origin, and is remarkable for its surface being 1200 ft. below the surrounding country.

Colao, *kol-ak'*, a township of Victoria, Australia, co. Polwarth, 92 m. S.W. of Melbourne. Pop. 1474.

Colberg, or Kolberg, *kol'berg*, Selav.

Kole-brog (around the dam), a fortified seaport of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Fersante. Pop. 13,550.

Colohagus, *kol-châ'gud*, a fertile prov. of Chili, S. America. Area 4728 sq. m.; pop. 147,854.

Colchester, *kol'ches-ter* (the camp on the river Colne), a town of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, famous for its oyster fisheries. Pop. 26,848.

Colchester, a co. in the central part of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 23,331.

Coldingham, *cold'ing-ham* (the village in the cold vale), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. of pa. 80; 8; of vil. 647.

Coldstream, *cold'stream* (so named with reference to the temperature of the river), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the N. bank of the Tweed. The "Coldstream Guards" were so named from having been raised here by Gen. Monk in 1650-60. Pop. of pa. 2619; of town 1794.

Coleraine, *kol-rain'* (the corner of the ferns, so named from the number of ferns which grew here when the town was founded), a pari. bor. of Ireland, co. Londonderry, on the Bann, noted for the manufacture of linen. Pop. 6598.

Colesberg, *kôl's-berg* (in honour of Governor Sir Lowry Cole), the most northern div. of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, bounded on the E. and N. by the Orange River; it is a lofty level region, well adapted for rearing live stock. Area 6080 sq. m.; pop. 8115.

Colima, *kol'-lî-mâ*, a town of Mexico, cap. of the state of the same name. Pop. 32,000. The state has a pop. of 65,827.

Colima, a volcano of Mexico, situated in a plain about 60 m. from the above town; it has an elevation of 12,034 ft.

Colinsburgh, *kol'ins-bur'ô*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Kilconquhar. Pop. 351.

Colinton, *kol'in-ton*, originally *Hailes* (mounds or hillocks), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith. Pop. of pa. 3644.

Coll, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, one of the Hebrides group, belonging to Argyllshire; it forms a pa. Pop. 723.

Coll, a vil. in the island of Lewis, off the W. coast of Scotland, pa. of Stornoway. Pop. 474.

Collace, *kol'-lî-see*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 456.

Collesais, *kol'-lî-sais* (the bottom of the glen), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 1703.

Collin, *kol'in*, a vil. of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, pa. of Torthorwald. Pop. 316.

Collingwood, *kol'ling-wood*, an important municipality and suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, occupying the low ground between the city and the Yarra-Yarra to the N.E. Pop. 20,531.

Collingwood, a town in Simcoe co., Ontario, Dominion of Canada, 35 m. N.W. of Toronto. Pop. 2829.

Collioure, *kol'-le-oor'*, a fortified seaport town of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3409.

Colliston, *kol'lis-ton*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Slains. Pop. 448.

Collumpton, *kol-lump'ton*, or *Oullompton* (town on the Culm), a town of England, co. Devon, on the Culm. Pop. 2205.

Colmar, *kol-mar'* (from Lat. *Collis Martia*, the hill of Mars), a town of the German imperial prov. of Elsass-Lothringen (Alsace-Lorraine), in a fertile plain near the Ill, has manufs. of cotton, cutlery, etc. It was annexed by Germany at the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war in 1871. Pop. 23,778.

Colmonell, *kol-mon-el'*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 2223; of vil. 306.

Colne, *kôl*, three rivers of England—1, in Herts, falls into the Thames at Staines.—2, in Essex, passes Colchester, and expands into an estuary near that town.—3, in Gloucestershire, joins the Isis near Lochlade, after a course of 25 m.

Colna (the colony), a manufacturing town of Lancashire, England, on an affluent of the Calder, 32 m. by railway N.E. of Manchester. Pop. 7735.

Cologne, almost *ko-loyn'*, Germ. *Köln*, anc. *Colonia Agrippina* (so named by Agrippina, the mother of Nero, and from the former of which words its present name is derived), the cap. of Rhenish Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine. It has a great trade, and is noted for the celebrated perfume known as *Eau de Cologne*, of which there are no fewer than 30 different manufacturers, who export annually upwards of 1,500,000 bottles to all parts of the world. Its cathedral, commenced in 1248 and finished in 1880, is the finest structure in Germany. Rubens the painter was born here in 1577. Pop. 135,371.

Colombia, United States of, *kol-um'-be-d*, a federal republic of S. America, comprising the states of Panama, Bolivar, Magdalena, Santander, Antioquia, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Cauca, and Tolima, extends from 2° S. lat. to 12° 30' N. lat., and from 85° to 83° W. long. Its length, from N. to S., is about 1000 m.; its greatest breadth, from E. to W., is about 1050 m. Area 504,773 sq. m.; pop. 2,912,343. The western portion of the country is traversed from N. to S. by parallel ridges of the Andes, which have their northern termination in the Isthmus of Panama. Through the valleys between these ridges, the *Magdalena* and its tributary the *Cauca* flow northwards to the Caribbean Sea. The climate in the lower regions is damp, hot, and unhealthy; but the table-lands, where most of the towns are situated, have an equable and agreeable atmosphere. The numerous forests yield large quantities of ebony, mahogany, cedar, logwood, caoutchouc, and sarsaparilla. The plants chiefly cultivated

are cotton, indigo, coffee, sugar-cane, cacao, cinnamon, maize, and the plantain, which is the staple food of the great mass of the people. There are numerous herds of cattle; but agriculture on the whole is in a very backward state. Commerce is more prosperous, and has received a considerable impulse from the railway lately made across the Isthmus of Panama. The country abounds in mineral wealth. It yields gold, silver, platinum, copper, tin, lead, and iron. Coal is found near the capital; and diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, and other precious stones, occur in several places. The more remarkable wild animals are the tapir, the jaguar, the puma, the ant-eater, the sloth, the cayman or alligator, the gymnotus or electrical eel, and several kinds of serpents, some of them of great size. When the Spanish colonies in South America threw off the yoke of the mother country in 1821, New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, formed themselves into the republic of Colombia. This republic was dissolved in 1832, when the states of which it had consisted became independent republics. In 1856 the states of New Granada united under a federal government, and subsequently assumed the name under which they are collectively at present known. Throughout the country the Spanish language is spoken, and the prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. The seat of government is at *Bogotá*.

Colombo, *kol-om-bo* (corr. from *Kalan Totta*, the ferry on the Kalawa Ganga), the principal seaport and cap. of the island of Ceylon, on the W. coast; it is a handsome town, and strongly fortified. Pop. 100,238.

Colonsay, *kol-on-sî* (the island of Colon, or St. Columba), an island of the Hebrides group, Scotland. With the island of *Oronsay*, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, it forms a pa., included in the co. of Argyll. There is an old tradition that St. Columba had an establishment in Colonsay before he went to Iona. Pop. of island 408; of pa. 456.

Colorado, *kol-or-dô*, one of the United States of N. America, bounded by Dakotah and Nebraska on the N.; by Nebraska and Kansas on the E.; by New Mexico on the S.; and by Utah on the W. The surface is generally mountainous, some of the loftiest summits of the Rocky Mountain range being in this state. *Pike's Peak*, near the centre, has an altitude of 11,497 ft. Colorado is rich in minerals, especially in gold and silver. Area about 106,475 sq. m.; p. 194,469.—The cap. is *Denver*.

Colorado, or *Rio Colorado* (coloured river, from the red earth mingled with its waters), a river of the United States, W. of the Rocky Mountains; it rises in Idaho territory, and flows, with an irregular course, towards the south, finally discharging itself in the Gulf of California. For

800 m. the river flows in a bed depressed on an average 3000 ft. below the general surface of the country, and a narrow winding part of this gorge or chasm, 800 m. in length, is known as the Great Cañon of the Colorado.

Coltbridge, a western suburb of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Coltness Ironworks, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Cambusnethan. Pop., with Newmains, 2845.

Columbia, *kol-um-be-d* (named after Columbus), a Federal dist. of the United States of N. America, on the Potomac, surrounded by Virginia and Maryland. It is under the immediate jurisdiction of Congress, and contains *Washington*, the seat of government and cap. of the Union. Area 50 sq. m.; pop. 177,688.

Columbia, the state cap. of S. Carolina, U.S., on the left bank of the Congaree River, near the confluence of the Saluda and Broad, 124 m. N.N.W. of Charleston. Pop. 10,040.

Columbia, or *Oregon*, a large river of N. America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in about 50° N. lat., and 116° W. long., and, after a course of 1000 m., falls into the Pacific Ocean.

Columbia, British. *See* *British Columbia*.

Columbus, a city of the United States, cap. of Ohio, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Scioto River, 90 m. from its mouth. Pop. 51,555.

Colvend, *kol'vend*, and *Southwick*, *south'wik*, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcubright. Colvend signifies "the back of the hill." Pop. 1318.

Colyton, *kol'e-tun* (the town on the Coly), a pa. and town of England, co. Devon, on the Coly, a small affluent of the Axe. Pop. of pa. 2479.

Comacchio, *ko-mak'he-o*, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 7007.

Comayagua, *ko-mi-d'gwa*, formerly *Valadoid*, a city of Central America, cap. of the state of Honduras. Pop. 18,000.

Combacoenum, or *Combocoonum*, *komboo-ko-num*, a town of British India, dist. Tanjore, presidency of Madras, between the two outlets of the Cauvery. Pop. 44,444.

Comines, *ko-meen'*, a town of France, dep. Nord, on the Lys, 8 m. N. of Lille; it has manufa. of ribbons and thread. Pop. 4011.

Comines, *ko-meen'*, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Lys, opposite the French town of the same name, with which it communicates by a drawbridge. P. 3480.

Commilla, *kom-mil'id*, a town of British India, cap. of the dist. of Tipperah, Chittagong, prov. Bengal, on the Goomtee River. Pop. 12,948.

Commondyke, *kom-mun-dike*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Auchinleck. Pop. 896.

Como, *ko'mo* (In the hollow), a beautiful lake of N. Italy, prov. Como, between Milan and Chiavenna. Length 35 m.; extreme breadth 8 m.

Como, a city of N. Italy, at the S.W. extremity of the lake of the same name, surrounded by charming scenery; it is the cap. of the prov. of Como. Pop. 10,931.—The prov. has a pop. of 477,842.

Comoro Islands, *kom'o-ro*, a group of volcanic isles, lying between Madagascar and the continent of Africa. They are mountainous, and abound in cattle and tropical fruits. One of the group, called *Mayotta*, was ceded to France in 1841. Pop. estimated at 70,000.

Compassberg, *kum-pas-berg'*, a high mountain in the Graafreynet dist. of Cape Colony, forming the culminating point of the Sneeuwbergen. It has an elevation of 8600 ft., and presents a steep face to the coast.

Compiègne, *kong-pe-ain'*, a town of France, dep. Oise, near the junction of the Oise with the Aisne, 45 m. N. of Paris, with manufs. of muslins, hosiery, and cordage. Pop. 10,668.

Compton, *komp'ton*, a co. in the S.E. part of Quebec prov., Dominion of Canada. Pop. 13,666.

Comrie, *kom're* (confluence, the site of the pa. church being at the confluence of the rivers Earn, Ruchill, and Lednock), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, 6 m. W. of Crieff; shocks of earthquake are frequently felt here. Pop. of pa. 1911; of vil., with Dalginross, 1168.

Conan, *ko'nan*, or Conon, a river of Scotland, co. Ross; it affords valuable salmon and trout fishing, and after a course of 35 m. falls into the Cromarty Firth, near Dingwall.

Conan Bridge, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. of Urquhart and Logie Wester, on the banks of the above river. Pop. 885.

Concan, *kong'kan*, a maritime dist. of India, extending from Bombay to Goa, between the Western Ghats and the sea, with an average breadth of 40 m.; length 830 m.

Concepcion, *kon-sep-se-on'*, a seaport of Chili, S. America, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on a fine bay, 270 m. S.S.W. of Santiago. Pop. 19,277.—The prov. has a pop. of 151,470.

Concepcion, a town of the Argentine Republic, prov. Entre Rios, on the Uruguay, 150 m. N. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. 6550.

Conception Bay, *kon-sep'shas*, an inlet on the E. coast of Newfoundland.

Concord, *kon'kord*, the state cap. of New Hampshire, U.S., co. Merrimack, 62 m. N.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 13,836.

Condamine River, *kon-dâ-mine'*, the head stream of the Darling River in Queensland, Australia.

Condâ, *kông-dâ'* (at the meeting of two streams), a strong frontier fortress of

France, dep. Nord, on the Schelde. Pop. 3881.

Condom, *kông-dông'*, a town of France, dep. Gers, on the Baise. Pop. 4791.

Condorrat, *kon-dor'rat*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, pa. of Cumbernauld. Pop. 666.

Congleton, *kong'gl-ton*, a town of England, co. Chester, with manufs. of silks and ribbons. Pop. 11,844.

Congo, *kong'go*, a little-known country of Lower Guinea, W. Africa, separated from Loango on the N. by the Congo, and bounded on the S. by Angola. The soil on the banks of the river is fertile, but the climate is intensely hot.

Congo (named from the kingdom of Congo, north of which it flows), a great river of W. Africa, which rises in the equatorial lake region, and enters the Atlantic by an estuary, 8 m. wide, in Lower Guinea. Its head-waters spring southward and north-eastward of Lake Bangweolo, the principal being the river *Chamberi*, which enters that lake on the E. side, and emerges from it at the N.W. side as the *Lupula*: in its after course its name changing to *Lualaba*, etc., and ultimately to *Zaire* and *Congo*. It is fed by numerous large streams, which flow to it from the S., E., and N., the greatest being the *Ikelombo*. Mr H. M. Stanley, who explored the Congo in 1876-7, regarding it as the greatest of African rivers, proposes that it should be henceforth known as the *Livingstone*, and estimates the whole area drained by it at 860,000 sq. m. Its total length he puts at 2900 m., and the volume of water discharged by it into the Atlantic at 1,500,000 cubic feet per second. The clear navigable spaces of the river from the coast to Nyangwe he estimates at 1000 m., the available channels of the large affluents at 1900 m., and the upper waters at 800 or 900 m.—In all, some 3000 m. of navigable stream. This, however, is interrupted by two main breaks of rapids and cataracts, the lower of which have been long known as the *Fellala Falls*.

Coniston Water, *kon'is-ton*, a lake in Lancashire, England, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth, having at its N. extremity *Coniston Fells*, in which are copper mines and slate quarries.

Conjeveram, *kon-jev-er-am'*, or *kon-jev'er-am*, anc. *Canchipura* (the golden city), a town of British India, presidency of Madras, dist. Chingleput, on the Palar. Pop. 37,837.

Conn, Lough (named after a man so called), a lake of considerable extent in the co. of Mayo, Ireland.

Connaught, *kon'naset*, anc. *Conaicht* (the territory possessed by the descendants of Conn), a prov. in the W. of Ireland, embracing the counties of Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim and Roscommon. It continued a distinct kingdom till the reign of

Henry IV. of England. It is still the rudest and most unimproved part of Ireland. Pop. 845,593.

Connecticut (from Indian name *Quonek-tacut*, signifying "long river," or as some render it "without end"), a river of the United States, has its source on the N. borders of Vermont and New Hampshire, and flows S. into Long Island Sound.

Connecticut, *kon-nek'te-kut*, but often *kon-nek'e-kut* (named from the river), one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Massachusetts; on the W. by New York; on the E. by Rhode Island; and on the S. by Long Island Sound. It has a fertile soil. Area 4874 sq. m.; pop. 622,683.—*Hartford*, on the river Connecticut, is the state cap.

Connemara, *kon-ne-mê-râ* (the bays of the ocean), a dist. of Ireland, occupying the W. portion of co. Galway. It is subdivided into Connemara Proper, Jar-Connaught, and Joyce country, all boggy and mountainous.

Consett, *kon-set'*, a town of England, co. and 1½ m. W.N.W. of Durham, with extensive iron works and collieries. Pop. 5961.

Constance, *kon'stance* (named after Constantine the Great), a fortified town of Germany in the grand-duchy of Baden, on the lake of the same name; it is famous for the ecclesiastical council held here between 1414 and 1418, which condemned the tenets of Wickliffe, and sentenced John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burned. Pop. 12,066.—The Lake of Constance, Germ. *Bodensee* (so called from the castle of Bodmin on its shores), lies between Switzerland and Germany. Length 40 m.; extreme breadth 9 m.; elevation above the sea 1250 ft.

Constantia, *kon-stan'she-d*, a dist. in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, at the base of the range of mountains which form the Cape peninsula. It produces grapes, peaches, apricots, plums, figs, and apples in great profusion, but is chiefly celebrated for its wine.

Constantina, *kon-stan-tênd*, a town of Spain, prov. Seville, near the Sierra de Constantina. It has a considerable trade in corn, and near it are some argentiferous lead mines. Pop. 6963.

Constantine, *kon-stan-teen'*, a city of Algeria, cap of the dep. of the same name, situated on a steep rock, and strongly fortified. It has many fine remains of Roman architecture. It was taken by the French in 1847, and has remained in their possession ever since. In its neighbourhood are the ruins of Hippo, of which St. Augustine was bishop from A.D. 325 till his death in A.D. 430. Pop. 39,823.—The dep. occupies the whole of the eastern third of the country bordering on Tunis and the Tripoli States, and has a pop. of 1,015,553.

Constantinople, *kon-stan-tîn'pî* (the city of Constantine), the cap. of the Turkish empire, finely situated at the junction

of the Bosphorus with the Sea of Marmora. Its anc. name was *Byzantium*, and by the Turks it is now called *Stamboul*. Constantine the Great rebuilt the city A.D. 330, and then gave it his own name. From that period it continued to be the seat of the Eastern or Greek empire till 1453, when it was taken by the Turks under Mohammed II., who made it the metropolis of the Ottoman dominions. Pop. of the city proper 800,000; including the suburbs of Pera, Galata, Scutari, etc., 1,481,000.

Constantinople, Strait of. See Bosporus.

Contin, *kon-tîn'* (supposed to be derived from the Gaelic *con-tuinn*, the meeting of the waters, with reference to the confluence of certain rivers here), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross. Pop. 1550.

Conversano, *con-ver-sâ-no*, an anc. town of S. Italy, prov. and 19 m. S.E. of Bari. Pop. 10,656.

Conway, *kon-wêd* (from Welsh *Cyn-wy*, the chief water), a river of Wales, forming the boundary between the cos of Carnarvon and Denbigh, and falling into the Irish Sea at Conway. The vale through which this river flows is celebrated for its beauty and fertility, and is crossed by a railway tubular bridge 327 ft. in length, on the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, 18 m. N.E. of Bangor.

Conway or Aberconway (mouth of the Conway), a town of Wales, co. Carnarvon, with the ruins of a magnificent castle. Pop. 2620.

Cooch Behar, *kootch be-har'*, a div. of the prov. of Bengal, British India. Area 4140 sq. m.; pop. 518,577.—The town of the same name is on the Toresha River, 46 m. N. of Rungpore.

Cook Inlet, an arm of the sea on the N. W. coast of Alaska, N. America. It was named after Capt. Cook, by whom it was discovered.

Cook Islands, a group in the S. Pacific, between the Society Islands and the Friendly Islands. Pop. est. at 7746.

Cook, Mount, a peak of the Southern Alps, provincial dist. of Canterbury, New Zealand, 13,200 ft. above the sea.

Cookstown, *kooks'town*, a town of Ireland, co. Tyrone. Pop. 3501.

Cook Strait, between North and South Islands, New Zealand. It is 120 m. in length, and 30 m. in breadth at its narrowest part. It derives its name from the navigator by whom it was discovered in 1770.

Coolin, or Cnehallin Hills, *kool'in*, a range of hills in the Isle of Skye, Scotland.

Coompta, or Cumppta, *koom'tâ*, a town of British India, dist. Canara, prov. Bombay. Pop. 10,932.

Coomassie, *koo-mâ'se*, the cap. of the kingdom of Ashantee, Upper Guinea, W. Africa; it was taken and burnt by the British in 1874. Pop. est. at 60,000.

Goorg, *koorg*, a prov. of British India, enclosed by Mysore, Canara, and Malabar. Area 3000 sq. m.; pop. 168,312.

Goosy, *ko'as*, a river of British India, which rises in the Himalayas, in 28° 25' N. lat., 86° 11' E. long., and after a course of 325 m. joins the Ganges.

Gootahill, *koot'hill*, a market town of Ireland, co. Cavan. Pop. 1851.

Copeland Islands, *kope'land* (the islands of merchandise, probably so called because used as a storehouse by the Danish invaders), a small group off the N.W. coast of eo. Down, Ireland, on the S. side of the entrance to Belfast Lough.

Copenhagen, *ko-pen-hæ'ghen*, Dan. *Kjøbenhavn* (the merchant's haven), the cap. of Denmark, the seat of a university, and one of the finest cities in the N. of Europe, stands on the E. coast of the island of Zealand, and is strongly fortified. It is regularly built, and is the grand centre of the manufs., trade, and enlightenment of Denmark. It has an excellent harbour and docks, and is surrounded by a chain of bastions and a broad ditch,—the walls enclosing a circuit of five miles. The royal library and museum are particularly rich in northern literature and antiquities, and possess many of the finest works of the Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen. Pop. 181,321.

Copisapo, *ko-pe-d'po*, a volcano of the Andes, Chili, S. America. The height is est. at 17,000 ft.

Copisapo, a seaport of Chili, on a river of the same name. It has been repeatedly ruined by earthquakes, which are here of very frequent occurrence.

Coppenhall, *kop-pen-hall'*, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4½ m. N.E. of Nantwich. Pop. 19,804.

Copperfield, *kop-per-feeld*, a town of Queensland, Australia, co. Clermont. Pop. 1480.

Coppermine River, *kop-per-mine*, in the North-West Territories of the Dominion of Canada, discovered by Hearne in 1771; it flows northward, and enters the Arctic Ocean after a course est. at 250 m.

Coquet, *ko'et*, or Cocket, a river of England, co. Northumberland, rises in the Cheviot Hills, and falls into the North Sea near Warkworth.

Coquilimbo, *ko-keem'bo*, a seaport of Chili, the cap. of a dep. of the same name, abounding in gold, silver, and copper. It is sometimes called *La Serena*, in allusion to the serenity of its climate. Pop. 7138.—The dep. has a pop. of 157,977.

Corato, *ko-rá'to*, a city of S. Italy, prov. Bari. Pop. 26,230.

Cordillera, *kor-dil'le-rá*, Span. pron. *kor-deel-yá'rá*, the Spanish name of a mountain-chain, frequently applied to the Andes.

Cordova, *kor-dó-vá*, or Cordoba, and *Corduba*, a city of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, and formerly cap. of a

Moorish kingdom; it contains a cathedral which was formerly one of the most holy mosques of the Mohammedan world, and still is one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain. The leather called *Cordovan* receives its name from this town. Pop. 49,855.—The pop. of the prov. is 385,582.

Cordova, a city of the Argentine Republic, S. America, cap. of a prov. of the same name, with a good trade in hides and wool. Pop. 28,523.—The prov. has a pop. of 210,508.

Cordova, a town of Mexico, dep. Vera Cruz, on the E. slope of the Peak of Orizaba. Pop. 4596.

Corea, *ko-rá'dá*, a peninsula of E. Asia, separated from China by the Yellow Sea, and from the islands of Japan by the Straits of Corea and the Sea of Japan. It is about 500 m. long and 150 m. broad. The coast line is elevated, and the interior is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mountains. The climate is severe, but the soil is fertile and well cultivated. The Coreans are an exclusive people, and possess a literature of their own. Commerce is carried on with China and Japan. The government is despotic. Area est. at 87,780 sq. m.; pop. about 9,000,000.

Corella, *ko-rel'yá*, a town of Spain, prov. Navarre, in a fertile plain on the Alhama; it has extensive liquorice factories, oil-mills, and distilleries. Pop. 4000.

Corfu, *kor-fo'*, one of the Ionian Islands, forming a nomarchy of Greece, off the coast of Albania. It is of considerable political importance, as being the key of the Adriatic; and is the first in rank, though only the second in size, of the Ionian Islands. Pop. 96,340.

Corfu, a seaport of Greece, cap. of the above island. Pop. 15,452.

Corigliano, *ko-reel-yá'no*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, near the Gulf of Taranto. Pop. 10,572.

Corinth, *kor'inth*, one of the most distinguished cities of ancient Greece, now little more than a village, situated near the Isthmus of Corinth. Pop. 6047.

Corinth, Gulf of. *See* Lepanto, Gulf of.

Corinth, Isthmus of, a neck of land in Greece, uniting the Morea with Attica, between the Gulfs of Lepanto and Ægina. Length about 20 m.; breadth from 3 to 8 m.

Cork, the largest and most southerly co. of Ireland. It extends 110 m. from E. to W., and 70 m. from N. to S., and is bounded on its landward sides by Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Area 2385 sq. m.; pop. 517,077. The W. part of the co. is mountainous; the N. and E. parts are exceedingly fertile. The coast is indented with numerous bays, the principal being *Bantry*, *Dunmanus*, *Glouakilly*, *Kinsale*, *Cork Harbour*, and *Youghal*. Off the coast are several islands, the most important of which

are *Cape Clear* and *Whiddy*. The chief rivers which water the co. are the *Blackwater*, *Lee*, and *Bandon*. Iron, copper, and limestone are the principal minerals. Cork is mainly an agricultural co., but the fisheries along the coast form a valuable branch of industry, and the copper-mines at *Allahais* employ about 2000 hands. After *Cork* city, the cap., the most important towns are *Youghal*, *Bandon*, and *Kinsale*.

Cork (corr. from *Corcach*, a marsh, so called from the city having grown up around a monastery, founded by St Finbar in the 6th century, on the edge of a marsh), an important city of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., at the mouth of the Lee, on one of the safest and finest harbours in Europe. It possesses great trade, particularly in the export of grain and all kinds of provisions. It is the seat of one of the Queen's Colleges. The port of *Cork*, formerly known as the *Cow*, is now called *Queenstown*, in honour of Queen Victoria's visit in 1849. Pop. of munic. bor. 78,642; of parl. bor. 100,518.

Corleone, *kor-lâ-on-dâ*, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, on a hill near the source of the Bellicci. Pop. 15,179.

Corleto, *kor-lâ-to*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata. Pop. 5003.

Cornholme, *kor-n'holm*, a town of England, partly in the W. R. of Yorkshire and partly in Lancashire, pas. of Whalley, Rochdale, and Halifax. Pop. 2188.

Cornwall (corr. from *Cornu Gallia*, the horn or extremity of Gaul), a co. forming the S.W. extremity of England, is surrounded by the sea, except on the E. side, where the river Tamar separates it from Devonshire. Area 1965 sq. m.; pop. 362,343. From N.E. to S.W. the co. is traversed by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, intersected by valleys of great beauty and fertility. The coasts are rocky and much indented by inlets of the sea. The chief rivers are the *Tamar*, *Lynher*, *Towey*, *Fal*, and *Alam* or *Camel*. Cornwall is rich in metals. Tin was worked here by the Phenicians long before the Christian era. Silver, copper, lead, antimony, zinc, etc., are extensively mined, and porcelain clay is exported in great quantities. On the coasts are valuable fisheries of pilchard and mackerel. *Bodmin* is the co. town, but *Truro* has more inhabitants.

Cornwall, the chief town of the united cos. of Stormont and Glengarry, prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 3033.

Cornwallis Island, *kor-wedl'is*, in the Arctic Ocean, British N. America.—65° N. lat., 96° W. long.

Coromandel, *kor-o-man-del* (corr. from *Cholomandala*, the district of the Choies), the eastern coast of India, extending between 10° and 16° N. lat.

Coron, *kor-on*, a fortified seaport of the Morea, Greece, on the Gulf of Coron, 7 m. N.W. of Cape Gallo. Pop. 5000.

Coron, Gulf of, or Gulf of Kalamata,

anciently called the *Gulf of Messenia*, in the S.W. of the Morea, Greece.

Coronation Gulf, a large inlet of the Arctic Ocean, British N. America, discovered by Captain Franklin. At its eastern entrance is *Point Turnagain*.

Correggio, *kor-red'jo*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Reggio, distinguished as the birthplace of the painter Antonio Allegri, commonly known as *Correggio*. Pop. 2638.

Corrèze, *kor-râiz'*, a dep. of France, surrounded by Creuse, Haute - Vienne, Dordogne, Lot, Cantal, and Puy-de-Dôme. Area 2218 sq. m.; pop. 311,525.

Corrib, *Lough*, *loh kor-rîb* (corr. from *Lough Oraben*, the lake of Oraben, over whose grave it is said to have burst forth), a beautiful lake of Ireland, co. Galway; it is studded with islands, and is 24 m. long, and about 4 m. broad.

Corrientes, *kor-ro-en'tes*, a dep. of the Argentine Republic, S. America. Area 45,454 sq. m.; pop. 129,023.—The chief town is of the same name, and has a pop. of 11,218.

Corriakin, *Loch*, *loh kor-rîs-kin*, a small lake in the Isle of Skye, Scotland, finely described by Sir Walter Scott in the "Lord of the Isles," 12½ m. S. of Portree.

Corryhabbie, *kor-re-hab'be*, a mountain in the S. of Banffshire, Scotland. Height 2568 ft.

Corryvreckin, *kor-re-vrek'in* (Breacan's cauldron), a whirlpool off the W. coast of Scotland, between the islands of Jura and Scarba.

Corsica, *kor-sâ-kâ* (from Phœn. *choris*, a woody place), Fr. *Corse*, a large island in the Mediterranean, N. of Sardinia, from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio. It abounds in mountains and forests, diversified with fertile plains. The greatest elevation, *Monte Rotondo*, is 9068 ft. high. It belongs to France, of which it forms a dep. Napoleon I. was a native of this island. Pop. 262,701.

Corrall Point, *kor-sil*, a promontory on the W. coast of Wigtownshire, Scotland.—56° 0' N. lat., 6° 9' W. long.

Corstorphine, *kor-stor'fin*, anc. *Orastorfin* (from Norman or French words signifying "cross of fine gold"), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1788; of vil. 680.

Cortachy, *kor-tah-e*, and *Clova*, *klô'va*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 554.—*Cortachy*, anciently written *Quortachie*, is derived from a Gaelic word signifying "enclosed" or "surrounded." The origin of the name *Clova* is unknown.—The vil. of *Cortachy* is 7½ m. N.W. of Forfar.

Corte, *kor-tâ*, a town near the centre of Corsica, with trade in corn and wines, and extensive quarries of jasper and marble in its vicinity. Pop. 4929.

Cortemarq, *kor-tâ-mark*, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. S.E.W. of Bruges, with woollen manufs. P. 4013.

Coruña, *ko-roon'yâ*, Eng. *Corunna*, Fr. *Corogne* (either corr. from *Columna*, "the pillar," in allusion to the Tower of Hercules, or from Celt. *coryn* or *corun*, a tongue of land), a seaport of Galicia, Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, with considerable trade. Here General Sir John Moore fell, after repulsing the French under Marshal Soult, in 1809. Pop., including suburbs, 40,000.

Cosenza, *ko-sen'ad* (from Lat. *Consentia*, the confluence), a city of S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name. Pop. 14,522. —The prov. has a pop. of 440,488.

Obalin, or Kösalin, *ko-sa-len* (goat town), a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, near the Baltic, with woollen manufs. Pop. 14,818.

Cosseir, *ko-sa'ir*, a seaport of Egypt, on the Red Sea. Pop. 1870.

Costa Rica, *ko'stâ re'kâ* (rich coast), a state of Central America, extending from the state of Nicaragua to Colombia, and from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific. Area 28,000 sq. m.; pop. 185,000. *San José* is the cap.

Côte-d'Or, *kô'te-dor* (coast or region of gold, so called from its fertility), a dep. in the E. of France, fertile in grain and fruit, but especially in the vine; it is also rich in mines of iron and coal, marble, gypsum, and lithographic stones. Area 8354 sq. m.; pop. 877,668. —The Côte-d'Or Mountains separate the basin of the Saône from those of the Seine and Loire, and connect the Cevennes with the Vosges. The culminating point, *Le Tassolot*, is 1968 ft. high.

Côtes - du - Nord, *kô'te-du-nor* (the northern coasts), a maritime dep. of the W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Bretagne. Area 1967 sq. m.; pop. 630,967. *St Brieuc* is the cap.

Cotopaxi, *ko-to-pa'si*, a volcanic mountain of Ecuador, S. America, 84 m. S.E. of Quito. It is a perfect cone, rising 19,500 ft. above the level of the sea, and is the highest volcano in America that has been active in modern times.

Cotswold Hills, *kot'swôld* (wood hill), a range in Gloucestershire, England, extending 80 m. in length, and about 90 m. in breadth. They separate the basins of the Thames and the Severn, and have the appearance of a series of level but elevated plains, on which are fed numerous flocks of highly-prized sheep. The highest point is 1086 ft.

Cottbus or Kottbus, *kot-boos'*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, with various extensive manufs. and good export and transit trade. Pop. 22,650.

Cottenham, *kot'ten-tam* (the town of huts), a pa. and vil. of England, co. Cambridge, celebrated for its cheese. Pop. of pa. 2486.

Coull, *kool* (a corner or nook), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 634.

Coulommiers, *ko-loo-me-â'*, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Grand

Moron, 18 m. S.E. of Meaux; it has an active trade in corn, cheese, fruit, and cattle. Pop. 3814.

Council Bluffs, *koun'sil bluffs*, a city of Iowa, U.S., co. Pottawattamie. Pop. 10,080.

Coupar Angus, *koo'par ang'gus*, a pa. and town of Scotland, partly in Forfarshire and partly in Perthshire, on the Isla. Here was an abbey founded by King Malcolm the Maiden about 1164. Pop. of pa. 3065; of town 2149.

Couroelles, *koor-sell'*, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 4 m. N.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 7568.

Courland, *koor'land*, a gov. in the N.W. of Russia, separated from Livonia by the Southern Dwina. It is fertile, but ill cultivated. Area 10,865 sq. m.; pop. 619,154.

Courtrai or Courtray, *koor-trâ'*, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, celebrated for its manufactures of fine linens. Pop. 27,795.

Countances, *koor-tanges'* (named after Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great, who called it *Constantia*, of which the present name is a corr.), a seaport of France, dep. Manche, at the confluence of the Soule and Buisard, 19 m. W.S.W. of St Lot; it has a fine Gothic cathedral, various manufs., and an active trade in horses, cattle, grain, butter, etc. Pop. 7290.

Cove, a vil. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. of Nigg. Pop. 450.

Cove and Kileoregan, *kil-kreg'gan*, a vil. and police bor. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, pa. of Roseneath. Pop. 578.

Cove of Cork. See Queenstown.

Coventry, *koo'ven-tre* (convent-dwelling), an anc. city and munic. and parl. bor. of England, co. Warwick, 17 m. S.E. of Birmingham, celebrated for its manufs. of watches and ribbons. Pop. of munic. bor. 37,670; of parl. bor. 41,848.

Covington, *koo'ving-ton*, and Thankerton, *thangk'er-ton*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 454. —Covington is a corr. of *Colbans town*, the homestead of Colban, an early settler here. Thankerton derives its name from *Thacoard*, a Flemish proprietor.

Cowal, or Cowall, *kow'al*, a mountainous peninsular dist. of Scotland, co. Argyll, between Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde on the E., and Loch Fyne on the W.

Cowbridge, *kow'bridj*, a town of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 12 m. W. of Cardiff. Pop. 1184.

Cowdenbeath, *kow'den-beeth*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. N.E. of Dunfermline. Pop. 1467.

Cowes, East, *kows* (cove), a town on the rt. b. of the river Medina, at its mouth, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, England. Near it is Osborne House, the marine residence of Queen Victoria. Pop. 2028. —On the opposite side of the river is West Cowes, a seaport town and watering-place. Pop. 5780.

Cowpen, *kow-pen*, a town of England, co. Northumberland, 6½ m. E.S.E. of Morpeth. Pop. 6464.

Coylton, *kôl'ton* (the place of hazel-woods), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. 1440.

Cracow, *krâ'ko*, or Pol. Krakow, *krâ'-koof* (the town of Krakus, a king of Poland, who is said to have founded the town about A.D. 700), a city of Austria-Hungary, the anc. cap. of the kingdom of Poland, situated in a fine valley on the left bank of the Vistula, 168 m. S.S.W. of Warsaw. It is the seat of a university, and has a cathedral, where the kings of Poland were crowned, and where many of their tombs are preserved. In its neighbourhood are the extensive salt mines of *Wieliczka* and *Bochnia*. Pop. 49,886, of whom one-fourth are Jews.

Craddock, *krâ'dok* (in honour of Governor Sir J. Craddock, afterwards Lord Howden), a div. of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, having Graaf-Reynot on the W., Somerset on the S., British Kaffraria on the E., and Colesberg on the N. Area 5070 sq. m.; pop. 12,228. The vil. of the same name, which is 3 m. N. of Somerset, has chalybeate springs.

Craig (from Gael. *craig*, a rock), a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 2402.

Craigbank, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of New Cumnock. Pop. 848.

Craigie (rocky), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. 618.

Craigmark, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Dalmeilston. Pop. 616.

Craigneuk, *kraig-neuk*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Dalziel. Pop. 1877.

Craignish, *kraig-nish* (the rock of the island), a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 481.

Craigo, *krâ'go*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. of Logie-Pert. Pop. 876.

Crall (corr. of *Carrati* or *Cerayle*, the town at the wing or corner), a pa. and royal burgh of Scotland, co. Fife, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth. Pop. of pa. 1847; of burgh 1112.

Cralling, *krât'ing* (the dwelling on the pool), a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 667.

Cramlington, *kram'ling-ton*, a town of England, co. Northumberland, 6½ m. N.N.E. of Newcastle. Pop. 4167.

Cramond, *krâ'mond* (from *caer-aman*, fort on the river, so named from its having been an important Roman station), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, partly in Edinburghshire and partly in Linlithgowshire, on the Forth. The vil. is at the mouth of the Almond, 5½ m. W. of Edinburgh, and has iron works and paper mills. Pop. of pa. 3081.

Cranborne, *kran'born* (the stream frequented by cranes), a pa. and town of England, co. Dorset, 18 m. S.W. of Salisbury. Pop. of pa. 2622. — Cranborne

Chase, still abounding in deer, extends nearly to Salisbury.

Cranbrook, *kran'brook* (the stream of the cranes), a pa. and town of England, co. Kent, 30 m. S.W. of Canterbury, with woollen manufs. Pop. of pa. 4331.

Cranshaw, *kran'shaws* (the cranes' wood), a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 142.

Cranston, *krons'ton* (the crane's resort), a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, S.E. of Dalkeith. Pop. 1096.

Crathie, *krâ'h* (the rocky), and Braemar, *brâ-mar*, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1606. Some very lofty mountains are in this pa., viz., *Ben Macdui*, *Cairntoul*, and *Lochnagar*, at the foot of which stands *Balmoral*, the mountain home of Queen Victoria.

Crawford (for *Caer-ford*, the castle at the ford, or, according to some authorities, the road or passage of blood), a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 1639. The celebrated poet Allan Ramsay was a native of this pa.

Crawfordjohn, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 853.

Crayford, *krâ'ford* (the ford of the creek), a pa. and vil. of England, co. Kent, 8 m. E.S.E. of Greenwich, with numerous chalk-pits. Pop. of pa. 3887.

Crecey. See Cressy.

Crediton, *krêd'ton* (town on the Crede), a town of England, co. Devon, on the Crede. Pop. 4222.

Cree, a river of Scotland, which rises in Loch Dornal, co. Ayr, and joins Wigtown Bay by the estuary called Loch Cree.

Creetown, *krêd'town* (town on the Cree), a maritime vil. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Near it is a granite quarry, from which stone was taken for the Liverpool docks. Pop. 806.

Crefeld, or Krefeld, *krê'fêl*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, with manufs. of silk, 12 m. N.W. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 62,905.

Creggan, *krêg'gan* (rocky ground), a pa. of Ireland, cos. Armagh and Louth. Pop. 10,872.

Cresish, *krêsh* (from Gael. *craig*, a rock), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 387.

Crema, *krê'mâ*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Cremona, on the rt. b. of the Serio, 25 m. E.S.E. of Milan. Pop. 8154.

Cremona, *krê-mô'nd*, a city of N. Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Po, with considerable trade and manufs. It was formerly celebrated for its violins. Pop. 28,879. — The prov. has a pop. of 300,566.

Cressy, or Crecy, *krê'se*, Fr. pron. *krâ'se*, a vil. of France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N. of Abbeville, memorable for the great victory gained by Edward III. of England over the French in 1346. Pop. 1624.

Crest, a town of France, dep. Drôme, on the river of that name, 14 m. S.E. of Valence. Pop. 5368.

Crete, *krêt*, or Candia, *kân'de-â*, one of

the largest islands in the Mediterranean. It belongs to Turkey, and is 150 m. long, and from 10 to 30 m. broad. Its soil is fertile, and produces oil, wine, saffron, and a variety of fine fruits. Near its centre is *Mount Ida*, celebrated for a cavern of great extent and intricacy, and bearing such a striking resemblance to the famous labyrinth of Minos, described by the ancient poets, as to leave little doubt of its identity. Pop. estimated at 210,000.

Oreuse, krus, a dep. in the centre of France. It is mountainous, and a great part of it is arid. Rearing of live stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Area 2150 sq. m.; pop. 278,423.

Oreuse, a river of France, flows through the above dep. and Indre, and after a course of nearly 150 m. joins the Vienne 12 m. N. of Châtellerault.

Oreusot, Le, leh krus'o, a town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 12 m. S.S.E. of Autun; it is noted for its crystal manufactory, and has extensive iron-works and coal mines. Pop. 15,105.

Orewe, kroo (the place of the cross), a market town and great railway depôt of England, co. Chester, on the London and N.W. Railway, at its junction with the Chester and Holyhead line. Pop. 17,810, chiefly employed in connexion with the railways.

Orewkerne, kroo-ker'n (the place of the cross), a market town of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.W. of Ilchester. Pop. 3657.

Oriohton, krî'ton, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh. Pop. 1223.

Oriklade, krîk'lade (the bay of the stream), a parl. bor. of England, co. Wilts, on the Thames, which ceases here to be navigable. Pop. 43,692.

Orieoh, kreesh (from Gael. *craig*, a rock), a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland. Pop. 2634.

Orieff, kreesf (from Gael. *crubha cnoic*, the haunch or side of a hill, or, according to some authorities, from *craobh*, a tree), a town of Scotland, co. Perth, beautifully situated on the Earn, near the base of the Grampians. It possesses a noted hydro-pathic establishment, and is much resorted to by summer visitors. Pop. 4153.—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 4698.

Orrillon, Mount, krîl'lon, a mountain, 13,500 ft. high, in the territory of Alaska, N. America.

Ormes, krim-o'd (from Gr. *Kimmerion*, the anc. name of a small town on this peninsula), or *Orim Tartary*, anc. *Orosomerus Taurica*, a peninsula of Europe, forming a pendant to Russia, washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and joined to the mainland by the Isthmus of Perekop. It is divided by the river Salgir into two parts, the northern and larger being barren and thinly peopled, the southern being traversed by a range of

mountains enclosing beautiful valleys, rich in all the productions of the south. It forms a large part of the Russian gov. of *Taurida*, and in recent times has been celebrated in connexion with the war known as the Crimean War. Pop. of gov. 704,997.

Crimmitschau, or Krimmitschau, krim-mits-shau', a town of Saxony, on the Rhine, 10 m. N.W. of Zwickau. Pop. 17,649.

Crimond, krim'ond (corr. of *Crickmont*, moor for cattle), a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 887.

Crinan Canal, krin'an kan-ol', at the head of the peninsula of Cantyre, Argyllshire, between Ardrishaig on Loch Fyne and the Western Ocean, constructed that vessels of small burden may avoid the difficult and circuitous passage of 70 m. round the Mull of Cantyre. It is about 9 m. long.

Crough Patrick, kro'ah pat'rik (St Patrick's hill), a mountain of Ireland 2680 ft. high, co. Mayo, on the S.E. of Clew Bay.

Croatia, kro-a'she-d, one of the three dists. which form the syalet of Bosnia, Turkey.

Croatia (so called from the *Croats*, a tribe of the Wends from Bohemia who settled here A.D. 640) and *Slavonia, slavo-ne-d*, one of the southern provs. of the Austro-Hungarian empire, forming part of Hungary. Pop. 1,138,970.

Crofthead, kroft'head, a town of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. of Whitburn. Pop. 8151.—Also a vil. co. Renfrew, pa. of Neilston. Pop. 409.

Cromarty, krom'ar-te (from *Crombathi*, the curved or crooked bay), forming with Ross a united co. of Scotland, consists of several detached portions scattered throughout Ross-shire and along its borders. It is said that this singular arrangement was caused by a former Earl of Cromarty, who wished all his property, wherever situated, to be embraced within one shire. Area 3151 sq. m.; pop., including Ross, 80,955. The general characteristics of the country are similar to those of Ross-shire, which see.

Cromarty, a seaport town and cap. of the above co., at the entrance of the *Cromarty Firth*, noted for its extensive and safe bay (the *Portus Salustis* of the ancients), and for the boldness of its bluff promontories, called the *Sutors of Cromarty*. Hugh Miller, the celebrated geologist, was a native of Cromarty. Pop. 1478.—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 2180.

Cromdale, krom'dale (the winding valley), a pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness and Elgin. Pop. 8617.

Cromer, kro'mer, a pa. and watering-place of England, on the N. coast of Norfolk. Pop. of pa. 1423.

Crompton, kromp'ton, a town in Lancashire, England, pa. of Prestwich, 3 m. N. of Oldham. Pop. 17302.

Cronberry, *kron'ber-ri*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Anechlinck. P. 997.

Cronstadt, or Kronstadt, *kron'stadt*, (crown city), a seaport and strong fortress of Russia, at the S.E. extremity of a small island in the Gulf of Finland. It commands the passage of St Petersburg, from which it is distant 20 m., and is the principal station of the Russian navy. It was founded by Peter the Great, who employed 300,000 men in the work. Pop. 45,155.

Crookedholm, *brook'ed-holm*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Kilmarnock, forming part of the town of Hurlford. P. 770.

Crosby, Great, *kros'be*, a town of Lancashire, England, 7 m. N.N.W. of Liverpool. Pop. 2964.

Cross and Burness, *bur-ness'*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, embracing the island of North Ronaldsay and part of the island of Sanday. Pop. 1639.

Cross Canonby, *kross kan'on-be*, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland. Pop. 7843.

Cross-Fell, *kross-fel'*, a mountain of England, co. Cumberland, 11 m. E.N.E. of Penrith. Height 3992 ft.

Crossford, *kross'ford*, two vils. of Scotland—one in Fifeshire, pa. of Dundfermline, and the other in Lanarkshire, pa. of Leamhago. Pop. of the former, 983; of the latter, 543.

Crossgates, *kross'gates* (so called from its situation where roads cross each other), a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 3½ m. E. of Dundfermline. Pop. 1181.

Crosshill, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Kirkmichael. Pop. 836.—Also a part of the city of Glasgow, co. Renfrew. Pop. 2265.

Crosshouse, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Kilmara. Pop. 718.

Crosslee, *kross-lee'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Houston and Killeilan. Pop. 879.

Crossmaglen, *kross-mag-len'* (the cross of Flann's son), a town of Ireland, co. Armagh, 10 m. N.W. of Dundalk. Pop. 649.

Crossmichael, *kross-mi'hâi* (the cross of St Michael), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcaldbright. Pop. of pa. 1492; of vil. 306.

Crossmolina, *kross-mo-le-nâ'* (Mullany's cross), a town of Ireland, co. Mayo, on the Deel. Pop. 853.

Crossmyloof, *kross-my-loof*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Cathcart. Pop. 968.

Crowthwaite, *kross-thwaite'* (the forest clearing at the cross), a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, in which are the towns of Keswick and Borrowdale, and the lakes Derwentwater and Thirlmere. Pop. 6839.

Crowthon, *krowth'on*, a town of Lancashire, England, 6 m. W. of Chorley. Pop. 1518.

Crowland, *krow'land*, a town of England, co. Lincoln, on the Welland, 14 m. E.N.E. of Stamford. Pop. 2459.

Crowle, *krole*, a town of England, co.

Lincoln and York, near the confluence of the Trent and Don. Pop. 3813.

Croy (hard), a pa. of Scotland, cos. Naïrn and Inverness. In it is *Culloden Moor*, memorable for the victory gained by the Duke of Cumberland over Prince Charles Stuart, 16th April 1746. Pop. 1841.

Croydon, *kroy'don* (chalk hill), a town of England, co. Surrey, 10½ m. S. of London Bridge, much resorted to as a place of residence by London merchants. Pop. 55,652.

Crosset Islands, *kro-sê'*, a group of uninhabited islands in the Indian Ocean, N.W. of Kerguelen Land.

Cruden, *kroo'den* (slaughter of the Danes, so named from a battle having been fought here, in 1006, between Malcolm II. and Canute, King of Denmark), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 3124.

Crummock Water, *krum'mok*, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, N.W. of Buttermere, traversed by the river Cocker. It is 4 m. in length, and ½ m. in breadth.

Crumpsall, *krum'psall*, a town in Lancashire, England, 3 m. N. of Manchester. Pop. 5342.

Csaba, *tsê'ba*, or *chab'â*, a town of Hungary, co. Bâkes, on the Hejo, with an extensive trade in corn, flax, fruit, wine, silk, and cattle. Pop. 80,022.

Csongrad, *chon-grâd'*, a town of Hungary, cap. of the co. of the same name, 70 m. S.E. of Pesth. Pop. 17,366.

Cuba, *ku'ba*, the largest of the West India Islands. It is 764 m. in length by 60 m. of average breadth, and is traversed from E. to W. by a chain of mountains, covered with noble forests. Its soil is very fertile, producing excellent sugar, coffee, and tobacco. It has rich copper-mines. The island enjoys a delightful climate, and hurricanes are rare. Area 49,489 sq. m.; pop. 1,414,508.—*Havannah*, its cap., has an extensive commerce, and is the largest city in the West Indies.

Cuckfield, *kuk'fiel'd*, a town of England, co. Sussex, 18 m. N. of Brighton. Pop. 953.

Cuddalore, or Cuddalur, *kud-dâ-loor'*, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, dist. South Arcot, on the Bay of Bengal. Pop. 40,390.

Cuddapah, *kud-dâ-pâ'*, a dist. of Madras prov., British India. Pop. 1,351,194.—The cap. of the same name, is a military cantonment. Pop. 16,375.

Cuenca, *kwen'ed*, a prov. of New Castile, Spain. Pop. 238,731.—The cap. of the same name, is situated near the confluence of the Hucar and Xucar, 84 m. S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 6831.

Cuenca, a city of Ecuador, S. America, cap. of the prov. Assuay, on a wide plain 2840 ft. above the sea, 85 m. S.W. of Quito. Pop. 25,000.

Cueva de Vera, *kue'âd dâ vâ'rd* (the cave of Vera), a town of Spain, prov.

Almeria, at the mouth of the Almanzor, in the Mediterranean. Pop. 10,140.

Cullcagh Mountain, *koo-i'kdh*, in Fermanagh, Ireland, 12 m. S.W. of Enniskillen. Height 2180 ft.

Cullhill, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Old Monkland. Pop. 403.

Culebra, *koo-lä'brä* (named from the Culebra river, which means "the snake"), a seaport of Costa Rica, Central America, with one of the finest harbours in this part of the coast, affording safe anchorage for ships of any burden.

Cullacuan, *koo-lä-d-kän'*, a town of Mexico, 90 m. S.E. of Cinaloa. Pop. 12,000.

Cullen, *kul'len*, a pa. and royal burgh of Banffshire, Scotland. The town is on the coast, 12 m. W.N.W. of Banff, and has linen manufs. and a good trade in fish. Pop. of pa. 2215; of burgh, 3801.

Cullera, *kool-gä'rä*, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, at the mouth of the Xucar, in the Mediterranean. Pop. 7831.

Cullercoats, *kul'ter-köts*, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. of Tyne-mouth. Pop. 1898.

Culloden Moor. See Croy.

Cullompton. See Collumpton

Culm. See Kulm.

Culmbach. See Kulmbach.

Culina, or Kalina, *kul'nd*, a town of British India, dist. of Bardwan, prov. Bengal. It is a station for steamers plying between Calcutta and the North-West Provinces. Pop. 27,336.

Culross, *kul'ross*, locally *koo'ross* (behind the headland), a pa. and royal burgh in a detached portion of Perthshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth. Pop. of pa. 1354; of burgh 489.

Culsalmund, *kul-saw'mond* (the end of the hill-lands), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 896.

Culter, *kul'ter*, locally *koo'ter* (at the back of the land), a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark and Peebles, in which is *Culterfell*, a mountain 2430 ft. high. Pop. 593.

Culte (a nook or corner), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 8 m. S.W. of Cupar, the birthplace of Sir David Wilkie, the celebrated painter, in 1785. Pop. 767.

Cumana, *koo-mä-nä*, a seaport town of Venezuela, S. America, cap. of the prov. of Cumana, on a gulf of the Caribbean Sea. Pop. 9427.—The prov. has a pop. of 55,479.

Cumber, Upper and Lower, *kum'er* (corr. from *Comar*, the confluence of two waters), two pas. of Ireland, co. Londonderry. The former is 10 m. W. of Dungiven. Pop. 3707; the latter is 5 m. E. of Londonderry. Pop. 2969.

Cumberland, *kum'ber-land*, one of the northern counties of England, famed for its lakes and picturesque mountain scenery. It lies to the W. of Northumberland, and is bounded on the N. by the Liddel and the Esk rivers, which separate it from the Scotch co. of Dumfries; on the W. by the

Solway Firth and the Irish Sea; and on the S. by Lancashire and Westmoreland. Area 1664 sq. m.; pop. 230,363. The surface is mountainous, with fine valleys between the hills; hence the name Cumberland, which means the "land of the Cumbri," or dwellers in valleys. The chief mountains are *Scafell*, with two peaks, 3092 and 3229 ft. high; *Helvellyn*, 3065 ft.; and *Skiddaw*, 3023 ft. There are fifteen lakes in the co., the principal being *Ullswater*, *Derwentwater*, *Bassenthwaite*, *Borrowdale*, and *Buttermere*. The *Eden*, *Esk*, and *Derwent*, are the chief rivers. A large portion of the co. is devoted to grazing purposes, and butter forms a principal export. The minerals embrace copper, iron, lead, plumbago, and coal. The finest plumbago in the world is found at *Borrowdale*. The coal-field lies along the coast, and seams are worked beneath the sea, nearly two miles beyond high-water mark. The co. town is *Carlisle*, on the *Eden*.

Cumberland, a co. in the E. of New South Wales, Australia. In it are the towns of Sydney, Paramatta, Richmond, Windsor, Hawkesbury, and Liverpool. Pop. 167,153.

Cumberland, a co. in the N.W. of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, bordering on Northumberland Strait. Pop. 23,518.

Cumberland, a town in Allegany co., Maryland, U.S., on the left bank of the Potomac. Pop. 8066.

Cumberland, a peninsula of British N. America, having Davis Strait on the N.E., and Cumberland Sound on the S.W. It is frequently called *Cumberland Island*.

Cumberland Island, off the coast of Georgia, U.S. It is 15 m. long and 5 m. broad.

Cumberland River, rises in the Cumberland Mountains, Kentucky, U.S., and, after a S.W. course of 600 m., joins the Ohio. At what is known as the *Cumberland Gap*, the river makes its way between cliffs 1800 ft. high. This "Gap" was the scene of several conflicts during the civil war of 1861-2.

Cumberland Sound, an inlet on the E. coast of Baffin Land, S.W. of Cumberland Peninsula, British N. America.

Cumbernauld, *kum'ber-nauld* (the meeting of the streams), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, 14 m. N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 6902; of vil. 1193.

Cumberworth, *kum'ber-wurth*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 7 m. S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 1461.

Cumbray, Great and Little, or The Cumbræes, *kum'bräs* (steep coasts rising from the sea), two islands of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, near the Ayrshire coast, embraced in the co. of Bute. Little Cumbray is the site of a lighthouse. Pop. of both islands 1634.

Cumbrlan Mountains, *kum'bre-an* (mountains of the Cumbri or men of the

valleys), a range of hills in England, traversing part of the cos. of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

Gummineston, *kum-in-ston*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Monquhitter. Pop. 572.

Gummertrees, *kum-mer-trees* (said to be a corr. of *Cumberes*, the dwelling at the short valley, but some authorities are of opinion that the name had its origin from the land having been formerly covered with timber), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Solway Firth. Pop. 1115.

Gumnock, *kum-nok*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, with coal and lead mines. Pop. of pa. 3434.—The pa. of Old Gumnock adjoins it on the S., and has a pop. of 4041.

Gumnock, Old (the bosom of the hill), a town of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Old Gumnock, on the Lugar, formerly noted for the manuf. of snuff-boxes. Pop. 2903.

Guneo, *koo-né*, a town of N. Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, on an eminence at the confluence of the Stara and Gazzo, 48 m. S.W. of Turin. Pop. 11,423.

Cupar, *koo-par*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 7102.

Cupar-Fife (so called to distinguish it from Cupar-Angus), a royal burgh and co. town of Fifeshire, Scotland, on the Eden, 10 m. W. of St. Andrews, chiefly engaged in the manuf. of coarse linens. Pop. 5105.

Curaçoa, *ku-rá-sá* (named from the *curassow*, a gallinaceous bird of S. America and Mexico, probably because it was the haunt of these birds when taken possession of by the Spaniards), an island of the Caribbean Sea, off the N. coast of Venezuela, about 40 m. long and 10 m. broad. It belongs to the Dutch. Pop. 22,426. The liqueur *Curaçoa* is named from this island. *Willemstadt*, its cap., has a fine harbour.

Curico, *koo-ré-ko*, a prov. and town of Chili, S. America. Pop. of prov. 92,558; of town 9080.

Curische Haß, *koo-isch-ah haff* (the bay of the *Cures*, an ancient people who dwell upon its banks), a lake or bay in East Prussia, about 70 m. in length, but of very unequal breadth.

Curitiba, *koo-ré-tá*, a town of Brazil, cap. of the prov. Paraná, on the left bank of the Curitiba. Pop. 12,000.

Currie, *kur-ree* (probably from Lat. *curia*, courts or places of assembly for provincial councils), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith. Pop. of pa. 2360; of vil. 329.

Corzola, *koord-só-lá*, or *Corzola*, *kord-só-lá*, anc. *Corcyra Nigra* (Black Corcyra, so called from the dark colour of its pine woods), an island in the Adriatic, the most beautiful of all the islands of Dalmatia. The cap., which is of the same name, is situated near its N.E. extremity, on the

strait between the island and the peninsula of Sabioncello. Pop. 4268.

Cusset, *kus-sé*, a town of France, dep. Allier, pleasantly situated in a valley, 32 m. S.E. of Moulins. Pop. 4937.

Custonza, *kus-tót-sá*, a vil. of N. Italy, historically connected with the battle of that name, fought on the 24th June 1863, in which the Italians were defeated by the Austrians.

Cüstrin or Küstrin, *kus-treen*, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Warta and the Oder. Pop. 11,302.

Cutch, or Katch, *kutch*, a native state of India, forming a peninsula between the Indus and the Gulf of Cutch. Area 8500 sq. m.; pop. 487,305.

Cuttaok, or Kuttaok, *kut-tak*, a dist. of British India, div. of Orissa, presidency of Bengal, on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal. Area 3187 sq. m.; pop. 1,464,784.

Cuttaok, anc. *Catac* (a royal residence), the cap. of the above dist., situated on a peninsula formed by the Mahanuddy, is a place of resort for bathing, and is one of the healthiest places in India. Pop. 50,878.

Cuxhaven, *kus-hé-v'n* or *kooz-hé-fen*, a small seaport town of Germany, state and 56 m. W.N.W. of Hamburg, at the mouth of the Elbe. Pop. 4102.

Cuyaba, *koo-yá-há*, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. Matto Grosso, near the river of the same name. It has an active trade in diamonds, of which there are rich mines in its neighbourhood. Pop. 10,000.

Cuzco, *kooz-ko*, a city of Peru, formerly the cap. of the Incas, and held sacred by the Peruvians. It is 11,400 ft. above the sea, and still retains traces of its ancient splendour. Pop. 45,000.—The dep. of the same name has a pop. of 237,063.

Cyclades, *sik-id-áds* (from Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, so called because they lie in a circle around Delos), a group of islands, above 50 in number, in the Grecian Archipelago, famous for their rich and varied scenery. Pop. 123,239.

Cyprus, *sí-prus* (most probably named from a shrub, called by the Greeks *kypros*, with which the island abounded, but other etymologies are also given), an island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Asia Minor, belonging to Turkey, but under British administration. It is 140 m. in length by 50 m. in breadth, and is traversed from E. to W. by two lofty chains of mountains. In ancient times it was celebrated for its fertility and beauty. Its fruits, particularly grapes, still preserve their pre-eminence. The cap. is *Lefkosia*, or *Nicosia*, near the centre of the island. Pop. est. at 144,000.

Časrníkow, *čár-ne-kov*, a town of Prussia, with manufs. of linen fabrics, gov. Bromberg, on the Netz. Pop. 4215.

Časaleu, *čás-low*, a town of Austria, prov. Bohemia, 45 m. E.S.E. of Prague,

where the Prussians under Frederick the Great gained a victory over the Austrians, 17th May 1742.

Ozegled, tã'gled, a town of Hungary, co. Pesth, about 30 m. N. of Ketskemet, in a fertile country which produces much grain, and a great quantity of common red wine. Pop. 22,216.

Czernawoda, tsar-nã-vô'dd (black water), a river of Austria, which, after a course of from 50 to 60 m., falls into the Danube at Orsova.

Czernowits, or Tohernowits, cher'novits, a town of Austria-Hungary, the cap. of Bukovina, on a hill near the Pruth. Pop. 33,884.

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Dacca, dah'kd (said to be named from Sansc. *Daakka*, the hidden goddess, owing to a statue of Durga having been found here), a div., and dist. of the prov. of Bengal, British India, between the Ganges and the Megna or Lower Brahmapootra. Pop. of div. 7,592,932; of dist. 1,852,983. The cap., which is of the same name, is situated on the Booree Gunga or Old Ganges, and is noted for its manufs. of muslins. Pop. 69,212.

Daghestan, dd'ghis-tân' (the mountainous country), a prov. of Asiatic Russia, lieutenantancy of the Caucasus, extending along the W. coast of the Caspian Sea. Pop. 448,399.

Dago, dd'go, an island of Russia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, with a lighthouse near *Dagerort*, its chief village. Pop. 10,000, chiefly employed in fishing and rearing cattle.

Dahl, däl, a river in Sweden, which rises among the Norwegian mountains, and discharges itself into the Gulf of Bothnia, near Gefle.

Dahomey, dd-hô'mä, a kingdom of W. Africa, N. of the Slave Coast. The country, so far as known to Europeans, is very fertile. The government is a sanguinary despotism, and the people are fierce and barbarous. Pop. est. at 180,000.

Dailly, dd'le (a valley), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Girvan. Pop. of pa. 1932; of vil. 554.

Dalmiel, di-me-el', an important town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. of Ciudad-Real, with woollen and linen manufs. Pop. 9128.

Dairale, dair'el, a pa. in the N.E. of Fifeshire, Scotland. Pop. 687.

Dakota, dd-kô'tä, a territory of the United States, bounded on the N. by British America; E. by Minnesota and Iowa; S. by Nebraska; W. by Wyoming and Montana. Area 150,932 sq. m.; pop. 134,502.—The cap. is *Yankton*, on the Missouri.

Dalbentlie, dal-be'te (the field of birch trees), a vil. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 4½ m. S.E. of Castle-Douglas. Pop. 2937.

Dalgetty, dal-ghet'te, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 2 m. N.E. of Inverkelthing. Pop. 1310.

Dalhouseie, dal-hoo'se (the field at the corner of the water, that is the Esk), a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Cockpen.

Dalhousie, a town of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, on the Restigouche River, at its entrance into the Bay of Chaleurs. Pop. 600.

Dalkeith, dal-keeth' (the confined dale), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, between the rivers N. and S. Esk, about 6 m. S. from Edinburgh. Adjoining the town is Dalkeith Palace, the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. Pop. of pa. 7667; of town 6386.

Dallas, dal'las (the watered dale or valley), a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin. Pop. 1060.

Dalmally, dal-mäl'le, a vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll, 16 m. N.E. of Inveraray.

Dalmatia, dai-mäl'she-d (from *Delminium*, or *Delmium*, its anc. cap.), a prov. of Austria-Hungary, consisting of a long strip of mainland and numerous islands along the E. shore of the Adriatic. Almost its whole surface is covered by the Dinaric Alps. The islands on the Adriatic coast are also mountainous; their chief products are timber, wine, oil, figs, and corn. Area 4940 sq. m.; pop. 456,961.

Dalmellington, dal-mel'ling-ton (town of the valley of the mill), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 13 m. S.E. of Ayr. Pop. of pa. 6166; of vil. 1514.

Dalmeny, dai-mäl'ne, anc. *Dumanis* (black heath), a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 1½ m. E. of South Queensferry. Pop. 1492.

Dalmuir, dal-mür', a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, pa. of West Kilpatrick. Pop. 824.

Dalry, dal-ri' (the king's valley), a pa. and town in Ayrshire, Scotland. Pop. of pa. 10,886; of town 5214.—Also a pa. and vil. in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Pop. of pa. 1074; of vil. 637.

Dalrymple, dal-rim'pl (the dale of the crooked pool), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 4½ m. S.E. of Ayr. Pop. of pa. 1412; of vil. 809.

Dalsert, dal-serf' (the dale of St Serf), a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 7341.

Dalton, dd'l'ton (the fort in the dale), a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. E. of Dumfries. Pop. 580.

Dalton-in-Furness (the town among the dales in Furness), a pa., township, and town of Lancashire, England, on Morecambe Bay, 18 m. W.N.W. of Lancaster, with extensive iron mines and foundries. Pop. of pa. 27,894; of township 9310.

Dalton-le-Dale, a pa. and township of

England, co. Durham, 8½ m. S. of Sunderland. Pop. of pa. 10,376; of township 128.

Dalziel, *də-si'* (beautiful field), a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 9200.

Daman, *dâ-mân'*, or Damaun, a town and dist. of India, belonging to Portugal, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Cambay. Pop. of dist. 41,000.

Damanhour, *dâ-mân-hoor'*, a town of Lower Egypt, 46 m. E.S.E. of Alexandria. Pop. est. at 25,000.

Damar, *dâ-mâr'*, a town of Arabia, prov. Yemen, 60 m. S.E. of Sana.

Damara Land, *dâ-mâr'-d'*, a country of S.W. Africa, on the coast, northward of Great Namaqua Land; it was annexed to Britain in 1878.

Damascus, *dâm-as-kus'*, a very ancient city of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey, situated in a beautiful plain at the E. base of Anti-Libanus. Being on the route of the great caravans to Mecca, it is the centre of an extensive trade. It was formerly famous for its manufacture of sabres; and it has given the name of *damask* to figured silk and other textures. *Beirut* is the port of Damascus. Pop. 150,000.

Damiatta, *dâm-e-et-tâ'*, a seaport of Egypt, near the mouth of the eastern branch of the Nile. Pop. 29,383.

Dammoodah, *dâm-moo'dâ'*, a river of British India, which, after a course of 360 m. through the dists. of Ramgurbh, Facheet, Bancora, and Bardwan, falls into the Hooghly in 23° 18' N. lat., and 88° 7' E. long.

Dampier Archipelago, a group of about 20 small islands off the N.W. coast of Australia, discovered by Dampier in 1699, and hence called by his name.—20° 20' S. lat., 116° 25' E. long.

Dane, *dâ-nâ'*, a large river of E. Africa, rises near Mount Kenia, and flows S.E. to Formosa Bay.

Danakill, *dâ-nâ-keel'*, or Dankall, *dân-kâl'-le'*, a small state of Africa, on the Red Sea, eastward of Abyssinia, embraced in the Egyptian gov. of Eastern Soudan. The name is derived from *danak*, a boat, and therefore means boatmen or seafaring people. The pop. is est. at 70,000.

Danby, *dân-bē'*, a pa. in the N. R. of Yorkshire, England, 8½ m. S.E. of Gulsborough. Pop. 3362.

Dangerous Archipelago. *See* Low Archipelago.

Danger River (corr. from *D'Angra* or *Rio d'Angra*, the river of the bay), a river of W. Africa, which falls into the Bight of Biafra.

Dankara, *dân-kâr'-d'*, a town of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, cap. of the kingdom of the same name, on the Gold Coast, within the British protectorate, 47 m. W. of Coomassie. Gold of the finest quality is found in various parts of the kingdom.

Dankov, or Dankow, *dân-kov'*, a town of Russia, gov. Riazan, on the Don. Pop. 2212.

Dannemora, *dân-ne-mo'rd'*, a town or large vil. of Sweden, 30 m. N. of Upsala, the site of the most valuable iron mine in the world.

Dantzic, *dant'sik'* (from *Dansk-vik*, Danes' town, so called from a Danish colony having settled here in the reign of Waldemar II.), Germ. *Danzig*, a city and seaport, the cap. of West Prussia, on the Vistula, about 8½ m. from its mouth. It is strongly fortified, and has an extensive trade, particularly in corn, of which it exports large quantities. Here Cluverius, the geographer, was born in 1590, and Fahrenheit, the inventor of the thermometer which bears his name, in 1680. Pop. 97,931.

Dantzic, Gulf of, an inlet of the Baltic, in E. and W. Prussia; it is 65 m. wide at its entrance, and is separated from the Frische Haff by a long narrow tongue of land on the S.E.

Danube, *dân'ube'* (thundering or impetuous stream), Germ. *Donau*, anc. *Danubius* and *Ister*, the second largest river of Europe, has its source from three springs in the grand-duchy of Baden. Pursuing a N.E. course, it becomes navigable at Ulm, receiving the *Iler*, the *Lech*, the *Isar*, the *Isen*, and the *Enz*. It is connected with the Rhine by Ludwig's Canal, and with the Adriatic by the Vienna Canal. After passing Vienna, it is joined near Presburg by the *Morava* from the N., and in its course eastward and southward is swelled by several large rivers from the mountains of Hungary and Servia. It skirts the N. and N.E. confines of Servia, then separates Bulgaria from Roumania, and, after a course of 1700 m., discharges itself into the Black Sea by seven mouths.

Danvers, *dân'vers'*, a township of Massachusetts, U.S., co. Essex, 18 m. N.E. of Boston, with extensive manufs. of boots and shoes. Pop. 5600.

Darabgherd, *dâr-dâ-gherd'*, or Darabjerd, *dâr-ab-jerd'*, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, situated in the midst of date, orange, and lemon groves, 130 m. S.E. of Shiraz. Pop. est. at 16,000.

Dardanelles, *dâr-dâ-nels'* (so called from a chain of forts or towers called *Dardanelles* built by the Turks on its banks, and named from *Dardanus*, the ancestor of Priam), anc. *Hellepont* (Helle's Sea), the strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Grecian Archipelago. It is about 50 m. long, and its width at its narrowest part scarcely exceeds half a mile.

Darfur, *dâr-foor'* (the country of the Foor or Foorians, or, according to others, the deer country), a country of N. Central Africa, embraced in the Egyptian dominions, W. of Kordofan. It is parched and sterile in appearance, except during the rainy season, from June till September, when the fields are covered with luxuriant verdure. Pop. est. at 200,000. The chief town is *Kobbe*.

Darien, Gulf of, *dâ're-en*, an extensive portion of the Caribbean Sea, on the N.W. coast of the Isthmus of Panama or Darien.

Darien, Isthmus of. *See* Panama.

Darjeeling, or **Darjiling**, *dar-jeel'ing*, a sanitarium for British troops in India, presidency of Bengal, noted for the purity of its atmosphere and salubrious climate. Tea culture is carried on in the dist. with considerable success. Pop. 3157.

Darlaston, *dar'las-ton*, a town of England, co. Stafford, with extensive coal and iron works, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.W. of Wednesbury. Pop. 14,416.

Darling, *dar'ling* (named from a former governor of Australia), one of the principal rivers of New South Wales. After receiving a number of minor streams, and traversing a somewhat sterile country, it joins the Murray near 34° S. lat., and 142° E. long.

Darling Mountains, a range in W. Australia, the culminating peak of which is 3500 ft. above the level of the sea.

Darlington, *dar'ling-ton*, a town of England, co. and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Durham, with considerable trade and manufs. Pop. 27,729.

Darmstadt, *darm'stadt* (town on the river Darm), a walled town of Germany, cap. of the grand-duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, on the small river Darm. Liebig, the celebrated chemist, was born here in 1803. Pop. 37,103.

Darngaber, *darn-gâ'ber*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Hamilton. Pop. 544.

Darnick, *dar'nik* (the oak hill), a vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 1 m. N.W. of Melrose. Pop. 436.

Dart, a river of England, which rises in Dartmoor, co. Devon, and, after a course of 30 m., falls into the English Channel by an estuary which forms Dartmouth Harbour.

Dartford, a town of England, co. Kent, where the first paper-mill in England was erected by Sir John Spielman, in the reign of Elizabeth, and where Wat Tyler's insurrection had its origin in 1381. It is 15 m. E.S.E. of London. Pop. 8296.

Dartmoor, an extensive tract of land in England, occupying the greatest portion of the S.W. division of Devonshire. On it is a large convict prison, 7 m. from Tavistock.

Dartmouth, *dart'muth*, a seaport town of England, co. Devon, near the mouth of the Dart, hence its name. Pop. 5338.

Dartmouth, a town of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, on the E. side of Halifax Harbour. Pop. 4368.

Dartmouth, a seaport of Prince Edward Island, Dominion of Canada, on Richmond Bay.

Darvel, *dar'vel*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pas. of Loudoun and Galston, 15 m. N.E. of Ayr. Pop. 1729.

Darwen, *Over, o'wer dar'wen*, a town of Lancashire, England, 8 m. S. of Blackburn, with extensive silk and cotton manufs., carpet weaving, etc. Pop. 21,378.

Daudnuggur, or **Daudnagar**, *dd ood-*

nug'gur, a town of British India, Patna div., presidency of Bengal, 89 m. E. of Benares. Pop. 10,068.

Dauphiny, *dâ'fe-nâ* (so named from a dolphin having been the heraldic bearing of the Counts of Albon, the feudal lords of the district), an old frontier prov. in the S.E. of France, bounded by the Alps.

Davenport, *dav'en-port*, a city of Iowa, U.S., cap. of Scott co., on the Mississippi. It is a great railway centre, and has extensive trade. Pop. 20,038.

Daventry, *dav'en-tre*, locally *dda-tre* (corr. from *Dwy-avon-tre*, the dwelling on the two rivers), a town of England, co. Northampton, near the sources of the Avon and Nen, 13 m. N.W. of Northampton. Pop. 4061.

Davidson's Mains, a vil. of Scotland, 2 m. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 736.

Daviot, *dav't-ot*, anc. *Damâ-aité* (the place of the ox), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 597.

Daviot and Dunchichty, *dun-ih't-ty*, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness and Nairn. Pop. 1598.

Davis Strait, *dâ'vis*, a narrow sea between Greenland and British N. America, discovered by Captain John Davis in 1585. It connects the Atlantic Ocean with Baffin Bay.

Davos-Platz, *dâ'vos-plitz*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 15 m. E. of Coire; it stands 5105 ft. above the sea, and is much resorted to by invalids. P. 2000.

Dawdon, *daw'don*, a town of England, co. Durham, 6 m. S. of Sunderland. Pop. 7132.

Dawlish, *daw'lish* (the garden in the dale), a favourite watering-place of England, co. Devon, 11 m. S.E. of Exeter. Pop. 3622.

Dawson, *daw's'n*, a river of Queensland, Australia, between 24° and 26° S. lat., and 148° and 150° E. long.

Dawson Island, an island of Terra del Fuego, in the Strait of Magellan.— 54° S. lat., 70° 30' W. long.

Dax, *ddx* (corr. from its anc. name *Civitas Aquensis*, city of waters, thus *Ville d'Acqs*, town of Acqs, abbreviated to *d'Acqs*, *d'Az*, and then *Dax*), a town of France, dep. Landes, on the Adour, 28 m. N.E. of Bayonne. It has a strong castle, and is famed for its hot mineral springs. Pop. 8288.

Daylesford, *dâ'les'ford*, a town in Talbot co., Victoria, Australia, on Wombat Creek, 78 m. N.W. of Melbourne. It is the centre of an extensive and rich mining district. Pop. of town 5000; of dist. 18,526.

Dayton, *dâ'ton*, a flourishing city of Ohio, U.S., cap. of Montgomery co., on the left bank of the Great Miami. Pop. 38,677.

Dead Sea, or **Lake Asphaltites**, *as-fel-ti'tes* (so called from the sulphurous and bituminous matter with which its waters are impregnated), Arab. *Bahr el Lout* (Sea of Lot), a lake of Palestine, in the vicinity of

which stood the four Cities of the Plain which were destroyed by fire from heaven in the days of Lot. Its average length from N. to S. is about 46 m.; its breadth from 10 to 12 m.; area 860 sq. m. It is also called the *Salt Sea*, from its water containing eight times more saline matter than that of the ocean; and on that account, only the lowest forms of animal life can exist in it. The lake receives a number of streams, the principal being the Jordan, which flows into it at its northern extremity; but having no outlet, the inflowing waters are discharged by evaporation. Its surface is 1312 ft. below that of the Mediterranean, and thus it is the deepest fissure on the face of the earth at present known.

Deal, *deäl* (the valley), a town and par. bor. of England, on the E. coast of Kent. The fine roadstead, called the Downs, extends in front of the town, and about half a mile S. is Walmer Castle, where the first Duke of Wellington died in 1852. Pop. of town 8000; of par. bor. 11,825.

Dean Forest, a royal forest in Gloucestershire, England. It comprehends 22,000 acres of land, of which about one-half is under enclosure for navy timber. The uninclosed portion abounds in coal and iron mines, and is divided into two townships—East Dean and West Dean. The former has a pop. of 10,901, and the latter 9591.

Deanton, *deen'ton*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Teith, about 1 m. W. of Doune. It has large cotton factories. Pop. 627.

Debo, *deb'o*, a lake of N. Central Africa, S.W. of Timbuctoo, on the Joliba.—On its S.W. shore is a town of the same name.

Debreczin, or *Debretsin*, *dä-brét'sin* (good place), a town of Hungary, cap. of the co. of Bihar, 116 m. E. of Pesth, with various manufs. and considerable trade. It is the seat of a numerously attended Calvinistic college. Pop. 46,111.

Deccan, *dak'kan* (corr. from Sans. *dakshina*, the south), a region of Southern India, stretching across the peninsula, and bounded by the Nerbudda on the N. and the Kistnah on the S.

Decize, *dah-sez'*, anc. *Decetia*, a town of France, dep. Nièvre, on a high rocky island, formed by the Loire at the confluence of the Aron; it has extensive iron works, and the coal mines in its neighbourhood are among the richest in France. P. 4397.

Dee, two rivers of Scotland: one rises in Braeriach, Aberdeenshire, and, after flowing through a picturesque valley, in the upper part of which is Balmoral Castle, the Highland residence of Queen Victoria, falls into the German Ocean at New Aberdeen, after a course of 90 m.; the other issues from Loch Dee on the borders of Ayrshire, and, flowing through Kirkcudbrightshire, falls into the Solway Firth.—Also a river of Ireland, which flows through the co. of Louth, and falls into the Bay of

Dundalk.—Also a river of Wales, which rises in Lake Bala, Merionethshire, and, after a course of 70 m., falls into the Irish Sea, 15 m. below Chester.

Deer Lake, British N. America, in the valley of the Nelson River, which flows into Hudson Bay. Area 2976 sq. m.

Deer, New, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The name is supposed by some authorities to be derived from a Gaelic word signifying "worship of God," but others trace it to a Saxon word signifying "hollow or valley." Pop. of pa. 4853; of vil. 643.

Deer, Old, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff. The vil. is 10½ m. W. of Peterhead. Pop. of pa. 5058; of vil. 311.

Dehra, *deh'rd*, or *dä'rd*, a dist. of the N.W. Provinces, British India, Meerut div. Pop. 118,945.

Delagoa Bay, *del-a-go'd*, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, on the E. coast of Africa, about 250 m. N. of Natal.

Delaware, *del'a-wär* (named in honour of Lord Delawarr, who visited the Bay in 1610, and died in his vessel at its mouth), one of the smallest of the United States of N. America, lying along the western coast of a bay of the same name; bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania; and on the W. and S. by Maryland. It produces fine wheat, and has considerable manufs. Area 2120 sq. m.; pop. 146,654. *Dover* is the state cap.

Delaware, a river of the United States, formed by the union of two streams in the state of New York. Separating Pennsylvania from New Jersey, it flows past Philadelphia, and, after a course of 300 m., enters Delaware Bay, between Delaware and New Jersey.

Delft, *delf* (from *delf*, a canal, because built on the banks of the ancient canal which joined the Meuse to the Rhine), a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, between Rotterdam and Leyden, formerly noted for its manufacture of earthenware, and celebrated as the birthplace of Grotius in 1583. Pop. 24,511.

Delftshaven, *delf's-hä'v'n* (the harbour of the canal), a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Meuse, 3 m. S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 4836, chiefly engaged in ship-building, fishing, and distilling.

Delftzyl, *delf'zil*, a seaport of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen, on Dollart Bay. Pop. 1775.

Delhi, *del'hä*, a div. and dist. of the Punjab, British India, N. of Agra, between 28° and 31° N. lat., and between 75° and 80° E. long. It is generally flat, with a soil which is either sandy or covered with dense jungles and forests. Pop. of div. 1,918,423; of dist. 608,860.

Delhi (probably from Sansc. *dahai*, a quicksand or quagmire, "the ground on which the city was built being so loose and unsound that tent-pins could not be fixed in

it"), the chief city of the above div., long the cap. of the Mogul empire, is situated on the banks of the Jumna. It is 7 m. in circumference, and enclosed on three sides by walls constructed of large blocks of red granite, and well fortified. Several magnificent gateways occur in the walls at intervals, which are named after the provinces or cities to which they point. It is the seat of a college founded in 1792, and divided into four departments—English, Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit. In May 1857 it was seized by the Sepoy mutineers, but was retaken by the British in September of the same year. Pop. 154,417.

Delitzsch, dē'lish, a town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the Lobber, 19 m. N.E. of Merseburg. Pop. 10,812.

Delta, or Lower Egypt, a tract of land between the E. and W. mouths of the Nile, so named from its resembling in form *delta* (Δ), the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet.

Delting, del'ting (place of meeting in the valley), a pa. on the Mainland of Shetland, Scotland. Pop. 1982.

Demavend, Mount, dem-ā-vend', a volcanic mountain of Persia, 40 m. N.E. of Teheran. Height 21,000 ft.

Dembea, Lake of, dem-be-ā, or Tsana, tad'nd, in Abyssinia, drained by the Bahr el Azrek of Blue River. It is about 60 m. long, and 40 m. broad.

Demerara, dem-er-ā-rā, commonly *dem-er-ā-rā*, a river of British Guiana, S. America; it gives name to a dist. which it intersects between Berbice and Essequibo. Pop. 86,250.

Demir-Hissar, dē-meer'his-sār' (iron castle), a town of Roumelia, European Turkey, on the Struma, at the foot of a hill crowned with a castle, from which it takes its name, 15 m. N.N.W. of Seres. Pop. 8000.

Demmin, dem-meen', a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 73 m. W.N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 9856.

Den, The, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Dalry. Pop. 911.

Denbigh, den-be (from Welsh *din-bach*, little fortress), a town of N. Wales, cap. of Denbighshire, finely situated on an eminence overlooking the fertile vale of Clwyd. Pop. 6323.

Denbighshire, a maritime co. of N. Wales, lying S. and W. of Flint. Area 603 sq. m.; pop. 106,102. The surface is rugged and mountainous, interspersed with many picturesque and fertile valleys. On the E. is a range of hills about 30 m. in length, the loftiest summit of which is *Moel Fymawr*, 1845 ft. high. Another range encloses the co. on the S.W., the loftiest point being *Modol Eithis*, 1860 ft. above sea level. The chief rivers are the *Clwyd, Conway, Dee, and Alwen*. Denbighshire is mainly an agricultural and mining co. About two-thirds of the area are under cultivation.

There is a large number of collieries in operation, as well as several extensive iron-works, blast-furnaces, and smelting-works. Stockings, flannels, and coarse cloths are manufactured by the rural population. *Denbigh* is the co. town.

Denby, den-be, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 8 m. W. of Barnsley. Pop. 1637.

Dender, den-der, a small river of Belgium, which rises in Hainault, and joins the Schelde near Dendermonde.

Dender, a river of Nubia, which, after a course of 250 m., joins the Blue Nile, 40 m. N. of Senaar.

Dendermonde, den-der-mon'deh (the mouth of the river Dender), or Termonde, *ter-mon'deh*, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, at the confluence of the Dender and the Schelde. Pop. 8583.

Denholm, den'om (the meadow in the dale), a vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. of Cavers, the birthplace of Leyden, the Teviotdale poet, in 1775. The neighbouring scenery on the banks of the Teviot is very beautiful. Pop. 659.

Denholme Gate, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5½ m. W. of Bradford. Pop. 5469.

Deniliquin, den-il-e-guin, a town of New South Wales, Australia, co. Townsland, on the Edward River. Pop. 3000.

Denmark (from Norse *Dan mark*, low flat country, or, according to others, the *mark* or boundary of the *Danes*), a state of Northern Europe, bounded N. by the Skager Rack; W. by the North Sea; S. by Prussia; E. by the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic. It consists of an extensive peninsula known as *Jutland* (the *Chersonesus Cimbrica* of the ancients) and a number of islands to the east of the mainland. Exclusive of the Isle of Bornholm, it lies between 54° 39' and 57° 44' N. lat., and between 8° 5' and 12° 37' E. long. Its length, from Laaland Island to the Skaw, is 210 m.; its breadth, from Copenhagen to the North Sea, 175 m. Area 14,553 sq. m.; pop. 1,890,100. The country is divided into five provs., viz., *Zealand and Moen, Bornholm, Fünen and Langeland, Laaland and Falster, and Jutland*. The Danish peninsula is a vast plain, presenting little variety, and scarcely interrupted even by gentle swells. Its lakes are small, but exceedingly numerous; and several of them are admired for their beautiful scenery. The coast, which extends more than 4000 m., is indented by innumerable creeks and bays. Of the islands, Zealand, Fünen, Laaland, and Falster are fertile and pleasant. The climate is humid, but temperate for such a latitude. In winter the cold is rarely so severe that the seas are covered with ice. In Jutland the country presents the dreary aspect of moors and brushwood, with wastes of red sand almost destitute of vegetation. On the coasts the aspect is more cheering.

The E. coast is varied by a number of fertile tracts; and on the W. are to be seen rich pastures of the most beautiful verdure. The productions of the soil are chiefly rye, oats, barley, beans, pease, and potatoes; wheat is but partially cultivated; madder and tobacco are raised on the richer soils; minerals are scarce. The fisheries in the bays and creeks are valuable, and furnish the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the coasts. The Danes are good farmers, and agriculture may be said to be their principal employment. Their manufactures are neither numerous nor important, but their commerce is considerable. Previous to the year 1860, the Danish monarchy was elective; after the memorable revolution of that year, it became hereditary and absolute. In 1834 King Frederick VI. granted a representative constitution, which was confirmed by King Frederick VII. in 1848, and by his successor, Christian IX., in 1863. The established religion is the Lutheran, but all others are tolerated. Education is carefully provided for, the law requiring that every child between 7 and 14 years of age shall attend some public school. The University of Copenhagen is a celebrated seat of learning. The nobility in Denmark are few, and the titles are confined to those of Earl and Baron; but there are many ancient families of distinction. The people are fond of show, and inclined to conviviality. They are courteous, humane, and courageous—their seamen in particular being distinguished for bravery. In literature, Denmark boasts of several names of great celebrity; among others, Saxo Grammaticus, Snorro, Tycho Brahe, Torfæus, Oehlenschlaeger, and Hans Christian Andersen. Thorwaldsen, one of the most eminent sculptors of modern times, received his early education at Copenhagen.

Denn, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 4 m. S.E. of Cavan. Pop. 4090.

Denny, *den'ne* (corr. of *dun*, a hill), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Stirling, N.W. of Falkirk. Pop. of pa. 4998; of town 3623.

Denny-Loanhead, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Denny.

Denton, *den'ton*, a town of Lancashire, England, 4 m. N.N.E. of Stockport. P. 5117.

Denver, *den'ver*, the chief commercial emporium of Colorado, U.S., the centre of a gold and silver mining district, advantageously situated on the rt. b. of the South Platte River. Pop. 35,680.

Deobund, or Deoband, *de-o-band*, a town of the N.W. Provinces, British India, Meerut div. Pop. 19,168.

Deptford, *des'ford* (deep ford), two adjoining pas. of England, cos. Kent and Surrey, on the Thames, contiguous to Greenwich, and included within the metropolis. Pop. 60,188, mostly employed in large ship-building yards and extensive engineering works.

Dera Ghasee Khan, *der'rd gh-see' kân* (the camp of Ghasee Khan), a dist. and town of the Punjab, British India, Derajat div., on the W. bank of the Indus. Pop. of dist. 86,840; of town 17,164.

Dera Ismail Khan, *der'rd is'mâl kân* (the camp of Ismail Khan), a dist. and town of the Punjab, British India, Derajat div., near the rt. b. of the Indus. Pop. of dist. 394,564; of town 24,906.

Derajat, *der-â-jât*, a div. of the Punjab, British India, including the country between the Indus and the base of the plateau of Afghanistan. Pop. 991,251.

Derayah, *El, el dâ-r'eh*, a town of Arabia, formerly cap. of the country of the Wahabees, nearly in the centre of Nejd. Pop. 15,000.

Derband, *der-band* (from Pers. *dar-band*, the shut up gates, so called from there being two large gates in its walls through which the road passes, and which may be shut at pleasure), a strongly fortified seaport of Daghestan, belonging to Russia, in the Lieutenantcy of the Caucasus, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea. Pop. 15,739.

Derby, *dâr'be* (deer town, from A. S. *deor*, a wild beast, and *Dan*, by, a habitation; but others say from *Derwent*, a habitation on the Derwent), a munic. and par. bor. and manufacturing town of England, cap. of Derbyshire, on the Derwent. Here the first silk-mill in England was erected in 1717, by Mr Lombe, who clandestinely brought the model from Italy. Pop. of munic. bor. 49,810; of par. bor. 61,881.

Derbyshire, an inland and central co. of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire; W. by Cheshire and Stafford; S. by Stafford and Leicester; and E. by Nottingham. Area 1029 sq. m.; pop. 379,594. The N.W. portion of the co. is mountainous and highly picturesque, and is called the *High Peak*. It abounds in lead, and in extraordinary caverns. The greatest elevation is more than 1800 ft. above the level of the sea. The chief rivers are the *Trent*, *Derwent*, *Dove*, and *Wye*. The coal, iron, and lead mines are of great importance. Silk and cotton manufs. are extensive. *Derby* is the co. town.

Derby, *West*, a town of Lancashire, England, forming an eastern suburb of Liverpool. Pop. 27,392.

Dereham, *deer'ham* (from Saxon name *Deorham*), a town of England, co. Norfolk, 15 m. W.N.W. of Norwich. Pop. 3689.

Derg, Lough, *loh derg* (red lake), a lake of Ireland, formed by an expanse of the Shannon, separating Galway and Clare from Tipperary, 16 m. long and 4 m. broad.—Also a small lake in Donegal, which contains a narrow cave on one of its islets, known as "St Patrick's Purgatory," annually visited by upwards of 18,000 Catholic devotees.

Derna, Derne, or Derneh, *der'neh*, a seaport of N. Africa, cap. of Barca, sur-

rounded by gardens, and watered by refreshing rivulets. Pop. 6000.

Dernoonner, *derm-kon-ner*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Auchinleck. Pop. 928.

Derr, a mud-built town of N.E. Africa, cap. of Lower Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile. Pop. 3000.

Derry. See Londonderry.

Derwent, *der-went* (corr. from Welsh *der-gwent*, bright or clear water, from *der* water, and *gwent*, a fair or open region), the name of several rivers in England, one of which, after traversing Cumberland in a N. and W. direction, falls into the Irish Sea near Workington; another in the E. R. of Yorkshire, after a course of 60 m., joins the Ouse at Barnby; and another, from the High Peak of Derbyshire, joins the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire.

Derwent, one of the principal rivers of Tasmania, Australasia, issues from Lake St. Clare, in the centre of the island, and, after a tortuous S.E. course, enters Storm Bay by an estuary 4 m. wide.

Derwentwater, or **Keswick Lake**, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, which, from its picturesque and romantic scenery, is often called "the gem of the lakes."

Desirade, *dâ-se-râd'*, one of the West India Islands, belonging to the French, 4 m. W. of Guadeloupe. Pop. 1884.

Deakford, *desk-ford* (corr. from *Chess fure*, a cold place to the southward, with reference to Cullen, the adjoining pa.), a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff. Pop. 972.

Des Moines, *de-moin*, the cap. of Iowa, U.S., at the junction of the Des Moines and Racoon rivers. Pop. 12,085.—The Des Moines River rises in Minnesota, flows through Iowa, and joins the Mississippi 4 m. below Keokuk.

Donna, *dar-nd*, a navigable river of Russia, which joins the Dnieper near Kiev, after a course of about 500 m.

Dossau, *des-sow*, a town of N. Germany, cap. of the duchy of Anhalt, on the Mulda, near its junction with the Elbe. Pop. 19,643.

Detmold, *det-molt* (the people's place of meeting), a town of N.W. Germany, cap. of Lippe-Detmold, on the Werra, 47 m. S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 6901.

Detroit, *de-troit'*, Fr. pron. *dâ-troed'* (the strait, so called from its situation on the narrow channel uniting Lakes St. Clair and Erie), the largest town of Michigan, U.S., with extensive manufs. of locomotives, iron machinery, cabinet-ware, etc. It has also numerous tanneries, iron and brass foundries, breweries, and saw-mills. P. 116,342.

Deutz, *doits*, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, on the rt. b. of the Rhine, opposite Cologne. Pop. 14,513.

Deux Ponts, *du-pong* (the two bridges), a town of Rhenish Bavaria, situated on the Erbach, near its confluence with the Sarre. Pop. 8394.

Deventer, *des-ven-ter* or *dâ-ven-ter*, a town

of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, on the rt. b. of the Yssel, 8 m. N. of Zutphen; it has a great trade in butter and Deventer cakes, of which 365,000 are exported annually. Pop. 17,610.

Deveron, *dev-er-on*, a beautiful river of Scotland, which forms, for a considerable distance, the boundary between the cos. Aberdeen and Banff, and, after a course of 40 m., flows into the North Sea at the town of Banff.

Devizes, *de-vi-zis* (corr. of anc. *Divisia*, or *De Vies*, names applied to the point where the road from London to Bath passed into the Celtic district), a town of England, co. Wilts. on the Kennet and Avon Canal; it has silk mills and trade in malt, and is still known to the Wiltshire peasantry under the appellation "The Vies." Pop. 6839.

Devon, *dev-on* (dark river), a river of Scotland, cos. Perth and Clackmannan, rises in the Ochil Hills, and flows by a very circuitous course till it joins the Forth near Alloa. It is remarkable for its romantic scenery.

Devon, North, a tract of the Arctic region, British N. America, situated N. of Lancaster Sound and N.W. of Baffin Bay.

Devonport, *dev-on-port*, a munic. and parl. bor. and seaport of England, co. Devon, adjoining Plymouth, with which it may be regarded as one town; it has a royal arsenal and dockyard, and an extensive trade in refting and victualling ships. Pop. of munic. bor. 49,449; of parl. bor. 64,634.

Devonshire (the deep valleys), a maritime co. of England, which, from its fertility and fine climate, is called the garden of England. It has on the E., Somerset and Dorset; S., the English Channel; W., Cornwall; and N., the Bristol Channel. Area 2569 sq. m.; pop. 601,374. Its physical features are very diverse. Dartmoor and Exmoor are wild sterile tracts; while the valleys in the S. are beautiful and fertile. Devon is chiefly an agricultural and mining co., but at the various ports ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. The co. is noted for its cider, and its butter is the best in the world. The rivers are the *Eze*, *Taw*, *Tamar*, *Dart*, *Aze*, *Torridge*, and *Trign*, most of which have estuaries which form convenient harbours. The chief towns are *Exeter* and *Plymouth*.

Devonside, a vil. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, pa. of Tillicoultry. Pop. 439.

Dewsbury, *dews-ber-ee*, a munic. and parl. bor. and manufacturing town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, pleasantly situated on the Calder, 8 m. S.S.W. of Leeds. Pop. of munic. bor. 24,764; of parl. bor. 54,940.

Dhar, *dâr*, a state of Central India, tributary to Britain. Area 2091 sq. m.; pop. 126,000. The chief town, also called *Dhar* or *Dharanaggar*, is 33 m. W. of Mhow.

Dharangam, *dur-an-gâm*, a town of Candia dist., Deccan, presidency of Bombay, British India. Pop. 11,087.

Dharwar, *dâr-wâr*, a dist. of British India, Deccan div., presidency of Bombay. Area 4666 sq. m.; pop. 988,087.—The cap. of the same name, has been taken and retaken many times, both by native princes and by the British. Pop. 27,186.

Dhawalaghiri, *dâ-wol-d-gher'rs* (the white mountain), a peak of the Himalaya Mountains, 26,826 ft. high, in N. Hindustan, between Nepal and Tibet.

Dholka, *dol'ka*, a town of Ahmadabad, Guzerat, British India. Pop. 20,854.

Dholpore, *dol-pore*, a territory of N.W. India, a native state of Rajputana. Area 1626 sq. m.; pop. 500,000.

Dhulia, *dool'le-d*, a town of Candeleish dist., Deccan, presidency of Bombay, British India. Pop. 12,498.

Dhurbhangah, or Darbhanga, *dur-bân-gâ*, a town of British India, Patna div., Bengal. Pop. 47,450.

Diabekir, *de-ar-be-keer*, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, comprising part of ancient Armenia and Mesopotamia.

Diabekir, (the dwellings or tents of Bekr, from Arab *diyar*, dwellings, and *Bakr*, the name of an Arabian tribe), a town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the above pashalic, near the rt. b. of the Tigris; it has some silk and cotton manufs., but its trade has suffered greatly from the Kurds, who plunder the caravans. Pop. est. at 80,000.

Diedenhofen. See Thionville.

Dieppe, *de-ep'* (from Beand. *duipa*, the deep water), a seaport of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Arques, between which and England there is regular intercourse by steam-vessels. It is the chief watering-place of France, and a great resort of summer and autumn visitors. Pop. 19,806.

Diest, *deest*, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Demer, with manufs. of cloth. Pop. 7565.

Digby, *dig'be*, a co. in the W.S.W. of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, bordering on the Atlantic. Pop. 17,087.—The chief town is of the same name, and has a pop. of 1951.

Digne, *deen* (anc. *Dinia*, the fort), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Basses-Alpes, on the Bléone, a trib. of the Durance. P. 4701.

Dijon, *de-zhong*, anc. *Dibis-dunum* (the fort on the two waters), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Côte-d'Or, in a fertile plain at the confluence of the Ouche and Suzon. It is the principal depôt and market for the sale of Burgundy wines, and is the seat of a university. Boissuet, Crébillon, and several other eminent men were natives of Dijon. Pop. 41,892.

Dilolo, *dil-o'lo*, a small lake in S. Central Africa, supposed to be the source of the great river Zambesi.—11° 30' S. lat., 28° 30' E. long.

Dinagepore, or Dinaipur, *de-naj'pore*, a dist. and town of Rajshahye, Bengal, British India. Pop. of dist. 1,501,924; of town 12,042.

Dinan, *de-nang*' (the fortress), a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the Rance, much frequented for its mineral waters. Pop. 7522.

Dinant, *de-nant*' or *de-nang*' (the fort on the stream), a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, on the Mass, with a strong citadel; near it are marble quarries. Pop. 6428.

Dinapore, or Dinapur, *dis-a-poor*', a town of British India, dist. Patna, presidency of Bengal, on the S. bank of the Ganges, 14 m. W. of Patna. It is a military station, and has extensive barrack accommodation. Pop., including cantonment, 42,084.

Dinaric Alps, *de-nar'ik*, that portion of the Alpine system covering with their ramifications S. Croatia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina, and which connect the Julian Alps with branches of the Balkan Mountains in Turkey. They are seldom more than 7000 ft. high.

Dingle, *dîng'gl* (corr. from *Daingean-ut-Chua*, the fort of O'Cash, the ancient proprietor), a seaport of Ireland, co. Kerry, on Dingle Bay, the most westerly town in Ireland. Pop. 3117.

Dingwall, *dîng'wall* (the well of gathering), a royal and parl. burgh of Scotland, the co. town of Ross-shire, at the head of the Cromarty Firth. Near it is Strathpeffer, a beautiful vale, with a mineral well, which is much frequented. Pop. 2125.—The pa. of Dingwall has a pop. of 2443.

Dinkelsbühl, *dînk'els-bui* (the *dinkel* or wheat hill), a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Wernitz, 20 m. S.W. of Anspach. It has various manufs., and a brisk trade in corn. Pop. 5238.

Dinadale, *dîns'dale* (the meeting-place in the valley), a pa. and watering-place of England, co. Durham, on the Tees, 5 m. S.E. of Darlington. Pop. of pa. 943.

Dirk-Hartog Island, off the W. coast of Australia.—26° S. lat., 118° E. long.

Dirleton, *dir'leton*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, on the Firth of Forth. The vil. of the same name is one of the most beautiful in Scotland. Pop. of pa. 1491; of vil. 823.

Disco, *dis'ko*, a large island in Davis Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland. It belongs to Denmark, and possesses valuable fisheries.—69° 20' N. lat., 53° 0' W. long.

Diss, a town of England, co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 30 m. S.S.W. of Norwich. Pop. 3851.

Diu, *de-oo*', a fortified town of Western India, belonging to Portugal, on a small island off the S. coast of Guzerat. Pop. 12,308.

Dividing Range, *dis-id'ing-rân*, a mountain chain traversing from E. to W. the

colony of Victoria, Australia. It is known under different names in different localities.

Dixmude, *dix-mud'*, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Yser, 12 m. N. of Ypres. Pop. 3928.

Dizful, Dizfoul, or Dexfool, *des-fool'*, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the river of the same name. Pop. about 15,000.

Djokjokarta, *jok-yo-kar'ta*, a residency of the Dutch on the S. coast of the island of Java, one of the Dutch East India Islands. Pop. about 330,000. — The chief town is of the same name, and has a pop. of 90,000.

Dmitrov, *d'me-trov'*, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N. of Moscow. Pop. 8042.

Dniéper, *nei-per* (corr. of *don-éper*, the upper river), anc. *Borysthènes*, a large river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Smolensk, and, after a winding course, falls into the Black Sea below Kherson.

Dniester, *nei-ster* (corr. from *don-éster*, the lower river), anc. *Tyras*, a large river which has its source in the Carpathian Mountains in Austrian Galicia, enters Russia at Choczim in Bessarabia, and falls into the Black Sea near Akerman.

Doab, *doo-ab'* (two waters), a name applied in India to tracts of land between two rivers, such as the Bari Doab, between the Beas and the Ravi, and the Jetch Doab, between the Chenab and the Jhelum.

Döbeln, *du-beln'*, a manufacturing town of Saxony, on an island formed by the Mulde, 35 m. E.S.E. of Leipzig. Pop. 10,989.

Dobruđscha, *d3-brood'sha*, an extensive low, undulating district of Roumania, on the Black Sea, to the S. of the Danube. Near the centre of its coast-line is *Lake Rassesin*. The Sulina and St George branches of the Danube water the N.E. parts; but in most other places the land is arid and destitute of water.

Dobson Mount, *dob'sun*, a peak of the Southern Alps, in the provincial dist. of Canterbury, South Island, New Zealand. Its height is 6271 ft. above the sea.

Dooce, *doo'sa* (sweet), a river of Brazil, which rises in the prov. Minas Geraes, and, after a N.E. course of 380 m., enters the Atlantic 70 m. N. of Victoria.

Doochart, *doh'art*, a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Killin. It is about 8 m. in length, and has its surplus waters carried through Glen Dochart by a river of the same name, which, after a course of 10 m., flows into the W. end of Loch Tay.

Dodsworth, *dod's-worth*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. W.S.W. of Barnsley. Pop. 2747.

Dofkines. See Dovrefeld.

Dogger-Bank, *doh-ter-bank*, an extensive sandbank in the North Sea, between the coasts of England and Denmark. It is the seat of important fisheries.

Dôle, *dol* (the valley), an anc. town of France, dep. Jura, on the Doubs, and on the

canal uniting the Rhône with the Rhine. Pop. 10,339.

Dolgelly, *dol-geth'le* (the valley of the hazel trees), a town of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, on the Wnion, at the base of Cader-Iddris. Pop. 2357.

Dollar, *doh'tar*, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Clackmannan. The town is beautifully situated on the Devon, at the base of the Ochil Hills, and is noted for its endowed academy founded in 1819. Pop. of pa. 2524; of town, a small part of which is in the pa. of Muckhart, co. Perth, 2123.

Dollar-Law, a mountain of Scotland, 2840 ft. high, co. and 9½ m. S.S.W. of Peebles.

Dollart Bay, *doh'tart*, a large arm of the North Sea, between Groningen in the Netherlands and Hanover, at the mouth of the river Ems. It is said to have been formed by an irruption of the sea towards the close of the 18th century.

Dolphinton, *doh'tin-ton* (named from *Dolfin*, one of the early proprietors of the manor), a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 231.

Dominica, *dom-in-s'ka* (so named from its having been first sighted on a Sunday), one of the British West India Islands, about 29 m. in length and 9 m. in average breadth. It produces coffee, sugar, and timber. Area 291 sq. m.; pop. 27,565. — The chief town is *Roseau*.

Dommel, *dom'mel*, a river of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, which, after a tortuous northern course of about 50 m., falls into the Maas at Fort Crevecoeur.

Don (probably from Celt. *don*, water), a river of Scotland, which rises in the W. of Aberdeenshire, and falls into the German Ocean near Old Aberdeen. — Also, a river of England, co. York, which, after a course of 55 m., joins the Ouse at Goole.

Don, anc. *Tanaïs*, a large river of European Russia, rises in the gov. of Tula, and, after a winding course, empties itself by several channels into the Sea of Azov.

Donaghadee, *don-ah-a-dee'*, a seaport of Ireland, co. Down, on the Irish Channel, the nearest port to Scotland, being only 21 m. from Port-Patrick in Wigtown. Pop. 2226.

Doncaster, *don'kas-ter* (camp on the river Don), anc. *Danum*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, noted for horse-races, which have been held here annually since 1708. Pop. 18,768.

Don Cossacks, Country of the, a vast plain of S. Russia, extending along the lower course of the river Don. Area 61,943 sq. m.; pop. 1,086,264. The greater part of the male inhabitants are cavalry soldiers, who possess their lands as the price of their service.

Donegal, *doh-e-gal'*, a large maritime co. in the N. of Ireland. Its landward boundaries are Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Leitrim. Its greatest length

from N.E. to S.W. is 85 m., and its greatest breadth from S.E. to N.W. 41 m. Area 1866 sq. m.; pop. 218,334. The surface is mountainous and boggy. Lakes are numerous, but small; in the largest, *Lough Derg*, is the island called *St Patrick's Purgatory*, a celebrated place of Roman-catholic pilgrimage. The co. is watered by many unimportant rivers, the principal of which are the *Foyle* and the *Swilly*. *Lough Foyle*, *Lough Swilly*, *Sheepoven*, *Guyberra Bay*, *Donegal Bay*, and a number of other inlets, indent the coast, off which are numerous small islands, 17 of which are inhabited. The largest is *North Arran*. The occupations are mainly agricultural, but a linen trade is also carried on, of which *Raphoe* is the centre, and many of the female population are engaged in working muslin for the Belfast and Glasgow manufacturers. The co. town is *Lifford*, on the *Foyle*.

Donegal (from Irish *Dun-na-n Gall*, the fort of the foreigners, i.e., of the Danes), a town of Ireland, co. Donegal, on a bay of the same name, with a fine old castle. Pop. 1422.

Doneraile, don-er-a'il' (the fortress on the cliff), a town of Ireland, co. Cork, on the Augher; it is a poor place, but the scenery in the vicinity is much admired. Pop. 1314.

Donets, dō-nets', an important river of Southern Russia, which rises in the gov. Kurak, and, after a course of about 400 m., mostly in a S.E. direction, joins the Don.

Dongola, dong'-gō-lā, a prov. of Northern Nubia, consisting of the Nile valley between 18° and 18° 30' N. lat. Pop. est. at 250,000.

Dongola, Kew, or Maraka, mō-rā'hd, the cap. of the above prov., on the W. bank of the Nile. It is an important military depot and place of trade. Pop. est. at 20,000.

Donibristle Colliery, don-s-bris'l kol'-yer-s, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Aberdeen. Pop. 412.

Donnybrook, don'-ne-brook (St Broek's church), or St Mary's, a pa. of Ireland, co. Dublin, in which are several small towns and vills. The vil. of *Donnybrook*, which is 2 m. S.E. of Dublin, has long been famous for its fair. Pop. of pa. 13,361, of whom 1853 are in the vil.

Doon (dark river), a river of Scotland, co. Ayr, flows from Loch Doon into the Firth of Clyde 3 m. S. of the town of Ayr.

Doornik. See *Tournai*.

Dorchester, dor'-ches-ter (from Saxon name *Dornceaster*, the camp of the Dornii or Durotriges, i.e., dwellers by the water), the co. town of Dorsetshire, England, pleasantly situated on the Frome. Pop. 6915.

Dorchester, a co. in the E. of Quebec prov., Dominion of Canada. Pop. 17,776.

Dorchester, a river port, and cap. of Westmorland co., New Brunswick, Dominion

of Canada, on the left bank of the Petitcodiac River, near its entrance into Shepody Bay. Pop. 800.

Dordogne, almost dor'-doyn', a dep. in the S.W. of France, situated almost wholly in the basin of the river of the same name. Area 3545 sq. m.; pop. 489,848. The river is formed by the union of two mountain torrents, the *Dor* and the *Dogne* (hence its name), which spring from the gorges of Mont Dore in Puy-de-Dôme, and, after receiving numerous streams from the mountains of Auvergne, joins the Garonne below Bordeaux.

Dores, dōrs (a rising ground near a water), a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 1401.

Dordrecht. See *Dort*.

Dorking, a town of England, co. Surrey, in a picturesque valley, 21 m. S.S.W. of London; it has trade in corn, flour, and lime, but is chiefly remarkable for poultry. Pop. 5419.

Dornoch, dor'-noh (said to be from Gael. *dorn eich*, a horse's foot or hoof, according to a tradition which asserts that, in 1259, a Danish leader was slain by a Thane of Sutherland by means of a horse's leg which he made use of when disarmed), a royal burgh and the co. town of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, on the N. shore of the Dornoch Firth. What is now its parish church, was the cathedral of the diocese of Caithness. Pop. 625.—The pa. of Dornoch has a pop. of 2764.

Dornoch Firth, an inlet of the German Ocean, forming the boundary between the cos. of Sutherland and Ross, Scotland.

Dornock, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 823.

Dorp, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 13 m. E.S.E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 11,409.

Dorpat, dor'-pdt, a town of European Russia, gov. Livonia, on the Embach, with a famous university. Pop. 20,780.

Dorset or Dorsetshire (the settlement of the *Durotriges*, i.e., the dwellers by the water), a maritime co. of England, on the S.W. coast, adjoining Hants, which forms its E. boundary. On the S. is the English Channel; on the W. the cos. of Devon and Somerset; and on the N. Somerset and Wilts. Area 968 sq. m.; pop. 195,537. Chalk downs, on which nearly a million of sheep are pastured, stretch along the coast, and through the centre of the co. from E. to W. The *Stour* and the *Frome* are the principal rivers. The manufactures are comparatively small, but much attention is given to dairy farming, which forms a most important branch of industry. Between *Lyme Regis* and *Portland Point* mackerel fishing is carried on from April to June. The chief mineral products are the noted Portland and Purbeck building stones, coarse marble, and potter's clay. *Dorchester* is the co. town.

Dort, or Dordrecht, dor'-drecht (the pas-

ture on the water), an anc. city of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 12 m. S.E. of Rotterdam. It was the residence of the ancient counts of Holland, and the birth-place of the famous brothers De Witt. Here was held in 1618-19 the celebrated Synod of Dort, by which the tenets of Arminius were condemned. Pop. 26,576.

Dortmund, do't'moont (the mouth of the river Dort), a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Emster, 27 m. W.N.W. of Arnberg. Pop. 57,742.

Douai, doe-', a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, on the Scarpe, the seat of a university, and numerous flourishing scientific institutions. Here the only English version of the Scriptures received among Roman Catholics, and known as the *Douai version*, was first published in 1609. Pop. 19,023.

Doubs, doobs (named from the river, which means the black water), a dep. in the E. of France. Area 2018 sq. m.; pop. 306,004.—The river Doubs rises at the S. extremity of the dep., passes Dôle, and, after a course of 260 m., joins the Saône at Verdun-sur-Saône.

Douglas, dug'las (formerly written *Duglass*, which is supposed to have been derived from the two rivers *Doo* and *Glass*, which flow close to the town), a seaport and watering-place on the S.E. coast of the Isle of Man, England, with an excellent harbour. Pop. 13,972.

Duglass (from *dubh-ghlatae*, black stream), a pa. and vil. in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, Scotland, which gave name to the heroic family of Douglas. Pop. of pa. 2624; of vil. 1371.

Doune, doon (from Gael. *doon*, a stronghold or hill fort), a vil. in Perthshire, Scotland, on the Teith, 64 m. N.W. of Stirling, with a large cattle market, and extensive cotton manufs.; near it are the massive ruins of a royal castle. Pop. 1262.

Doura, doo'ra, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Kilwinning. Pop. 350.

Douro, doo'ro (water), anc. *Durius*, a large river of Spain and Portugal, forms the boundary between these countries, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Oporto.

Dove, dew, a river of England, rises on the borders of the cos. Derby and Stafford, near Buxton, and, after a S. course of about 40 m., joins the Trent at Newton Solney.

Dover, do'ver (called by the Britons *Dubryrrha*, a steep place; by the Romans *Dubris*; and by the Saxons *Dofra* or *Dofris*, of which its present name is doubtless a corr.), a seaport of England, co. Kent, on the N.W. side of Dover Strait; it is the coast station on the route from London to Paris, via Calais, which is 20½ m. distant. Pop. 23,506.

Dover, a town of New Hampshire, U.S. Pop. 9234.—Also the state cap. of Delaware. Pop. 1906.

Dover, Strait of, anc. *Fretum Gallicum*,

connects the English Channel with the North Sea, and separates England from France. It is 22 m. in length, and 21 m. in breadth at the narrowest part. On the 25th August 1875, Captain Webb swam across it, from Dover to Calais, in 21 hours 45½ minutes, unaided by any mechanical appliance.

Dovrefeld, do'ver-feld', or *Dofrines* (the gloomy mountains), the loftiest part of the Norwegian range of mountains. *Snes-hatten*, the highest summit, is 7630 ft. above the sea level.

Down (from Gael. *doon*, a fortress), a maritime co. of Ireland, prov. Ulster. It lies to the S. of Antrim, having Armagh on the W., and the Irish Sea on the S. and E. Its extent from N.E. to S.W. is 51 m., and from N.W. to S.E. 38 m. Area 967 sq. m.; pop. 263,449. The surface is hilly, rising into mountains in the S., the highest being *Slieve Donard*, which has an elevation of 2786 ft. The river *Lagan* skirts the co. on the N., and the *Bann* on the W. On the coast are *Belfast Lough*, *Strangford Lough* (which penetrates inland about 15 m.), *Dundrum Bay*, and *Carlingford Lough*. Linen is the staple manufacture. The fisheries off the coast are important, and employ about 4000 or 5000 hands. *Downpatrick* is the co. town.

Downham-Market, down'am-mâr'ket, a town of England, co. Norfolk, on the Ouse, 10½ m. S. of Lynn. Pop. 2752.

Downpatrick, down-pat'rick (from an entrenched *doon* or fort near the cathedral in which St Patrick is buried), the co. town of Down, Ireland, one of the oldest towns in the country, having been the residence of the anc. kings of Ulster, and of St Patrick, who died here A.D. 463. It is a parl. and munic. bor., the pop. of the former being 4155, and of the latter 3631.

Downs, The, a spacious roadstead of England between the Goodwin Sands and Deal in Kent, the usual rendezvous for outward-bound vessels waiting for a favourable wind.

Drachenfels, drâ'h'en-fels (dragon's rock), a celebrated mountain peak in Rhenish Prussia 1066 ft. high, on the rt. b. of the Rhine, 10 m. S.E. of Bonn.

Draguignan, drâ'-gheen'-yang, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Var, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, 40 m. N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 7360.

Drainie, drain'e, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, on the Moray Firth. Pop. 3293.

Drakemuir, drake-mûr', a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Dalry. Pop. 533.

Drakenberg, drâ'ken-berg, or *Quathlamba Mountains, koodi-kâm'bd*, a range in S. Africa, forming the W. boundary of Natal.

Drammen, drâm'men, a river in the S. of Norway, by which immense quantities of timber are floated down to Christiania Bay, into the W. side of which it falls.

Drammen, or **Dramm**, a seaport of Norway, prov. Christiania, at the mouth of the Drammen, with a great export trade in timber. Pop. 18,808.

Drave, *drave* or *drâ*, Germ. *Drau*, a large river of S.E. Europe which rises in the Tyrol, flows through Carinthia and Styria, separates Croatia and Sclavonia from Hungary, and joins the Danube 14 m. E. of Eesek.

Dreghorn, *dreg'horn* (the dwelling by the swamp), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 3 m. S.E. of Irvine. Pop. of pa. 3241; of vil. 821.

Drem, a hamlet of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N. of Haddington.

Dranthe, *dren'teh* (corr. from *Thri-banta*, the three districts), a prov. of the Netherlands, S. of Groningen. Area 955 sq. m.; pop. 113,773.

Dresden, *dres'den*, one of the four circles or government dists. into which the kingdom of Saxony is divided. Area 1675 sq. m.; pop. 749,503.

Dresden (from Slav. *dresany*, the haven), the cap. of the kingdom of Saxony, and one of the finest cities in Europe, is situated on both sides of the Elbe, 100 m. S.E. of Berlin. Its bridge, palace, and other public buildings, excite general admiration. It is also distinguished for its royal library, museum, and picture gallery. It has numerous manufs., but the beautiful porcelain generally known as "Dresden china" is made at Meissen, about 30 m. lower down the river. Pop. 197,296.

Dresden, a town of England, co. Stafford, included within the bor. of Stoke-upon-Trent. Pop. 2906.

Dresden, a town in Bothwell co., prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on the river Sydenham. Pop. 1000.

Dreux, *dra* (anc. *Durocasses*, afterwards contr. into *Dreoca*, and hence *Dreux*), an anc. town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on the Blaise, 30 m. N. of Chartres. Pop. 6390.

Driesen, *dres'sen*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on an island formed by the Netze, 64 m. N.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 4637.

Driffield, *Great, dry'feld* (dry field), a town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, England, 20 m. N.W. of Hull. Pop. 5067.

Drighlington, *dry'ting-ton*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. E.S.E. of Bradford. Pop. 4268.

Drin, *dren*, a river of Albania, European Turkey, which, after a course of 110 m., falls into the Adriatic 4 m. W. of Alessio.

Drina, *dren'd*, a river of European Turkey, which separates Bosnia from Servia, and joins the Sava 63 m. W. of Belgrade.

Drobak, *dro'bâk*, a seaport of Norway, prov. Christiania, on Christiania Bay, with trade in timber. Pop. 1637.

Drogheda, *droh't-dâ* (the bridge of the ford, from the ford across the Boyne, used before the erection of a bridge), a seaport of Ireland, the co. town of Louth, inter-

sected by the Boyne. In 1649 it was stormed by Cromwell, who made a terrible slaughter of the inhabitants, and within 2 m. of its walls was fought the famous "Battle of the Boyne." It has linen and cotton manufs., a good trade in brewing, and an extensive iron foundry. Pop. 18,165.

Drohobica, *dro'ho-bitch* (the woody place), a town of Galicia, Austria, 18 m. S.E. of Sambor, with pitch wells, iron works, and salt mines in its vicinity. Pop. 18,988.

Droitwich, *droit'wich* (the place where the dues on salt were paid), a munic. and parl. bor. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. of Worcester, famous for its brine springs, from which is manufactured a fine white salt. Pop. of munic. bor. 3604; of parl. bor. 9510.

Drôme, *drôm*, a river of France which rises in the dep. Hautes-Alpes, flows through the dep. Drôme, and, after a course of about 60 m., falls into the Rhône, 12 m. S.S.W. of Valence.

Drôme, a dep. in the S.E. of France. Area 2518 sq. m.; pop. 321,756.

Dromore, *dro-more* (the great ridge or long hill), a pa. and episcopal city of Ireland, co. Down, on the Lagan. Pop. of pa. 12,334; of city 2408.

Dron (a ridge or projection), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 243.

Dronfield, *drôn'feld* (the field among the droms or hills), a town of England, co. Derby, 64 m. N.W. of Chesterfield. Pop. 2475.

Drontheim, *drôn'hime*, or **Trondhjem**, *trôn'dyem*, a stift or prov. in the centre of Norway, containing three balliwicks. Pop. 272,074.

Drontheim, or **Trondhjem** (throne dwelling), a seaport and cap. of the above prov., situated on a fine bay at the mouth of the Nid; it was anciently the residence of the Norwegian kings. In its neighbourhood are rich copper-mines. Pop. 22,597.

Droylsden, *drois'den*, a town of Lancashire, England, 4 m. E. of Manchester. Pop. 6763.

Drumblade, *drum-blade* (covered hills or brase), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 931.

Drumlithie, *drum-lith's*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. of Glenbervie. Pop. 306.

Drummalister, *drum-mal'yer* (the inhabited ridge), a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles. Pop. 321.

Drummond, *drum'mond*, a co. in the interior of the prov. of Quebec, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 14,381.

Drummondville, East, *drum'mond-est*, the chief town in the above co., on the St. Francis River. Pop. 400.

Drummondville, West, a town in Westland co., prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on the Niagara River, near the Falls. Pop. 1000.

Drumoch, drum-och' (the hill of St Moloch, cont. into *Moak*), a pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine. It was anciently called *Dalmaik*, signifying "the haugh or valley of St Moloch," a name very descriptive of that part of the parish where the old church was erected. Pop. 1032.

Drumore, drum-ore', a vil. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, pa. of Kirkcaldie. Pop. 553.

Dryfe, drif, a river of Scotland, co. Dumfries, a tributary of the Annan.

Dryfedale, drif/dale (the valley of the Dryfe), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. The name is frequently cont. into *Drysdale*. Pop. 2825.

Drymen, drim'en, anc. *Drumen* (a ridge or knoll), a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling. Pop. 1405.

Dublin, dub'lin, the metropolitan co. of Ireland. It is bounded on the landward sides by Meath, Kildare, and Wicklow; and on the E. is open to the Irish Sea. Its length from N. to S. is 32 m.; from E. to W. 18 m. Area 354 sq. m.; pop. 405,362. Its surface is mostly a rich, well cultivated, level plain; but at the S. boundary it rises into a range of elevated hills, the loftiest of which, *Kippure*, is 3475 ft. above the sea. The only river of note is the *Liffey*. By means of the *Grand* and the *Royal Canals* communication is effected between Dublin and the Shannon. Along the coast are several inlets of the sea, the most important of which is *Dublin Bay*. Not far from the shore are *Lombay Island*, *Ireland's Eye*, and a number of islets. Dublin has more variety of manufs. than any other co. in Ireland, but they are generally such as are for home requirements. The produce of the Dublin breweries and Balbriggan hosiery works are, however, largely exported. The fisheries afford a considerable source of income to the villagers along the coast. *Dublin* is the co. town.

Dublin, the chief town of the above co., and the cap. city of Ireland, is situated on the *Liffey*, and has important trade and manufs. The magnificence of its cathedral and public buildings entitle it to rank among the finest cities in Europe. The ancient Irish name of this city was *Baile-aith-neath*, the town of the hurdle ford, from the circumstance that in very early ages an artificial ford of hurdles was constructed across the *Liffey* near the place where the town subsequently sprang up. The modern name is derived from *Duibh-linn*, black pool, an old Irish designation of that part of the *Liffey* on which the city is built. Pop., exclusive of suburbs, 345,336. *Kingstown*, a fashionable suburb of Dublin, has a fine harbour, whence the mail steamers sail for Holyhead, making the passage in four hours. This town was formerly a mere fishing village, called *Dunleary*, and received its present name in honour of George the Fourth, who embarked here in 1801.

Dublin Bay, a spacious inlet of the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the *Liffey*, about a mile below Dublin.

Dubuque, doo-book' (named in honour of M. Dubuque, a Frenchman who obtained a grant from the Spanish government for mining lead in this region), a mining town of Iowa, U.S., on the rt. b. of the Mississippi, 70 m. N.E. of Iowa city. Pop. 18,434.

Duddingston, dud'ding-ton (originally *Dodincetun*, the tow or enclosure or village of Dodin, a person who lived here during the reigns of David I. and Malcolm IV.), a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, embracing the town of *Portobello*, and the villa of *Duddingston and Joppa*. The pa. church, an ancient little edifice of Saxon origin, stands on elevated ground overlooking *Duddingston Loch*, a small lake which skirts the southern base of *Arthur's Seat*. Pop. of pa. 6369.

Duddon, dud'don, a river of England, which flows between Cumberland and Lancashire, and joins the Irish Sea by a wide estuary, mostly dry at low water.

Dudley, dud'le (meadow of Duddo, a Saxon prince by whom it was founded in 700), a munic. and parl. bor. of England, co. Worcester, surrounded by Staffordshire, 84 m. W.N.W. of Birmingham. Its neighbourhood abounds in minerals, and the iron trade is carried on to a great extent. Pop. of munic. bor. 43,783; of parl. bor. 82,349.

Duffield, duff'feild (the field with the *dun* or hill), a pa. and township of England, co. Derby, with cotton and cotton lace manufs. and collieries. Pop. of pa. 15,537; of township 2500.

Dufftown, duff'town, a vil. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. of Mortlach. Pop. 1250.

Duffus, duff'fus (from Gael. *dubuis*, black lake, having reference to a lake now drained), a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin. Pop. 3718.

Duida, dwe'dd, a mountain near the S. extremity of Venezuela, S. America. It is 8500 ft. high, and, being bare and stony on the summit, and having its less steep declivities clothed with vast forests, presents a most imposing spectacle, and forms a landmark to voyagers on the Orinoco for hundreds of miles.

Duirinish, or Durinish, du'r-in-ish (the rocky promontory), a pa. in the Isle of Skye, Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 4422.

Duisburg, doo'is-boorg, anc. *Castrom Deusonie*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, between the Rhine and Anger, 15 m. N. of Düsseldorf; it has woollen and cotton manufs., and in the environs are extensive iron-forges and manufactories of iron ware. Pop. 37,371.

Duke Town, a town of Upper Guinea, the cap. of Calabar, on the Old Calabar river, 6 m. from its mouth. [See Calabar, Old.]

Dukinfield, duk'in-feild, a town of England, co. Chester, on the Tame. Pop. 14,065.

Daloe, Gulf of, *door-â*, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, in the Gulf of Honduras, S. of British Honduras.

Dalcigno, *dool-cheen'yo*, a seaport town of Montenegro, on a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic, 12 m. W.S.W. of Scutari. Pop. about 6000.

Dull (named from *Appin of Dull*, or *Apnadull*, the dist. in which the pa. church is situated, which signifies "the abbot's plain"), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 2681.

Dulwich, *du'wich*, a hamlet of England, co. Surrey, near London, with a school or college, as it is called, and a picture-gallery, founded in 1614 by Edward Alleyn, a distinguished actor. Pop. 4041.

Dumbarton, *dum-bär-ton* (the hill fort of the Britons), the co. town of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, near the confluence of the Leven with the Clyde. It is a parl. and royal burgh, and has a considerable trade in shipbuilding. Its castle, formerly called *Atlewald* (the rock high on the Clyde), is situated on a precipitous rock, 200 ft. above the river, and was in former times a place of great strength and importance. Pop. 11,423. The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 8933.

Dumbartonshire, anc. *Lennox* or *Lennox*, a co. of Scotland, bounded N. by Perth; E. by Loch Lomond, Stirling, and Lanark; S. by Renfrew and the Firth of Clyde; and W. by Loch Long and Argyll. Its greatest length (exclusive of the detached parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch) is 25 m., and its breadth from 5 to 15 m. The detached parishes, which were annexed to the co. in the reign of Robert I., are 12 m. in length, and from 2 to 4½ m. in breadth. Area 320 sq. m.; pop. 58,887. About two-thirds of the co. consist of mountains, woods, moor, and moors, abounding with scenery of unrivalled beauty and grandeur. The arable land is of comparatively small extent, and lies principally between Loch Lomond and the Clyde. The highest elevation is *Ben Veirich*, 2081 ft. above the level of the sea. There are nine fresh-water lakes in the co., the largest being *Loch Lomond*, besides many streams. The *Clyde* skirts the S. border, the *Leven* is the outlet of Loch Lomond, and falls into the Clyde at the foot of Dumbarton Rock. Grazing and sheep-farming receive great attention from the agriculturists of Dumbartonshire. The principal branches of industry are the manufactures of cottons and linens, ship-building, bleaching, calico-printing, and dyeing. The chief minerals are coal and ironstone, which are found in the E. division. Limestone and slate are also worked. The co. town is *Dumbarton*.

Dum-Dum, a town and cantonment of British India, presidency of Bengal, 8 m. N.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 5179.

Dumfries, *dum-frees'* (hill of furze), a

town of Scotland, cap. of the co. of the same name, on the Nith, 7 m. from the Solway Firth. Dumfries was constituted a royal burgh in the twelfth century, and in the chapel of a monastery here John Comyn, a competitor for the Scottish throne, was stabbed by Robert Bruce in 1305. The poet Burns died and was buried here in 1796. Pop. 15,437.—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 14,841.

Dumfriesshire, an important co. in the S. of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the Solway Firth, and on the other sides by Cumberland, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Ayr, and Kirkcudbright. It extends from E. to W. 65 m., and from N. to S. 32 m. Area 1086 sq. m.; pop. 74,808. Dumfriesshire comprehends the districts of *Nithsdale* in the W., *Annandale* in the middle, and *Eekdale* in the E., watered by the rivers *Nith*, *Annan*, and *Eek*. The surface has a general slope towards the Solway Firth on the S., with mountain-ranges on the N. and E., sheltering it from cold. The loftiest summits are *Harifell*, on the border of Peeblesshire, 3551 ft.; *Suirick Pen*, on the confines of Selkirkshire, 2268 ft.; *Queensberry Hill*, on the boundary of Lanarkshire, 2258 ft.; and *Black Lary*, close to Ayrshire, 2251 ft. There are eight lochs or lakes in the vicinity of Lochmaben, and in the N.E. corner, near the head of *Moffat Water*, is *Loch Shene* (1300 ft. above the sea), whence issues the picturesque waterfall called the *Grey Mare's Tail*. The *Solway Firth*, which, for upwards of 50 m., forms the boundary between Scotland and England, is noted for the peculiarity of its tides. In these, as well as in the nature of the beach and the depth of water, it differs from every marine indentation in Great Britain. To the E. of the Nith is *Locker Moss*, a morass about 10 m. in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. The elevated parts of the co. afford excellent pasturage, and the rearing of cattle, sheep, and pigs forms an important branch of rural industry. The largest lamb fair in Scotland is held at *Lockerbie*, a few miles E. of the Annan. The manufs. are hosiery, carried on at and about the co. town; cotton-spinning at *Annan*; plaidings at *Langholm*; and the weaving of cotton goods at *Ecclefechan*. Coal is worked at *Sanguhar* and elsewhere; lead and silver are found at *Wanlockhead*; limestone for burning, and red sandstone for building, are quarried in various localities. *Moffat* is noted for its mineral springs. *Dumfries* is the co. town.

Dumoh, *dum-ô'*, a dist. and town of the Jubbulpoor division of the Central Provinces, British India. Pop. of dist. 269,842; of town 8189.

Dun (a hill or rising ground), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 555.

Dunaburg, *doo'nd-burg*, a fortified town of European Russia, gov. Vitebsk, on the rt. b. of the Southern Dwina. Pop. 20,613.

Dunbar, *dun-bâr* (the fort on the height), a royal and parl. burgh and seaport town of Scotland, co. Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, with a large trade in herrings. Its castle, now in ruins, was in ancient times a place of great strength. Here the Scots were defeated, in 1296, by King Edward I. of England, and in 1650 by Oliver Cromwell. Pop. of royal burgh 3415; of town 3320.—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 4962.

Dunbarney, *dun-bâr-ne* (from Celt. *dun*, a hill, and *bearn* or *beirn*, a gap or fissure), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, intersected by the river Earn. Pop. 913.

Dunbeath, *dun-beath*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. of Latheron.

Dunblane, *dun-blane* (corr. from *Dun-blaik*, from Gael. *dun-bhlath-beinn*, a fort on the warm or pleasant hill, or, according to others, the fort of St Blane, the superior of a convent of Culdees here), a pa. and town of Perthshire, Scotland, on the Allan, 5 m. N. of Stirling. It is frequented in summer for its mineral waters, and has the remains of a cathedral said to have been founded in 1142. Near it, at Sheriffmuir, was fought in 1715 the indecisive battle between the royal forces, under the Duke of Argyll, and the troops of the Pretender under the Earl of Mar. Pop. of pa. 2765; of town 1921.

Dunbog, *dun-bog* (the hill bog), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 220.

Duncansbay, or Duncansby Head, *dun-ans-bi hed* (the promontory or head at Duncan's town), a promontory of Caithness, the N.E. extremity of Scotland, about a mile and a half from John O'Groats' House.—58° 39' N. lat., 8° 0' W. long.

Dundalk, *dun-dawk* (corr. from *Dun-Dealgan*, the fortress of *Deiga*, a Firbolg chief, who built it), a seaport of Ireland, co. Louth, on Dundalk Bay, with some manufa., and a good trade in corn. Pop. 11,337.

Dundalk Bay, *dun-dalk*, an inlet of the Irish Channel on the coast of Louth, Ireland. At high water it is a considerable harbour, but at low water it is almost dry.

Dundas, *dun-dass*, a co. in the E. of the prov. of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, bordering on the St Lawrence. Pop. 18,777.—Also the name of a town in Wentworth co., Ontario, at the head of Burlington Bay. Pop. 3185.

Dundee, *dun-dee* (contr. from Gael. *Dun-Tatha*, the fort on the Tay), a royal and parl. burgh, and an extensive seaport town of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the Firth of Tay. It carries on a great trade, chiefly with the Baltic, and has extensive manufa. of jute and coarse linens. Pop. of royal burgh 118,267; of parl. burgh 118,977.—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 86,527.

Dundonald, *dun-don'ald* (the fort of Domhnall), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. 6964.

Dundrum, *dun-drum* (the fortress on the

hill), a town of Ireland, co. Dublin, pa. of Tancy. Pop. 540.

Dundrum Bay, *dun-drum*, a capacious bay of the Irish Sea on the coast of Down, Ireland, 7 m. S.W. of Downpatrick. It is about 10 m. wide at the entrance.

Dunedin, *dun-e'din*, the cap. of the provincial dist. of Otago, on Otago harbour, on the E. coast of South Island, New Zealand. Pop. 18,496.

Dunfermline, *dun-fer'm'lin*, locally *dun-fer'tin* (said to be from Celt. *dun*, a hill, *faire*, a walk or guard, and *linne*, a pool, or *loin*, a little stream or rivulet—the fort or castle which commands the pool or stream, or from *dun-far-linne*, the castle upon the crooked pool or winding stream), a royal and parl. burgh and town in the W. of Fife, Scotland, the most celebrated place in the kingdom for the manuf. of table linen. Here are the remains of an anc. abbey, which was the burial-place of the Scottish kings from the end of the eleventh to the middle of the fourteenth century, and of a royal palace in which King Charles I. was born in 1600, and where in 1650 Charles II. subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant. In the abbey church the tomb and skeleton of Robert Bruce were discovered in 1818, when digging for the foundation of the new parish church. Pop. of royal burgh 10,804; of parl. burgh 14,963.

Dungannon, *dun-gan'n'on* (Gannon's fortress), a town of Ireland, co. Tyrone, 11 m. N.N.W. of Armagh; it was the anc. residence of the O'Neills, kings of Ulster, and has manufa. of linen and earthenware. Pop. 3696.

Dungarpur, or Dhangarpur, *dun-gur-poor*, a native state of India, Rajputana. Area 1000 sq. m.; pop. 175,000.

Dungarvan, *dun-gar'van* (fortress of Garvan), a town of Ireland, co. Waterford, on Dungarvan Bay, much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 6520.

Dungeness, *dun-je-ness* (corr. of *Danger Ness*, that is, *dangerous headland*, so named from the numerous shipwrecks that took place here prior to the erection of the lighthouse), a low, shingly point of England, on the coast of Kent, in the English Channel.—50° 55' N. lat., 0° 59' E. long.

Dunglass, *dun-glass*, a headland of Scotland, co. Dumfries, projecting into the Clyde. Here terminated the wall of Antoninus.

Dunino, *dun-e'no*, (named from a nunery which existed here in former times), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 325.

Dunipace, *dun-pace*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, with a vil. near Denny. The name is derived from two earthen mounds, about 60 ft. high, situated in a small plain traversed by the river Carron. Their Celtic name is *dun-na-bais*, or *duna-bas* (pronounced *pas*), hills or tumuli of death; but others say the name is from

dunt-pacie, hills of peace, because they were raised by the Romans as monuments of the peace concluded here between them and the Caledonians. Pop. 1733.

Dunkeld, dun-keld' (the stronghold of the rough, mountainous country), a vil. of Perthshire, Scotland, situated amidst romantic scenery on the N. bank of the Tay, 13 m. N.N.W. of Perth. Near it is the seat of the Duke of Athol, within whose grounds are shown the first two larches introduced into Britain from the Tyrol in 1733. Pop. 783.

Dunkeld and Dowally, doun-d'-le, locally *doo'-le*, almost *doo'-le* (the meadow of the cairn), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 839.

Dunkirk, dun-kirk' (the church on the dunes or sandhills), Fr. *Dunkerque*, a strong seaport of France, dep. Nord, with an excellent roadstead, 40 m. N.W. of Lille. Pop. 33,542.

Dunlop, dun-lop' (the fortified hill at the winding of the stream), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr and Renfrew, situated in a dist. famous for its cheese. Pop. of pa. 1180; of vil. 380.

Dunmanus Bay, dun-man'-us, a spacious haven in Cork co., Ireland, S. of Bantry Bay.

Dunmanway, dun-man'-way (cor. from *Dun-na-mbeann*, the fortress of the yellow pinnacles), a town of Ireland, co. Cork, pleasantly situated in a valley, 13 m. W. of the Bandon. Pop. 2046.

Dunmore, dun-more' (great fort), a pa. and town of Ireland, co. Galway, 7½ m. N.N.E. of Tuam. Pop. of pa. 8241; of town 640.

Dunmore, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Airth.

Dunmow, Great, dun-mow' (either from Celt. *dun*, a hill, and *magus*, a town, or from A.S. *dun*, a hill, and *mow*, a heap, "this place being situated on a gravelly hill of considerable height"), a pa. and town of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 12 m. N.N.W. of Chelmsford. Pop. of pa. 2983.

Dunnet, dun-net', a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Caithness. Pop. of pa. 1661.

Dunnet Head, a promontory of Caithness, the most northerly point of Scotland. —56° 40' N. lat., 8° 21' W. long.

Dunnichen, dun-nsh-en (from Gael. *dun-achan*, the hill or fort of the valley), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 1536.

Dunning, dun-ning, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Perth. The vil. is near the centre of the pa., 5 m. E.N.E. of Auchterarder. Pop. of pa. 1892; of vil. 1213.

Dunnottar, dun-not'-tar, anc. *Dunotyr* (the fort on the promontory), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Pop. 2102.

Dunnville, dun-veel', a town in Monck co., prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on Grand River. Pop. 1452.

Dunoon, dun-oon', a fashionable watering-place of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the W. shore of the Firth of Clyde, 7½ m. W. of Greenock. Pop. 3756.

Dunoon and Kilmun, kil-mun', a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the W. side of the Firth of Clyde. Both names are of Gaelic origin, the former signifying "the place resorted to by strangers or guests," and the latter "the sacred place of learning or instruction." Pop. 6871.

Dunrossness, dun-ross'-ness (the fort on the headland), a pa. of Scotland, at the S. extremity of the Mainland, Shetland. Pop. 4522.

Dunroore, duns-core', a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 1504.

Dunse, dunes, a pa. and town in Berwickshire, Scotland, between the Blackadder and Whitadder. The name is derived from *dun*, a hill, the anc. town having been built on the side of the hill called *Dunes-Law*. Pop. of pa. 3802; of town 2618.

Dunshalt, or Daneshalt, dun-shilt' (the halting-place of the Danes after their defeat at Falkland), a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 1 m. S. of Auchtermuchty. Pop. 483.

Dunsinane, dun-sin'-nan, one of the Sidlaw Hills, Scotland, co. Perth. Height 1114 ft.

Dunstable, dun-stid-bl' (formerly *Dun-staple*, the market-place on the hill), a town of England, co. and 20 m. S.W. of Bedford, noted for its manufacture of strawplait. Pop. 4558.

Dunsyre, dun-syre' (from *dun* and *seer*, the hill of the prophet), a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 302.

Duntocher, dun-toh'-er, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 8 m. W.N.W. of Glasgow, with cotton-spinning and weaving factories. Pop. 1367.

Durance, du-ranges' (water), a rapid river of France, which rises in Mont Genève, in the dep. Hautes-Alpes, and, after a tortuous course of 160 m., discharges itself into the Rhône, 3 m. S.W. of Avignon. It is the *Druentia* of the Romans, which Hannibal crossed in his march to the passage of the Alps.

Durango, doo-rang'-go, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 18 m. S.E. of Bilbao. Pop. 2246.

Durango, doo-rang'-go, a state and city of Mexico. The state is a wild uncultivated country, and the city is dreadfully infested with scorpions, whose bite frequently proves fatal in two hours. Pop. of state 190,846; of city 12,449.

Durazzo, doo-rdz'-so, or *Duras, doo-rdz'*, a seaport of Albania, European Turkey, on the peninsula of Pell, in the Adriatic. Pop. est. at 5000.

D'Urban, dur'-ban, the oldest town and seaport in the colony of Natal, S. Africa. Pop. 6276.

Düren, du'-ren, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Roër, 18 m. E.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 14,542.

Durham, dur'-am, a maritime county of England, bounded on the N. by the Tyne and the Derwent, which separate it from

Northumberland; on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland; on the S. by the Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire; and on the E. by the North Sea. Area 973 sq. m.; pop. 685,069. The surface is hilly, and slopes from the W. towards the coast. The principal rivers are the *Wear*, *Tyne*, and *Tees*. Durham is one of the chief coal and lead producing counties of England. Iron and other mineral products are also obtained on a scale of great importance. Iron ship-building is extensively carried on at *Sunderland*, *South Shields*, *Stockton*, and *Hartlepool*. Various manufs. are carried on, but none to any great extent. *Durham*, on the *Wear*, is the co. town.

Durham (literally the dwelling on the water), anc. *Dunholm* (the fort or hill on the island, or meadow almost surrounded by the river, i.e. the *Wear*), a city, parl. and munic. bor., and bishop's see of England, the cap. of the above co., with a university and an anc. cathedral beautifully situated on the *Wear*. At *Neville's Cross*, in the neighbourhood, *Philippa*, Queen of Edward III., defeated and took prisoner David II. of Scotland, in 1346. Pop. of parl. bor. 14,833; of munic. bor. 14,406.

Durham, a co. of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on the N. coast of Lake Ontario. Pop. 87,880. — Also a town in Grey co., Ontario, on the Saugeen River. Pop. 1200.

Durhamtown, *dur-nam-town*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. of Bathgate. Pop. 409.

Durisddeer, *dur-is-deer* (the entrance to the forest), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 1189.

Durness, *dur-ness* (the stormy headland), a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, in which is Cape Wrath. Pop. 1049.

Durris, *dur-ris*, anc. *Duirrs* (a mouth or entrance), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Pop. 1021.

Dursley, *durs'le* (water meadow), a market town of Gloucestershire, England, on the *Carn*, 14 m. S.W. of Gloucester. Two miles to the N.E. of the town, on *Nibley Knoll*, is a memorial to William Tyndale, the martyr and translator of the Bible, and near it is *North Nibley*, the village in which he was born. Pop. 2413.

Düsseldorf, *dur'el-dorf* (town on the Dussel), a town of Rhenish Prussia, at the junction of the Dussel with the Rhine; it

is a handsome town, with various manufs. and extensive commerce. Pop. 80,665.

Duthill, *duth'ül* (from Gael. *tuathal*, north, in opposition to *deishal*, south, the name of a large strip of land in the S. part of the pa.), a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 1672.

Dwina, Northern, *dwi'nd* or *dwe'nd*, a large river of European Russia, formed by the junction of the Soukhona and the Jong, in the gov. of Vologda; after a course of 420 m. it falls by several channels into the White Sea below Archangel.

Dwina, Southern, a river of European Russia, which issues from the Valdai Hills, and flows into the Gulf of Riga. It is navigable through nearly its whole course, and communicates with Lake Ladoga and St Petersburg by a canal.

Dyce, *dice*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, with extensive granite quarries. Pop. 945.

Dyke-Acland Bay, *dike-ak'land* (in honour of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland), a large inlet of the Pacific Ocean on the N.E. coast of New Guinea.

Dyke and Moy, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Elgin and Nairn, on the Moray Firth. The former name in Gaelic signifies "a ditch" and the latter "a plain." Pop. 1238.

Dykehead, *dike-head*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Shotts. Pop. 385.

Dyle, *dile*, a small but navigable river of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant; after passing Louvain and Mechlin, it falls into the Schelde above Antwerp.

Dysart, *dî'sart* (either from Lat. *desertum*, a sequestered place chosen by monks for devotion, or from Gael. *Dea*, God, and *ard*, high, exalted, signifying "the temple of the Most High God"), a pa. and royal and parl. burgh of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. coast of the Firth of Forth, with a great trade in coals, obtained from mines that have been worked from a very early period. Pop. of pa. 9682; of parl. burgh 8919.

Dzungaria, *dsun-gâ're-d*, a region of Central Asia, N. of Eastern Turkestan, watered by the *Il*. It is regarded as a portion of the Chinese Empire, but since 1864, owing to the persistent warfare maintained by the inhabitants, the domination of the Chinese has gradually weakened, and Russian influence steadily increased. In 1871, Russia occupied the fertile valley of the Upper *Il*, with the town of Kuldja, but in 1879 restored part of the prov. to China.

E

Eaglehawk, *e'gl-hawk*, a borough in Bendigo co., Victoria, Australia, 105 m. N.W. of Melbourne. It is situated in a very hilly dist. abounding in golden quartz lodes. Pop. 7757.

Eaglesfield, *e'gle-field*, and *Sunnybrae*, *sun-ne-bræ*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. of Middlebie. Pop. 571.

Eagleham, *e'gle-ham* (the hamlet at

the church), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 9 m. S.E. of Paisley. Pollok, the author of the "Course of Time," was born at Muirhouse, in this pa., in 1759. Pop. of pa. 1714; of vil. 1237.

Ealing, *e'ling*, a town of England, co. Middlesex, 9 m. W. of St Paul's Cathedral, London. Pop. 9959.

Earlsferry, *eris-fer're*, a decayed royal

burgh of Scotland, co. Fife, adjoining Ellie. Pop. 408.

Earlston, ear's-ton, formerly Wreildoun, *ear-sil-doun*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 6½ m. S.E. of Lauder; it is noted for the manuf. of gingham, and distinguished as the birthplace of Thomas Learmonth, the earliest poet of Scotland, popularly known as "Thomas the Rhymer." Pop. of pa. 1977; of vil. 1168.

Earn, ern, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, which issues from Loch Earn and, after a course of 80 m., falls into the Tay below Perth.—Loch Earn is situated 24 m. W. of Perth, and has a circumference of 19 m.

Earnalaw, ern-law, a mountain in the N.W. of the provincial dist. of Otago, South Island, New Zealand. Height 9186 ft.

Easdale, ear's-dale, an island and vil. of the Hebrides, off the coast of Argyllshire, Scotland, noted for slate-quarries, which have been worked for about two centuries. Pop. of island 504.

Easingwold, ear's-ing-wôld, a pa., township, and town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, England, 12½ m. N.N.W. of York. Pop. of pa. 3866; of township 2163.

Eassie, ear's-ee, and Nevay, *ner-ud*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 568.

Eastbourne, ear's-boorn (most probably from *eastbourne*, the water-brook), a watering-place of England, co. Sussex, on the English Channel, 19 m. E. of Brighton. Pop. 10,861.

East Cape, the extreme eastern point of Asia, on the W. shore of Behring Strait.

—66° 5' N. lat. 190° 0' E. or 170° 0' W. long. —Also, the eastern extremity of New Guinea.

Easter Island, or Teapey Island, ear's-ter or *ter-pe*, an island of volcanic origin in the S. Pacific; it is about 30 m. in circuit, 1900 ft. in elevation, and is peopled by an intelligent race of natives. Pop. est. at 1200. —27° 9' S. lat., 109° 12' W. long.

Eastern Archipelago. See Malaysia.

Eastern Turkestan. See Turkestan.

Eastfield, ear's-feild, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lunark, pa. of Rutherglen. Pop. 329.

Easthouses, ear's-hous'es, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Newbattle. Pop. 368.

East Vale, a town of England, co. Stafford, included within the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. Pop. 1409.

Eastwood, ear's-wood, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew. Pop. 13,068.

Eboe, e'bo, or Aboh, *e'bo*, a town of Guinea, W. Africa, on the rt. b. of the Niger, about 80 m. from the ocean, with a great trade in slaves and palm-oil. Pop. 6000.

Ebro, e'bro, anc. *Iberus* (so named from the *Iberi*, a tribe who settled on its borders, and who probably emigrated from *Iberia* in Asia), a large river in the N.E. of Spain; it rises in prov. Santander, 12 m. W. of Reynosa, and, after flowing with a south-

easterly course for about 340 m., falls into the Mediterranean below Tortosa.

Ecclefechan, ek-ki-fek'h-an (the church of Fechan, an abbot who is said to have lived here about the seventh century), a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. of Hoddam. The celebrated author Thomas Carlyle was born here 4th December 1795. Pop. 846.

Eccles, ek'kiz (church), a pa. and extensive suburb of Manchester, in Lancashire, England. Pop. 67,770.

Eccles, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5 m. N.W. of Coldstream. Pop. 1780.

Ecclesall-Bierlow, ek'kiz-dil-beer'lo, a township in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England. Pop. 49,674.

Ecclesfield, ek'kiz-feild (church field), a pa. and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England. Pop. of pa. 26,423; of township 16,171.

Eccleshall, ek'kiz-hall (the churchman's hall, so called from the Bishops of Lichfield having formerly had a palace here), a pa. and anc. market town of England, co. Stafford, 6 m. S.W. of Stone. Pop. of pa. 4827.

Eccleshill, ek'kiz-hill (church hill), a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 3 m. N.N.E. of Bradford. Pop. 5632.

Ecclesmachan, ek'kiz-mah'an (church of St Machan), a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow. Pop. 329.

Ecclestone, ek'kiz-tun (church town), a township in Lancashire, England, chiefly included within the borough of St Helens. Pop. 13,839.

Ecoloc, ek-klo', a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders. Pop. 9000.

Echt, eht, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1259.

Echtarnach, eh'ter-nah, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Luxemburg, on the Sure, 19 m. N.E. of Luxemburg. Pop. 8385.

Echuca, ek-ek'ka, a border town of Victoria, Australia, co. Rodney, on a peninsula formed by the Murray and Campaspe Rivers, 166 m. N. of Melbourne. Pop. 2900.

Ecija, e'the-hi, anc. *Asitigi* (the rock dwelling), an anc. town of Spain, prov. Seville, in a district rich in corn and olives, on the Genil. Pop. 23,722.

Eck, Loch, loh ek, a narrow lake of Scotland, co. Argyll, between Lochs Long and Fyne. It is 7 m. long and ¼ m. broad.

Eckford, ek'ford (ford over the Teviot at the *eccs*, or oaks), a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 5 m. S.S.W. of Kelso. Pop. 981.

Equador, ek-wed'dor (the equator, so called from its capital lying almost under the line), a republican state of S. America, extending from 6° 10' S. lat. to 3° 30' N. lat., and from 69° 30' to 80° 30' W. long. Its length, from E. to W., is about 800 m.; its breadth, from N. to S., about 600 m. Area 246,400 sq. m.; pop. 1,308,000. The country is divided into eleven provs., viz., *Assay, Chimborazo, Pichincha, Guayas,*

Imbabura, Leon, Tunguragua, Los Rios, Loja, Manavi, and Esmeraldas. The western portion of the state is traversed from S. to N. by the Andes. Among their more remarkable peaks are *Chimborazo*, which rises to a height of 21,424 ft., and the great volcanoes of *Cotopaxi, Antisana, and Pichincha*, which rise from 16,000 to 19,000 ft. above the sea-level. The eastern portion of the republic is watered by the numerous tributaries of the Amazon or Marañon. The plants chiefly cultivated are cotton, wheat, cacao, sugar, coffee, maize, yams, and tobacco. The numerous forests supply large quantities of ebony, mahogany, cedar, dye-woods, caoutchouc, and sarsaparilla. Minerals abound, and yield gold, silver, lead, quicksilver, and sulphur. Ecuador revolted from the dominion of Spain in 1821. Along with New Granada and Venezuela, it formed the republic of Colombia until 1832, when that state being dissolved, Ecuador became an independent republic. Its cap. is *Quito*, built in a ravine on the side of Pichincha, at a height of 9542 ft. It has a delightful climate, but has often suffered from earthquakes, like most other towns in the republic. The prevailing religion is the Roman-catholic.

Edam, a-dam', a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, with a port on the Zuyder Zee, 12 m. N.E. of Amsterdam; it has a great trade in cheese. Pop. 4024.

Eday, e'dd, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland. Pop. 822.

Eddartoun, ed-dor-toon (from Celt. *eadar-dûn*, between hills or dunes), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross. Pop. 390.

Middlestone, ed'dl-ston (nobleman's town), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. N. of Peebles. Pop. of pa. 700.

Edarraohillis, ed-drah'li-is, formerly *Edarraohillis* (from Celt. *eadar-da-chaolas*, between two firths), a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on the N.W. coast. Pop. 1230.

Eddestone, ed-de-stone, a reef of rocks in the English Channel, 14 m. S.W. of Plymouth, on one of which is a famous lighthouse.—50° 11' N. lat., 4° 16' W. long.

Eden, e'den (gliding stream), a river of England, with valuable salmon fisheries, rises in Westmoreland, and, flowing through Cumberland, falls into the Solway Firth below Carlisle, after a N.W. course of 48 m.—There is a small river of the same name which joins the Medway in co. Kent.—Also, two rivers of Scotland: one joins the Tweed after a S.E. course of 18 m., 3½ m. below Kelso; the other, after flowing through Fife, with a N.E. course of 18 m., falls into St Andrews Bay in the North Sea.

Edenbridge, e'den-bridj, a pa. of England, co. Kent. Pop. 1801.

Edenderry, e'den-der-ri (the bill brow of the oakwood), a market town of King's County, Ireland, near the bay of Allen, 32½ m. W. of Dublin. Pop. 1878.

Edgbaston, edj-bas-ton, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, forming a S.W. suburb of Birmingham. Pop. 17,442.

Edgehill, edj'hill, a vil. of England, co. Warwick, memorable as the place where the first battle in the civil wars between Charles I. and the Parliament was fought, 23d October 1642.

Edgeworthstown, edj-wurthe-town, a pleasant town of Ireland, co. Longford, distinguished as the birthplace of the popular authoress Maria Edgeworth. Pop. 1138.

Edinburgh, ed-in-bur-o (Edwin's town, so called from Edwin the Saxon king of Northumbria, in the 7th century; but according to some authorities it means the mighty heroes' citadel), the metropolis of Scotland, the seat of the law-courts and of a celebrated university and medical school, is situated in the co. of Edinburgh, 1½ m. from the S. shore of the Firth of Forth. It is surrounded by scenery at once grand and picturesque, the *Calton Hill, Arthur Seat* and *Salisbury Crags*, being prominent objects in the landscape. The city, exclusive of the suburbs, consists of the *Old Town* and the *New Town*; in the former, the palace of Holyrood, and the Castle on the summit of a precipitous rock, are places of great historical interest. The *New Town*, which occupies the N. side, and has been built according to a regular plan, is distinguished by the elegance of its buildings, streets, and squares, which have obtained for the city the name of "Modern Athens," a similarity which modern travellers assert equally applies to its physical aspect. Edinburgh is distinguished for its public and private educational institutions, and is also noted for its printing establishments, type foundries, and other manufactures connected with the production of books. Its fame for ale is widespread. It was long a favourite abode of the Scottish sovereigns, and is intimately associated with the most prominent events narrated in Scottish history. The Britons called Edinburgh *Myned Agned*, the hill of the stronghold. Pop. 196,979.

Edinburghshire, or Mid-Lothian, the metropolitan co. of Scotland, bounded N. by the Firth of Forth; E. by Haddington and Berwick; S.E. by Roxburgh; S. by Selkirk and Peebles; and W. by Lanark and Linlithgow. It extends from E. to W. 36 m., and from N. to S. 18 m. Area 367 sq. m.; pop. 328,379. This co. is distinguished for the richness of its soil and the beauty and variety of its scenery. The *Moorfoot Hills*, a branch of the Lammermoors, intersect the S.E.; the *Penland Hills*, whose highest summit is *Cornethy*, 1890 ft. above the sea, run from the S.W. towards the N.E.; and near the cap. is *Arthur's Seat*, an isolated hill 822 ft. high. The land gradually slopes from the S. towards the borders of the Firth of Forth, and on the E. and W. extends into level

and fertile plains. Streams are numerous, but small, the principal being the *Water of Leith*, the *North* and the *South Esk*, and the *Almond*. Edinburghshire is chiefly an agricultural co., and rather more than half of its area is under cultivation. The farmers hold a foremost place among agriculturists, and are proud of their reputation. In the vicinity of the metropolis are large nurseries, market gardens, and dairy pastures. The minerals are varied and valuable. Coal is extensively wrought in the neighbourhood of *Dalkith*, and in the E. and S.E. districts generally. In the coal strata iron is found. Sandstone of a very fine quality is quarried at *Craigleith*. Limestones abound at *Gilmerton*, *Burdickhouse*, and *Orickton*. The manufs. are not numerous, but are important. At *West Calder* there are extensive paraffin works. At *Penicuik* and *Potterton*, on the Esk, printing and writing papers are made, both for home consumption and for exportation. *Leith*, the port of Edinburgh, has extensive ship-building yards, and large engineering, soap, candle, colour, and rope works. At *Musselburgh*, at the mouth of the Esk, there are net-works and some manufs. of sailcloth. Between Musselburgh and Leith is *Portobello*, a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, with important bottle-works, brick and tile works, and a pottery. *Edinburgh*, the cap., is the only royal burgh in the county. *Edinbushie*, *ed'în-bû'le* (from anc. Gaelic name *Adinbushie*, the face of the wood), a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin. Pop. 1298. *Edmundton*, *ed'mun-tun* (Edmund's town, probably King Edmund's), a town of England, co. Middlesex, 7 m. N.E. of London. Pop. 13,800.

Ednam, *ed'nam* (home or dwelling on the Eden), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 2 m. N.E. of Kelso. Thomson, the author of "The Seasons," was born in the manse here 11th September 1700. Pop. of pa. 613.

Edrom, *ed'rom* (corr. from *Adderham*, the home on the Adder, a trib. of the Tweed), a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 1513.

Edzell, *ed'zel* (from a Gaelic word signifying "the cleft or dividing of the waters"), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, cos. Forfar and Kincardine, 6½ m. N.W. of Brechin. Pop. of pa. 976; of vil. 415.

Egbaland, *eg'bal-land*, a small kingdom of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, E. of Dahomey. Area est. at 8000 sq. m.; pop. 100,000.—Chief town *Abbeokuta*.

Eger, *eg'er*, a town of Austria, prov. Bohemia, on a river of the same name. Here Wallenstein was assassinated in 1634. Pop. 13,390.

Egerdir, *eg'er-deer'*, a lake and town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, 15 m. N.E. of Isparta. The lake is 37 m. in length, and the town is situated at its S. extremity.

Eggs, *eg'gd*, a large trading town of

Upper Guinea, W. Africa, on the Niger; it is the most southerly town in the kingdom of Nyffe, and has a large population, many of whom live on board of canoes, and trade up and down the river.

Egham, *eg'ham*, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 1½ m. W. of Staines. Adjoining the vil. is the field of Runnymede, where King John held the memorable conference with his barons, which ended in his signing with unexpected willingness the famous Magna Charta, 15th June 1215. Pop. of pa. 5895.

Eglishay, *eg-'li-ehd'*, an island of the Orkney group, Scotland. Pop. 168.

Egina. See *Egina*.

Eglinton, *eg'lin-ton*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Kilwinning. It has iron-works. Pop. 1014.

Egripo. See *Euboea*.

Egypt, *eg'ipt* (from Gr. *Aigypnos*, said to denote the land which the Nile overflows), Heb. *Misraim* (the two banks, or, more probably, the two districts of Upper and Lower Egypt), Coptic *Chémi* (black, in reference to the soil), a country of N.E. Africa, forming the chief portion of the Egyptian Dominion; it is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean; W. by Barca and the Libyan Desert; S. by Nubia; E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez. This celebrated country consists of the long narrow valley of the Nile, 500 m. in length, and averaging about 10 m. in breadth, bounded on both sides by mountains and barren deserts, and gradually widening as it approaches the sea. The mouths of the Nile give to the lower portion of the valley the form of the Greek letter Δ, whence it is called the *Delta*, the greatest breadth of which is about 150 m. The mountain-chains which defend the Nile valley from the sands of the surrounding desert rise, near Thebes, to a height of about 2000 ft., though in many places they are merely low hills. For administrative purposes the country is divided into fourteen provinces, but the geographical divisions are *Lower Egypt*, *Bahari* or the *Delta*, *Middle Egypt* or *Vosant*, and *Upper Egypt* or *Said*, the *Thebaid* of the ancients. The soil of the Delta and along the banks of the Nile is extremely fertile, and the mode of cultivation simple. Wheat, barley, rice, maize, millet, durrah, and beans are the principal grains; cotton, indigo, tobacco, sugar, opium, lint, and hemp are grown in large quantities. The lotus, a species of water-lily, and the papyrus or paper-tree, are indigenous; and the sycamore-fig, the vine, the olive, the orange, the date-palm, the pistachio, the oriental plane, and the cypress, are common. The climate of Egypt is distinguished by great heat and dryness, rain being of rare occurrence. The country would be a barren desert, were it not annually watered by the overflowing of the Nile, which diffuses

the Dahl, with valuable porphyry quarries and iron-works. Pop. 4100.

Elgin, *el'ghin* (named after Helgyn, a Norwegian chief, who conquered Caithness, Ross, and Moray, about the beginning of the 10th century), an anc. city and royal and parl. burgh of Scotland, cap. of co. Elgin or Moray, on the Lossie, about 5 m. from its mouth. Its anc. cathedral is one of the most magnificent ruins in Scotland. Pop. of parl. burgh 7340.—The pa. of Elgin has a pop. of 8604.

Elgin, a co. in the W. of prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on the N. shore of Lake Erie. Pop. 33,686.

Elgin, New, a vil. of Scotland, co. and pa. of Elgin. Pop. 323.

Elginshire, a co. of Scotland, comprising the eastern portion of the ancient prov. of Moray, Murray, or Murreff, and hence not unfrequently called Morayshire, is bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, and on the landward sides by Banff, Inverness, and Nairn. It extends from N. to S. 40 m., and from E. to W. 20 m. Area 581 sq. m.; pop. 43,612. The surface is level, and the soil rich and fertile towards the N., but mountainous in the E. and S. There are few lakes. The *Spey* in the E., the *Lossie* in the centre, and the *Findhorn* in the W., are the principal rivers. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. The manufactures are not large, and are chiefly of woollen stuffs. *Elgin* is the co. town.

El-Hassa, *el-hâ'sâ*, or Lahsa, a Turkish prov. of Arabia, lying along half of the W. shore of the Persian Gulf.

Elis, *el'e* (a marsh), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, much resorted to for sea-bathing, and as a summer residence. Pop. of pa. 775; of vil. 626.

Elis, *el'is*, a dist. of Greece, dep. Achaia and Elis, on the N.W. coast of the Morea. Pop. 51,066.

Elisabetgrad, *el-le-âd-bet-grâd'* (the fortified town of Elizabeth), a town of Russia, gov. and 13 m. N. of Kherson. Pop. 81,968.

Elisabethpol, *el-le-âd-bet-pol'* (the city of Elizabeth, named after the Empress), a gov. and town of Asiatic Russia, in the lieutenantancy of the Caucasus. Pop. of gov. 529,412; of town 14,971.

Elizabeth, *el-lir'â-beth*, a town in New Jersey, U.S., 15 m. W.S.W. of New York, long noted for its excellent schools. Pop. 20,532.

El Katif, or El-Khatif, *el-kâ-teef'*, a seaport of the Turkish prov. of El-Hassa, Arabia, on a bay in the Persian Gulf. Pop. 6000.

Elland, *el'land*, a town in the W.R. of Yorkshire, England, 4 m. S.E. of Halifax, with manufs. of coarse woollens. Pop. 6432.

Ellensbrich, *el-len-brîch*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll, pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan. Pop. 351.

Ellesmere, *el'lee-mere* (from *Aels mere*, a

celebrated mere or lake near the town), a pa. of England and Wales, cos. Flint and Salop. Pop. 6309.—The town of the same name is in the co. of Salop, 16 m. N.N.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 2013.

Ellesmere Land, an island in the W. of Smith Sound, Arctic Regions, British N. America.

Ellichpoor, *el-lich-poor'*, or Illichpur, *il-lach-poor'*, a city of British India, prov. Berar, presidency of Bombay, 100 m. W. of Nagpoor. Pop. 27,782.

Ellon, *el'lon* (from Gaelic *eillean*, an island), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The vil. is on the Ythan, 17 m. N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 3703; of vil. 811.

Elmina, *el-me'nd* (the mine), a seaport of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, on the Gold Coast; it is strongly fortified, and belongs to Britain. Pop. 20,000.

Elmira, *el-mîr'd*, a city of New York State, U.S., cap. of Chemung co., on the Chemung Canal. Pop. 15,863.

El-Obeid, *el-o-bâ'id*, the cap. town of Kordofan, valley of the Nile, Africa. Pop. est. at 13,000.

Elora, *el-o'rd*, a town in Wellington co., prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada, at the confluence of the Grand and Irvine Rivers. Pop. 1498.

Elphin, *el'fan* (from Irish *aill fân*, the rock of the clear spring, St Patrick having founded a church here near a spring, over which stood a large stone), a pa. and town of Ireland, co. Roscommon, in whose diocesan school Oliver Goldsmith received his education, and near it is *Falias*, a little hamlet where he was born. Pop. 1051.

Elphinstone, *el'fan-ston*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. of Tranent. Pop. 438.

Elsass-Lothringen, *el-edes-lot'ring-en*, or Alsace-Lorraine, *al-edes-lor-rain'*, a prov. of the German Empire formed of the former French dep. Bas-Rhin, and parts of the depa. Haut-Rhin, Moselle, and Meurthe, ceded by France at the close of the Franco-Prussian war 1871. It is bounded on the E. by the Rhine, and partly on the W. by the Vosges Mountains, and is divided into three districts, viz., *Ober-Elsass* (Haute-Alsace), *Nieder-Elsass* (Bassee-Alsace), and *Lothringen* (Lorraine), having a total area of 5804 sq. m., with a pop. of 1,531,804.

Elstnøre, *el-sin-ør'*, or Elstnøre, *el-sin-ur'* (the shore near the town of Helsing), Dan. *Helsingør*, a seaport of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, 23 m. N. of Copenhagen, on the narrowest part of the Sound. It is defended by the castle of Cronborg, whose guns command the passage of the Sound in all directions, and is the scene of Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Hamlet." Pop. 5561.

Elster, *el'ster* (the alder-tree stream), two rivers of Germany, one of which, known as the White Elster, rises in

Bohemia, and, after a course of 110 m., joins the Saale 8 m. S. of Halle in Prussia; the other, the Black Elster, rises in Saxony, and joins the Elbe 8 m. E. of Wittenberg in Prussia.

Elstow, el'to (St Helen's place), a pa. of England, co. Bedford, distinguished as the birthplace of John Bunyan, the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," in 1633. Pop. 605.

Elvas, el'væ, anc. *Alba* (the place on the steep hill), a frontier town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Guadiana, one of the most important strongholds in the kingdom. Pop. 11,088.

Ely, e'le (eel island, or, according to some authorities, from the Gr. *elos*, a marsh), a city of England, co. Cambridge, in a marshy district on the Ouse, called the Isle of Ely. It has a large and beautiful cathedral, which displays a singular admixture of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles of architecture, yet, considered as a whole, is a very magnificent structure. Ely is the only city in England which sends no member to the House of Commons. Pop. 6114.

Embo, em'bo, a vill. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. of Dornoch. Pop. 374.

Embrun, em'brun, Fr. pron. *em-brung*, a fortified town of France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, on the Durance. Pop. 2244.

Emden, em'den (the fort on the Ems), a strong seaport of Prussia, prov. Hanover, on Dollart Bay, near the mouth of the Ems, with a good harbour and considerable trade. Pop. 12,868.

Emerald Hill, em'er-ald hill, a munic. town of Victoria, Australia, suburban to Melbourne. Pop. 19,500.

Emilia, em'e'le-ä, a compartment of Italy, comprising the provs. Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, and Reggio. Pop. 2,118,928.

Emley, em'le, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 7 m. E.S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 1375.

Emly, em'le, an episcopal town of Ireland, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. of Tipperary. Pop. 381.

Emmerich, em'meh-rîh, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 39 m. N.N.W. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 8117.

Ems, a river of Prussian Westphalia, which discharges itself into the North Sea near Emden, after a course of 160 m.

Ems, a fashionable watering-place of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Lahn, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Pop. 6104.

Enara, ä-nä'rd, a lake in Russian Lapland, communicating with the Arctic Ocean by the Patajoki River.

Enderby Land, en'der-be, an extensive territory in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered in 1831.—67° 30' S. lat. 50° E. long.

Enfield, en'fîld, a town of England, co. Middlesex, 10 m. N.E. of London. Pop. 16,054.

Engadine, en-gä-deen', an extensive valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons. P. 10,000.

England, ing'land (from A. S. *Engla-land*, the land of the Engles or Angles), with Wales (the country of foreigners), forms the southern and most important division of Great Britain; it is bounded N. by Scotland; W. by the Irish Sea and St George's Channel; S. by the English Channel; E. by the North Sea. Including Wales, it extends from 49° 58' to 55° 48' N. lat., and from 5° 40' W. to 1° 45' E. long. Its length, from Berwick to the Isle of Wight, is 260 m., and its breadth, from the North Foreland to the Land's End, is 300 m. The area of England alone is 50,922 sq. m.; Wales 7898 sq. m. The joint pop. is 22,704,108, exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. The surface of England is agreeably diversified by mountains, river-valleys, and plains. In the North the *Cheviot Hills* separate Northumberland from Scotland. The *Pennine Range* extends through Westmoreland, and terminates in the *Peak of Derbyshire*. The *Cumbrian Mountains*, with the summits *Scafell, Helvellyn*, and *Skiddaw*, occupy portions of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. The counties in the east extend into level and fertile plains. The central region is undulating, the chief elevations being the *Wrekin*, the *Clent Hills*, the *Cotswold Hills*, and the *Chiltern Hills*. In the southern division are the *Mendip Hills*, the *Quantock Hills*, the *Cornish Heights*, and the chalky ranges of the *North Downs*, *South Downs*, and *Dorset Heights*, which seem to spring from one centre, viz., *Salisbury Plain*. West of the Severn the country is occupied by the *Cambrian Mountains* and their offshoots. The principal rivers of England are the *Tyne*, in Northumberland; the *Wear*, in the county of Durham; the *Tees*, between the counties of Durham and York; the *Ouse*, in Yorkshire; the *Trent*, in the counties of Stafford, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln; the *Humber*, formed by the junction of the Ouse and the Trent; the *Witham*, in Lincoln; the *Great Ouse*, in the counties of Northampton, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk; the *Thames*, from Gloucestershire, separating Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire from Berkshire, Middlesex from Surrey, and Essex from Kent; the *Medway*, in Kent; the *Eden*, in Westmoreland and Cumberland; the *Mersey*, and *Lane*, in Lancashire; the *Dee* separates Cheshire from Wales; the *Severn*, in the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester; the *Wye*, flowing through Radnorshire and Herefordshire, and separating Monmouthshire from Gloucestershire; the *Lower Avon*, which separates Gloucestershire from Somersetshire; the *Itchen*, and the *Test*, in Hampshire; the *Avon*, in Wiltshire and Hampshire; and the *Exe*, in

Devonshire. The English lakes lie among the Cumbrian mountains in what is called the "Lake District," which comprises portions of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. The chief lakes are *Windermere*, on the borders of Westmoreland and Lancashire; *Ullswater*, on the borders of Westmoreland and Cumberland; *Derwentwater*, *Basenthwaite*, *Buttermere*, *Crummock Water*, *Ennerdale Lake*, and *Wast Water*, in Cumberland; and *Conistone Water*, in Lancashire. That part of Lancashire in which the lakes are found is entirely detached from the larger portion of the county, and is known as the Furness district. The coast-line of England is extremely irregular, deeply indented with bays, the chief of which are *Bridlington Bay*, in the E. of Yorkshire; *Humber Mouth*, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; the *Wash*, between Lincolnshire and Norfolk; *Yarmouth Roads*, on the E. of Norfolk; the *Downs*, between the coast of Kent and the Goodwin Sands; *Spithead*, between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; *Torbay*, in the S.E. of Devonshire; the *Bristol Channel*, between Somersetshire and Wales; *Morescombe Bay*, in the N.W. of Lancashire; the *Solway Firth*, between Cumberland and Scotland. The principal headlands of England are *Flamborough Head*, and *Spurn Head*, in Yorkshire; *North Foreland*, *South Foreland*, and *Dungeness*, in Kent; *Beachy Head*, in Sussex; the *Needles*, on the W. of the Isle of Wight; *St Alban's Head*, and *Portland Point*, in Dorsetshire; *Start Point*, in Devonshire; and *St Bees Head*, in Cumberland. The chief islands are *Holy Island*, and the *Fern Islands*, off the coast of Northumberland; *Sheppey*, in the N., and *Thames* in the N.E. of Kent; *Wight*, on the S. of Hampshire; the Channel Isles (*Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Bark*), near the coast of France; the *Scilly Isles*, S.W. from Cornwall; and the *Isle of Man*, in the Irish Sea. England is divided into 40 counties, viz., Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, in the N.; Lincolnshire, Cambridge-shire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, in the E.; Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Berkshire, Hampshire, Dorset, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, in the S.; Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire, in the W.; Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, in the midland division. The counties are again subdivided into districts known as hundreds, wards, lathes, wapentakes, rapes, or tythings. The climate of England, owing to its insular situation, is comparatively mild, though variable. About twice as much

rain falls on the western counties as on the eastern, and in consequence of this difference of climate, pasturage is more attended to in the west, and tillage in the east. In the arable districts the effect of industrious and skilful culture is apparent, and there are few countries where so small a portion of the soil is allowed to lie waste and unproductive. In the northern and west midland counties are extensive mines of coal and iron, and in these regions lie the most populous towns, the seats of various manufactures, for which England is so celebrated. Mines of lead, copper, and tin are also considerable. The English are descended from Gothic tribes (Saxons, Jutes, Angles, Danes, and Normans) who settled in Britain from the middle of the fifth to the middle of the eleventh centuries. Their language has been formed chiefly from that spoken by the Saxons and Angles, at first termed *Anglo-Saxon*; now greatly enriched by words from the Latin, Greek, and French languages—the latter introduced by the Normans. The literature of England has been distinguished by a series of writers of great original genius, in history, theology, poetry, fiction, &c. The middle and higher ranks of the people spare no expense in the education of their children. The most celebrated public schools are those of St Paul's, Westminster, Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are foundations of great extent and antiquity. The following have sprung up more recently: The University of London; University and King's Colleges, London; the University of Durham; Owen College, Manchester; Queen's College, Birmingham; and Wellington College, Sandhurst. Almost every town has its mechanics' or literary institution, and numbers of public and private schools. To insure the elementary instruction of the whole body of the people, there has been established a system of national education of a liberal character. The religion now established by law in England is Protestant Episcopacy. There are two archbishops, namely, those of Canterbury and York. Protestant Dissenters are very numerous, and are divided into several denominations, of which the chief are the Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Unitarians; there are a good many Roman-catholics and a few Jews. All sects are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and possess the same political privileges. The commerce of England is much more extensive than that of any other country in the world. Her earliest staple commodity was tin, a metal found in few other countries. The Phenicians first introduced it into commerce 500 or 600 years before the Christian era; and their extensive trade soon diffused it among the Oriental nations. The leading manufactures at present

carried on are :— Woollen in Leeds, and other towns in the S. and W. of Yorkshire; also in Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire; cotton (including spinning, weaving, dyeing, and printing) in Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Preston, and the neighbouring towns of Lancashire; silk in Macclesfield, Derby, Coventry, and Spitalfields in the metropolis; hosiery in Leicester; lace in Nottingham; iron in S. Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and in Yorkshire, near Rotherham; cutlery in Sheffield; steam-engines, machinery, and tools in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and Newcastle; hardwares in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and other towns in that district; porcelain and pottery in Newcastle-under-Lyne, Burslem, and other places in the N. of Staffordshire; books and periodicals in London. The chief ports are London, Liverpool, Bristol, Southampton, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth. The chief imports are corn, rice, cattle, butter, eggs, sugar, tea, coffee, wine, oil, spices, fruits, raw cotton, wool, silk, flax and hemp, furs, hides, timber, tar, tobacco, tallow, dye-stuffs, gold and silver. The principal exports are cotton and woollen yarn and cloths, silk and linen cloths, hosiery and lace, haberdashery, iron and steel, firearms, gunpowder, coal, hardwares, trinkets, cutlery, brass, copper, and tin, porcelain and earthenware, steam-engines and other machinery, malt liquors, etc. Canals and railways have immensely facilitated internal communication by connecting the cap. with all the great towns, seats of trade and manufacture, and principal seaports throughout the country.— [See Britain, Great, and Wales.]

English Bazaar, a town of British India, dist. Malda, 55 m. N. of Moorshedabad. Pop. 12,859.

English Channel, The, is that part of the Atlantic which separates England from France, and extends from the Strait of Dover to Land's End in Cornwall. Its greatest width is 155 m.; its width at Dover is 31 m.

English Row, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Dalziel. Pop. 381.

Enikale, Strait of, *en-ek-âle*, or Yenikale, *yen-ek-âle* (named from a town in the Crimea, meaning "new fortress"), connects the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

Enkhuyzen, or Enkhuisen, *enk-hoi-sen* (narrow houses), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 28 m. N.N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 4925.

Ennis, *en-nis* (the river meadow), the co. town of Clare, Ireland, on the Fergus, 18 m. W.N.W. of Limerick. Pop. 6508.

Ennisecorthy, *en-nis-ko-thé*, a town of Ireland, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. of Wexford, on the Slaney. Pop. 5594.

Ennikillen, *en-nis-kil-len* (from Irish *Enis-Cethlenn*, the island of Kethlenn, wife

of Balor, the king of Tory Island), the co. town of Fermanagh, Ireland, delightfully situated on an island in Lough Erne. Pop. 5838.

Ennistimon, *en-nis-timon* (corr. of *Enis-Diomain*, Diaman's river meadow), a town of Ireland, co. Clare, on the Oyua, with a good export trade in corn. Pop. 1411.

Enns, or Enns, a river of Austria which has its source in the duchy of Salzburg; flowing E. and then N. it divides the archduchy of Austria into the Upper and the Lower Provinces, and falls into the Danube after a course of 112 m.

Enns, a town of Upper Austria, near the junction of the Enns with the Danube, 10 m. S.E. of Linz. Pop. 2051.

Ensay, *en-âs*, an islet of the Hebrides group, Scotland, between Harris and North Uist. Pop. 6.

Entre Douro e Minho, *en-trâ doô-ro ô meen-yo* (between the Douro and Minho), a prov. in the N. of Portugal, situated, as the name imports, between the rivers Douro and Minho. Pop. 967,578.

Entre Rios, *en-trâ rê-ôs* (between the rivers), a prov. of the Argentine Republic, S. America, between the rivers Parana and Uruguay. Area 29,955 sq. m.; pop. 124,271.

Eperies, *â-pâ-re-esh* (the place of strawberries, with which fruit it probably does or did abound), a town of Hungary, on the Tarcza, 22 m. N.N.E. of Kaschau, with manufs. of linens, woollens, and earthenware. Near it is a royal salt mine and chalybeate springs. Pop. 8916.

Epernay, *â-per-nâ*, Fr. pron. *â-per-nâ*, anc. *Aque Perennes*, a town of France, dep. Marne, 17 m. S. of Rheims; it is one of the principal entrepôts for Champagne wines, which are here kept in vaults excavated in the sandstone rock on which the town is built. Pop. 14,808.

Epinal, *â-pe-nâl*, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Vosges, on the Moselle; it is the seat of extensive manufs., and marble of various colours is quarried in its neighbourhood. Pop. 12,090.

Epping, *ep-ping*, a pa. and town of England, co. Essex, 16 m. N.E. of London. In the pa. is *Epping Forest*, a place of great resort by the Londoners during the summer months. Pop. of pa. 2275.

Epsom, *ep-sum* (corr. from A.S. *Eðde-æm*, the home of Eðba, a Saxon queen and saint), a town of England, co. Surrey, 14 m. S.W. of London, noted for its mineral springs and its horse races. Pop. 6276.

Epsworth, *ep-wurth*, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, 12 m. N.W. of Gainsborough, the birthplace of the celebrated John Wesley in 1703. Pop. of pa. 2295.

Erouldown. See Earlstown.

Eregil, or Erekil, *er-ek-le*, anc. *Heracles*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 128 m. E.N.E. of Constantinople. In ancient times it was a place of

great importance, and here the 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon, embarked on their return to Greece after the battle of Cunaxa. Pop. 500.

Erfurt, *er'fort* (corr. from *Erpsiford*, the ford of Erpe), a fortified town of Prussian Saxony on the Gera, 14 m. E. of Gotha; it has linen and woollen manufs., and an extensive trade in shoes. Pop. 48,080.—The gov. of the same name has a pop. of 885,499.

Ergasteria, *er-gas-ter-a*, a mining town on the S.E. coast of Attica, Greece, 40 m. S.E. of Athens. Pop. 3000.

Ericht, *er'ih*, a lake of Scotland, partly in Perthshire and partly in Inverness-shire. In the E. of Perthshire there is a river of the same name, which flows into the Isla.

Erie, *Lake, er'a*, one of the four great lakes of N. America which divide Canada from the United States. It is 250 m. in length, 80 m. at its greatest breadth, and covers an area of 6000 sq. m. It discharges its waters by the Niagara into Lake Ontario. It is subject to violent storms, which, with rocks projecting many miles from the shore, render the navigation extremely dangerous. The Erie Canal borders its S. shore, and the Ohio Canal connects it with the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Erie, a town of Pennsylvania, U.S., on Lake Erie, 90 m. S.W. of Buffalo. Pop. 18,646.

Eriska, *er'is-kä*, an island of Scotland, co. Argyll, pa. of Ardschattan and Muckairn. Pop. 5.

Eriakay, *er'is-kä*, one of the Hebrides Islands, Scotland, S. of S. Uist; it is about 5 m. in circumference, and is the place where Prince Charles Edward Stuart first landed in 1745. Pop. 429.

Erivan, *er-e-odn'*, a town of Russian Armenia, with a strong fortress, situated on a precipitous rock overhanging the Zengul, near its junction with the Araxes. Pop. 14,242.

Erivan, or **Sevan**, *Lake of*, in Russian Armenia, N.E. of Erivan; it is 100 m. in circumference.

Erlangen, *er'lang-en* (the dwelling near alder-trees), a town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, 23 m. S. of Bamberg, with a Protestant university, various manufs., a large plate-glass factory, and a good trade in cattle. Pop. 13,608.

Erlau, *er'lou* (alder-tree meadow), a fortified town of Hungary, on the Erlau, 67 m. N.E. of Pesth, with a large trade in wines produced in its vicinity. P. 19,150.

Erne, *er'a*, a river of Ireland, issues from Lough Gownagh, flows N.W. through co. Cavan and Fermanagh, and falls into Donegal Bay.

Erne, *Lough, loh er'a* (named from the Ernai, a tribe), a beautiful lake of Ireland, co. Fermanagh, studded with numerous

islands. It consists of two basins, named *Upper* and *Lower Lough Erne*, the former having an area of 9453 acres, and the latter of 27,845 acres.

Errol, *er'rol* (from Gael. *ear-uil*, eastern landmark), a pa. and vill. of Perthshire, Scotland, 9 m. E. of Perth. Pop. of pa. 2504; of vil. 918.

Erromango, *er-ro-mang'go*, an island of the New Hebrides group in the Pacific Ocean, where John Williams, the missionary, was murdered by the natives, 20th November 1839. Est. pop. 2000.

Erskine, *er'skin* (probably from Brit. *irriggyn*, green rising ground), a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, W. from Paisley. Pop. 1565.

Erzgebirge, *eris'gä-beer'gä* (ore mountains), a mountain-chain, 4122 ft. high, between Bohemia and Saxony; it joins the Riesengebirge or *Giant Mountains* on the frontiers of Silesia, and, as its name implies, is singularly rich in metals, while its higher regions are covered with dense forests which supply fuel to the innumerable smelting works scattered over the chain.

Erzeroum, *erz-room'*, or **Erzeroum** (corr. from *Ars-er-Roum*, the fortress of the Romans), the cap. of Turkish Armenia, near the northern source of the Euphrates; it stands on a beautiful plain, 6000 ft. above the sea, and has an extensive trade. Pop. 60,000.

Eschweiler, *esh'wi-ler*, a town of Rhendish Prussia, 9 m. E.N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 15,490.

Esdraelon, *es-dree'lon*, a plain of Palestine, often mentioned in sacred history as the great battlefield of the Jewish and other nations, under the names of the Valley of Megiddo and the Valley of Jezreel; it is called by Josephus the Great Plain. In the first ages of the Jewish history, as well as during the Roman empire, the Crusades, and even in later times, it has been the scene of many a memorable contest.

Esk (from Gael. *siage*, water, or from Welsh *wyg*, a current), a river of England, co. Cumberland, rises in Scafell, and flows into the Irish Sea, near Ravenglass.

Esk, the name of several rivers in Scotland. One rises in the N. of Dumfriesshire, and flows to the Solway Firth. In Mid-Lothian, the *North Esk* joins the *South Esk* below Dalkeith, and falls into the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh. In Forfarshire, the *North Esk* has its source in the Grampian Mountains, and falls into the sea 3 m. N. of Montrose. The *South Esk* also rises among the Grampians, and falls into the sea at Montrose.

Esk, *North and South*, two rivers of Tasmania, which join the Macquarie and Quamby and form the Tamar.

Eskealemuir, *esh-dale-muir*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 551.

Eake, a river of England, rises near Kildale, in Yorkshire, and flows into the North Sea at Whitby.

Eaki-Bagra, *es-ko-sñ-grd*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Eastern Roumelia, 70 m. N.W. of Adrianople. It has various manufs., and near it are hot mineral baths. Pop. est. at 20,000.

Esmeralda, *es-mñ-rñ-dñ* (an emerald), a river of Ecuador, S. America, rises near Quito, and flows into the Pacific Ocean after a course of 110 m.

Espinhaço, *Serra Do, es-rñ-do es-pen-yo-so*, an extensive mountain-chain of Brazil, containing rich diamond mines.

Espirito Santo, *es-pir-ito san-to* (the Holy Spirit), a maritime prov. of Brazil. Area 13,570 sq. m.; pop. 82,137.

Espiritu Santo Island, the largest of the New Hebrides group, in the Pacific. Length N. to S. 85 m.; breadth 20 m.—15° S. lat., 167° E. long.

Essek or **Essek**, *es-ek*, Slav. **Osek** (high place), a strongly fortified town of Austria-Hungary, the cap. of Solavonia, on the Drava, with silk manufs. and large trade in corn, cattle, and hides. Pop. 17,947.

Essen, *es-sen*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 20 m. N.N.E. of Düsseldorf. In its vicinity are extensive coal mines and iron furnaces. Pop. 54,790.

Essequibo, *es-es-ko-bo*, or **Essequibo**, *es-ek-ko-bo*, a dist. of British Guiana, S. America, bordering on Venezuela.

Essequibo, a river of British Guiana, which rises in the Parimá Mountains, and flows through magnificent forests, till after a course of 450 m. it falls into the Atlantic.

Essex, *es-ses* (the country of the East Saxons), a maritime co. of England, bounded on the N. by the co. Suffolk and Cambridge; on the W. by Hertford and Middlesex; on the S. by the Thames, which separates it from Kent; and on the E. by the North Sea. Area 1657 sq. m.; pop. 468,493.

Towards the sea and the Thames the surface is low and marshy, and much broken up into islets and small peninsulas; but towards the centre and the N. it is beautifully diversified with richly-wooded hills and fertile dales. Essex is watered by the *Colne*, the *Chelmer*, the *Crouch*, the *Blackwater*, the *Roading*, etc., as well as by its boundary rivers, the *Thames*, the *Stour*, and the *Lee*. Corn farming is the distinguishing feature of the co. Essex wheat being very superior; but, besides it and the other usual crops, a considerable quantity of rape seed is produced, and mustard, coriander, carraway, and tansy, are special objects of cultivation. Woollens were formerly manufactured on a large scale in several places in the E., but the trade has greatly declined; the manufacture of silks is still carried on. Off the coast are valuable oyster fisheries. The co. town is *Chelmsford*, on the Chelmer.

Essex, a co. of prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada, between Lakes St. Clair and Huron. Pop. 32,697.

Essling, *es-ling*, a vil. of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 7 m. E. of Vienna, where a victory over the Austrians was obtained by the French, during the campaigns of the first Napoleon in 1809. Pop. 832.

Esslingen, *es-ling-en*, a town of Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar, 7 m. E.S.E. of Stuttgart, with woollen and cotton manufactures, and a good trade in wine. Pop. 19,902.

Este, *es-iz* (supposed to be a corr. of *Ostia*, though nearly 30 m. inland), a town of N. Italy, prov. and 16 m. S.W. of Padua, with manufs. of silk goods and earthenware. Pop. 6743.

Estella, *es-el-yd*, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Ega, 30 m. S.W. of Pampluna; it has cloth, oil, and brandy manufs., and is the seat of a university. Pop. 5750.

Esthonia, *es-tho-ne-d*, or **Reval**, *res-d*, a gov. of Russia, extending along the S. shore of the Gulf of Finland. It is called by the natives *Werooa, ts.* "border-land," and also *Mie-Maa*, "our land." Agriculture is the principal branch of industry, and about one-fifth of the whole surface is under the plough. Area 7317 sq. m.; pop. 323,961.

Estrella, *Sierra de, es-rñ-dñ es-tri-yd*, frequently *es-rñ-dñ es-tri-yd* (the starry mountain chain), a range of mountains in Beira, Portugal, the loftiest of which is 7594 ft. high.

Estrella, *Sierra da*, a mountain chain of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, extending about 30 m., with an average height of 3400 ft.

Estremadura, *es-trñ-mñ-doo-rñ-d*, a maritime prov. of Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean. Area 8281 sq. m.; pop. 855,351.

Estremadura, an old prov. in the S.W. of Spain, watered by the Tagus and Guadiana, now comprised in the provs. of Badajoz and Cáceres.

Estremoz, *es-trñ-mñ-s*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, in a fertile district, 23 m. N.E. of Evora. Pop. 7374.

Etampes, *è-tangy*, formerly **Estampes**, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 30 m. S.S.W. of Paris. Pop. 7635.

Ethiopia, *è-the-ò-pe-d*, a name formerly applied to the countries S. of Egypt, and meaning "the land of the sun-burnt countenances."

Etive, *Loch, loh et-iv* (the wild loch), an inlet of the Atlantic, 20 m. long, in Argyllshire, Scotland.

Etna, *et-nà* (corr. of Phen. *attwa*, the furnace), Ital. *Monte Gibelle*, a celebrated volcanic mountain in the N.E. of Sicily. Its height is 10,874 ft. above the sea, and its circuit at the base is 87 m.

Eton, *et-on* (dwelling on the water), a pa. and town of England, co. Bucks., on the Thames, opposite Windsor. The town

is celebrated for its school called Eton College, founded by Henry VI. in 1441. Pop. 2906.

Etruria, *e-troo'-re-a* (named from Etruria in Italy), a vil. of England, co. Stafford, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, with extensive iron-works, and one of the largest potteries in the country, established by Josiah Wedgwood, who died here in 1796.

Ettrick, *et'-trik* (originally written *Alrick*, which means "the rising stream," or the "stream of the rapid ascent"), a river of Scotland, rises in and flows through Selkirkshire in a N.E. direction, till, after a course of 24 m., it joins the Tweed 2 m. below Helkirk.

Ettrick, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, co. Selkirk; it contains *Ettrick Forest*, a beautiful pastoral tract, which formed originally a part of the Great Caledonian Forest, the favourite hunting ground of the Scottish kings, and was the birthplace of James Hogg, known in literature as the "Ettrick Shepherd," in 1772. Almost no trace of its having once been woodland now remains. Pop. 4234.

Eu, *u*, a town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the Bresle, 17 m. N.N.E. of Dieppe. Pop. 9835.

Eubœa or **Negropont**, *u-bœ'a* or *ne'-gro-pont* (probably a corr. of *Egripo*, the name by which it was called in the Middle Ages, and *pont*, meaning the bridge which unites it to the mainland), the largest island of the Kingdom of Greece, separated from Hellas by the channel of Talanta, the anc. *Eurypus*, remarkable for the irregularity of its tides. It is a narrow island, about 115 m. long, and is so near the mainland at one part as to be connected to it by a bridge. Pop. 89,541.

Eupatoria, *u-pâ-to'-re-a*, formerly called *Koslov*, *kos'-lov*, a seaport of Russia, on the W. shore of the Crimea. In the Bay of Kalamita, which lies to the S. of it, the Anglo-French army landed in September 1854. The town was afterwards fortified and occupied by the Turks, who repulsed an attack upon it by the Russians in February 1855. Pop. 7730.

Eupen, *o'-pen*, a frontier town of Rhénish Prussia, in a fertile valley at the foot of the Eifel, 12 m. S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, with woollen manufs. Pop. 14,895.

Euphrates, *u-fâ-t'-âs* (from Gr. *euphrates*, to gladden, in allusion to the beneficial effects of its inundations), called by the Arabs *Fard* (sweet water, its water being of a very pleasant taste), a celebrated river of Asia, rises in the mountains of Armenia. After a course of 1600 m., it receives the Tigris above Basorah. The united stream, under the name of the *Shat el Arab*, falls into the Persian Gulf by several mouths. Its whole course is about 1700 m.

Eure, *ur*, a dep. in the N.W. of France. Area 2290 sq. m.; pop. 394,000. *Evreux* is the chief town.

Eure-et-Loir, *ur-â-loir*, a dep. in the N.W. of France. Area 2368 sq. m.; pop. 373,639.

Europa Point, *u-ro'-pâ*, the S. extremity of the Rock of Gibraltar.—36° 6' N. lat., 5° 23' W. long.

Europe, *u'-rope* (probably from a Phœnician word signifying "evening" or "the place of sunset," hence the "west-land," or emphatically "the west," this name having been given to it from its situation with respect to the Phœnicians, by whose mariners its coasts were first explored), one of the great divisions of the globe, lying to the W. of Asia, between 36° and 71° N. lat., and extending from 9° 30' W. to 68° E. long. It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean; W. by the Atlantic; S. by the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, and the Caucasus Mountains; E. by the Caspian Sea, the Ural River, and the Ural Mountains. Its greatest length, from Cape Roca in Portugal to the E. termination of the Caucasus Mountains on the shores of the Caspian Sea, is 8000 m.; and its greatest breadth, from Cape Tarifa in Spain to the North Cape in Lapland, is 2400 m. Coast line 17,000 m. Area 3,548,000 sq. m.; pop. 216,000,000. The countries into which Europe is divided are—*The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, comprehending England, Scotland, and Ireland; *Sweden and Norway*; *Denmark*; *Holland*; *Belgium*; *France*; *Spain*; *Portugal*; *Switzerland*; *Italy*; *Turkey*; *Rumania*; *Serbia*; *Montenegro*; *Greece*; *Russia*, including the modern kingdom of Poland; the *German Empire*, comprehending Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, the Saxe Principalities, Oldenburg, Schwarzburg, Anhalt, Waldeck, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, the Free Cities (Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen), Elsass-Lothringen, etc.; *Austria-Hungary*. The principal islands are *Nova Zembla*, *Spitbergen*, *Waygat*, and *Francis Joseph Land*, in the Arctic Ocean; *Iceland*, the *Færoe Isles*, the *British Islands*, and the *Azores*, in the Atlantic; the *Baleæric Islands*, *Corfica*, *Sardinia*, *Malta*, the *Ionian Islands*, *Candia* or *Crete*, and the islands of the Archipelago, in the Mediterranean. The peninsulas of Europe are *Spain and Portugal*, *Italy*, *Norway and Sweden*, *Jutland*, in Denmark; *Morocco*, in Greece; *Crimea*, in the S. of Russia. The Moors is united to the mainland of Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth, and the Crimea to Russia by the Isthmus of Perekop. The chief capes comprise the *North Cape*, in the N. of Norway; *Naz*, in the S. of Norway; *Skaw*, in the N. of Denmark; *Duncanby-head*, in the N. of Scotland; *Cape Clear*, in the S. of Ireland; *Land's End*, in the S.W. of England; *Capes la Hague* and *la Hague*, in the N.W. of France; *Cape Orizabal* and *Cape Finisterre*, in the N.W. of Spain; *Cape St Vincent*, in the S.W. of Portugal; *Cape*

Spartanito, in the S. of Italy; *Capo Matapan*, in the S. of Greece. The greater part of the surface of Europe is a level plain; the mountains lie chiefly in the S. and N.W. They may be divided into nine systems: the *Alps*, the *Balkans*, the *Carpathians*, the *Mountains of Germany*, the *Mountains of France*, the *Mountains of Spain*, the *Mountains of Scandinavia*, the *Ural*, and the *Caucasus Mountains*. The principal mountain-system in Europe is the *Alps*, whose highest summit, *Mont Blanc*, rises to the height of 15,784 ft. They separate Italy from France, Switzerland, and Austria, but a tunnel has been constructed through one part, so that a person may travel by rail without stoppage from Calais in France to Brindisi in the S.W. of Italy. The *Apennines*, which run through Italy, may be looked upon as a branch of the Alps. The *Balkans* separate Bulgaria from the Turkish prov. of Eastern Roumelia. The *Carpathians* are in Austria. Among the German mountains we include the *Riesengebirge*, *Ergebirge*, *Hartz Mountains*, and the *Black Forest*. The French system includes the *Jura Mountains*, the *Cevennes*, and the *Mountains of Auvergne*. The principal ranges in Spain are the *Pyrenees* and the *Sierra Nevada*; the latter contains the highest summit in the peninsula. The *Scandinavian Mountains* are chiefly in Norway. The *Urals* are not high, but are rich in metals, especially on their eastern side. The *Caucasus Mountains* run between the Black and Caspian Seas. Europe is so intersected by seas, bays, and gulfs, that it has a development of coast line far surpassing, in proportion to area, that of any other continent. Hence spring many peculiar facilities for commerce and navigation, many beneficial effects upon climate, natural products, and other advantages. These seas and gulfs embrace the *White Sea*, in the N. of Russia; *Soger Rack*, between Denmark and Norway; *Cattegat*, between Denmark and Sweden; *Baltic*, separating Sweden from Germany, Prussia, and Russia; *Gulf of Riga* and *Gulf of Finland*, in the W. of Russia; *Gulf of Bothnia*, between Sweden and Russia; *North Sea* or *German Ocean*, between Great Britain and the Continent; *St George's Channel* and *Irish Sea*, between Great Britain and Ireland; *English Channel*, between England and France; *Bay of Biscay*, W. of France and N. of Spain; *Mediterranean Sea*, between Europe and Africa; *Gulf of Lions*, in the S. of France; *Gulf of Genoa*, in the N.W. of Italy; *Gulf of Taranto*, in the S. of Italy; *Adriatic Sea*, between Italy and Turkey; *Archipelago*, between Greece and Turkey in Asia; *Sea of Marmora*, between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia; *Black Sea*, between Russia and Turkey in Asia; and the *Sea of Azov*, in the S. of Russia. The principal straits and channels are the *Sound*, between

Sweden and Zealand; *Great Belt*, between Zealand and Fünen; *Little Belt*, between Fünen and Jutland; *Straits of Dover*, joining the German Ocean and the English Channel; *Straits of Gibraltar*, joining the Atlantic and the Mediterranean; *Straits of Bonifacio*, between Corsica and Sardinia; *Straits of Messina*, between Italy and Sicily; the *Hellepont* or *Straits of the Dardanelles*, joining the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora; *Straits of Constantinople*, joining the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; *Straits of Ankale* or *Yenikale*, joining the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. Europe is everywhere well watered. The rivers flow either to the S.E. or to the N.W., thus showing that there are two great slopes in the surface of the continent. Among those that flow to the S.E. are the *Volga* and the *Ural*, which flow into the Caspian; the *Don*, into the Sea of Azov; and the *Delaper*, *Dniester*, and *Danube*, into the Black Sea. Among those flowing N.W. are the *Northern Dwina*, which flows into the White Sea; the *Western Dwina*, *Vistula*, and *Oder*, which empty themselves into the Baltic; and the *Elbe*, *Weser*, and *Rhine*, which flow into the North Sea. Besides these may be mentioned the *Seine*, *Loire*, *Garonne*, and *Rhône*, which flow through France; the *Douro*, *Tagus*, *Guadiana*, *Guadalquivir*, and *Ébro*, which drain the Spanish peninsula; and the *TVler* and *Po*, in Italy. The lakes of Europe may be divided into two classes: those in the N., and those in the S. The northern lakes are large, and the scenery tame: they include Lakes *Ladoga* and *Onega*, in Russia; and Lakes *Wener*, *Wetter*, and *Mælär*, in Sweden. The lakes in the S. are small but picturesque: they include Lakes *Constance* and *Geneva*, in Switzerland; and *Maggiore*, *Como*, and *Garda*, in Italy. Although the smallest of the grand divisions of the world, Europe is the second in population, and by far the most important, from the enterprise, industry, and intelligence of its inhabitants, and their progress in learning, science, and arts. It is situated almost entirely within the temperate zone, and enjoys a climate more favourable for the preservation of the human frame in health and vigour than that of any other equal portion of the earth. The Christian religion, comprehended under the three divisions of the Protestant, the Roman-catholic, and the Greek Churches, prevails in every part of Europe, except Turkey, where the Mohammedan faith is dominant, although a very large proportion of the inhabitants are Christians of the Greek Church. *Eurotas*, *u-ró-tas*, now called *Vasili*, *ed-se-le*, a river of the Morea, Greece, which flows into the Gulf of Kolokythia.

Euxine Sea. See *Black Sea*.

Evanton, *iv'an-ton*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, 18 m. N.N.W. of Inverness. Pop. 522. *Evelyn*, *ev'e-lin*, a co. of Victoria, Aus-

tralia, to the E. of Bourke, the metropolitan co. It is watered by the Yarra-Yarra. Pop. 11,000.

Evarest Mount, *ev'er-est*, the loftiest peak of the Himalaya Mountains. Height 29,002 ft. above the level of the sea, thus being the highest known point of the earth's surface.

Evresham, *evr'ham*, or *evr'am* (from Saxon *Eovesham*, the dwelling of Eoves, a shepherd who was afterwards bishop of Worcester, or the dwelling on the river's brink), an ancient town of England, co. and 15 m. S.E. of Worcester, situated on the Avon, in a beautiful vale, a great part of which has been converted into gardens, whose cultivation is the chief employment of a large proportion of the pop. Here, in 1265, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, was defeated and slain by the forces of Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I. Pop. 4936.

Evie, *ev's*, and Rendal, *ren'dal*, a pa. of the Mainland of Orkney, Scotland. P. 1840.

Evora, *ev'o-rd*, a city of Portugal, cap. of the prov. Alentejo, about 80 m. E.S.E. of Lisbon. It has several ancient remains, is the seat of a university, and has manufs. of hardware and leather. Pop. 11,966.

Evreux, *ev-rû'* (on the waters), an anc. town of France, cap. of the dep. Eure, in a fertile valley on the Iton, 32 m. S. of Rouen, with cotton, woollen, and leather manufs. Pop. 8977.

Ewe, Loch, *leh w*, an inlet of the North Sea on the W. coast of Ross-shire, Scotland, connected with Loch Maree by a short river.

Ewell, *w'el*, a small market town of England, co. Surrey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Epsom. Pop. 2214.

Ewes, anc. *Ewendale* (the valley of the Ewe), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 840.

Ewes Water (from Celt. *uieps*, water), a small river of Scotland, which traverses the above pa. for 8 m., and joins the Esk at Langholm.

Exe (from Brit. *tes*, water), a river of England, rises in Exmoor Forest Somersetshire, and, flowing through Devonshire, falls into the English Channel at Exmouth.

Exeter, *ex'eter* (from *Exe-caester*, the fortress on the Exe, i.e., on the water), a city, part. and munic. bor., and river port

of England, cap. of Devonshire, on the Exe, 10 m. N.W. of Exmouth, with a noble cathedral founded in the 12th century. Pop. of city 34,650; of part. bor. 44,236.

Exeter, a vil. in Huron co., prov. Ontario. Pop. 1000.

Exmoor, *ex'moor*, a pa. of England, partly in Somersetshire, and partly in Devonshire, consisting of ranges of hills from 1100 ft. to 1600 ft. in height. The river Exe rises here. Pop. 339.

Exmouth, *ex'muth* (named from its situation), a town of England, co. Devon, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Exe, frequented as a watering-place and for the mildness of its climate. Pop. 5614.

Eyder, or Eider, *t'ider*, a river of Prussia, between Schleswig and Holstein, which, after a course of 86 m., falls into the North Sea.

Eye, *i* (island, so named from being nearly surrounded by a rivulet), a munic. and part. bor. of England, co. Suffolk, 20 m. N. of Ipswich. Pop. of munic. bor. 3396; of part. bor. 6731.

Eyemouth, *f'mouth* (named from its situation at the mouth of the Eye), a pa. and seaport of Scotland, co. and 8 m. N.W. of Berwick, with a good trade in grain, and an active fishery. Pop. of pa. 2373; of town 2394.

Eyguières, *è-ghe-air'*, a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 50 m. E. of Arles, with manufs. of woollens and silk twist. Pop. 2771.

Eylan, or Eilan-Deutsch, *f'ou-doutch*, a town of West Prussia, on Lake Geserich, 13 m. S.E. of Rosenberg, with manufs. of hats, cloth, and leather. Pop. 3459.

Eylan, or Eilan-Preussisch, *f'ou-prot'-sch*, a town of East Prussia, near the source of the Pasmar, 22 m. S.S.E. of Königsberg, where the French defeated the Prussians and Russians in 1807. Pop. 3719.

Eyre, Lake, an extensive saline lake of South Australia, extending between 37° 50' and 38° 30' S. lat.

Eyreacourt, *air'hört*, a town of Ireland, co. Galway, 5 m. N.W. of Banagher, with the ruins of a castle. Pop. 747.

Escaray, *esh-kd-r'*, or *es-kd-r'*, a town of Spain, prov. Logroño, on the Oja, 30 m. W.S.W. of Logroño, with woollen manufs. Pop. 3211.

F

Faaborg, *få'borg*, a seaport town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island of Funen. Pop. 3440.

Fabriziano, *få-brå'no*, a city of Central Italy, prov. Ancona, 28 m. W. of Macerata, with paper and parchment manufs. and a good trade in wool. Pop. 7612.

Faoume, *få-bw'nd*, a lake in the island of Nippon, Japan; it is $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.

broad, and is held in great veneration by the Japanese.

Fad, Loch, a lake of Scotland, island of Bute, 1 m. S.E. of Rothesay. It is 5 m. long.

Faenza, *få-en'nd*, anc. *Faventia* (the favoured), a city of Italy, prov. and 19 m. S.W. of Ravenna, with manufs. of a kind of earthenware, known as *Majolica*. Pop. 14,380.

Fahlun, or **Falun**, *få'loon*, a town of Sweden, cap. of the gov. Kopparberg, with an extensive copper mine, which has been worked 1000 years. Pop. 5891.

Fairley, *fair'le*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, pa. of West Kilpatrick. Pop. 554.

Fai-Fo, *få'fo*, a town of the empire of Anam, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Pop. 15,000.

Fair Head, a promontory on the N. coast of Ireland, co. Antrim, 636 ft. above the sea. It is composed of basaltic pillars, some of which are 280 ft. in height, the largest yet discovered in any part of the world.

Fair Isle (sheep island, from *foand*, *foar*, a sheep), one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, lying between that group and the Orkneys. Pop. 236.

Fairley, *fair'le*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Largs and West Kilbride, on the Firth of Clyde. Pop. 307.

Fairweather Mount, *fair-weather*, a mountain in Alaska, N. America, 14,750 ft. above the sea.

Fakenham, *få'ken-ham*, a town of England, co. Norfolk, on the Wensum, 24 m. N.W. of Norwich. Pop. 1881.

Fal, a river of England, co. Cornwall, the estuary of which forms Falmouth Harbour.

Fala and **Bontra**, *få'ld* and *soo'trd*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh and Haddington. Pop. 384.

Falaise, *få'ldz* (named from the *falaises* or rocks on which it is built, a *falaise* meaning literally a bank or hill by the sea side), a manufacturing town of France, dep. Calvados, near the source of the river Anté; it has manufs. of lace, cotton yarn, and hosiery, and was the birthplace of William the Conqueror. Pop. 7737.

Faloon, a state of the Republic of Venezuela. Area 11,252 sq. m.; pop. 99,920.

Falkirk, *få'kirk*, a parl. burgh and town in Stirlingshire, Scotland, 12 m. S.E. of Stirling, noted for its large cattle-markets, called *Trysts*. Here Sir William Wallace was defeated by Edward I. in 1298; and here the Pretender's army gained a victory over the Royalists in 1746. Pop. of parl. burgh 9547; of town and suburbs 11,712. The pa. of Falkirk has a pop. of 18,061.

Falkland, *få'kland*, a pa. and royal burgh of Fifeshire, Scotland, with the remains of an anc. palace, a favourite hunting seat of the kings of Scotland. Here the Duke of Rothesay, the eldest son of King Robert III., died in prison in 1400; and here King James V. died in 1542. Pop. of pa. 3069; of burgh 1238.

Falkland Islands (named, it is supposed, in honour of Viscount Falkland), a group in the S. Atlantic Ocean, about 300 m. N.E. of Tierra del Fuego, consisting of *East* and *West Falkland* and a number of minor islets. They belong to Great

Britain, and were erected into a colony in 1833. The neighbouring seas abound with fish, seals, and whales. Total area est. at 6500 sq. m.; pop. 1415.

Fall River, a city in Bristol, co. Massachusetts, U.S., 46 m. S. of Boston. Pop. 49,006.

Falmouth, *få'meath* (mouth of the Fal, named from its situation), a seaport of England, co. Cornwall, 14 m. N.E. of the Lizard Point, with a noble harbour, said to present the finest anchorage for vessels in England. Pop. 5294.

Falmouth, a seaport on the W. coast of Jamaica, British West Indies.—Also, a seaport on the S. coast of Antigua, on a large bay called Falmouth Harbour, 7 m. S.E. of St John's.

False Bay, a large inlet on the S. coast of Africa, immediately to the E. of the Cape of Good Hope.

Falster, *få'ster*, a fertile and pleasant island of Denmark, in the Baltic, so productive, especially of fruit, as to be styled the orchard of Denmark. Pop. with *Læsland*, 90,708.—64° 50' N. lat., 12° 0' E. long.

Falun. See **Fahlun**.

Famagusta, *få-må-goo'stå*, a seaport town on the E. coast of the island of Cyprus. The port is available only for vessels of small burden.

Fannich, *loh fan'eth*, a lake of Scotland, co. Ross, 17 m. W. of Dingwall, 12 m. long by 1 m. broad.

Fano, *få'no*, anc. *Fanum Fortunæ* (so called from the Temple of Fortune, built here by the Romans to commemorate the defeat of Asdrubal on the Metaurus), a seaport of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro-Urbino, on the Adriatic. Pop. 6439.

Fandø, *få'no-eh*, an island of Denmark, off the S.W. coast of Jutland. Pop. 2300, chiefly employed in fishing.

Farafreh, *få-rå'freh*, an oasis of the Libyan Desert, Africa; it comprises several vills., and a town with Greek and Roman remains.

Fareham, *få're-ham* (the dwelling at the ferry), a market town of England, co. Hants, resorted to for sea-bathing, 4½ m. N.N.W. of Gosport. Pop. 7023.

Faringdon, Great, *få'ring-dun* (fern hill, from A.S. *fearn*, fern, and *dun*, a hill), a pa. and town of England, co. Berks, in the vale of White-horse, 32 m. W.N.W. of Reading. Pop. of pa. 3525.

Farnborough, *få'n-bur-o* (the dwelling among ferns), a pa. and vil. of England, co. Hants. 84 m. N.N.E. of Farnham, with a station on the London and South-Western Railway. Pop. of pa. 5744. The North Camp of Aldershot is in this pa.

Farnell, *få'nel* (from Gaelic term signifying "the den or abode of swans"), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 530.

Farnham, *få'n-ham* (dwelling among ferns), a town of England, co. Surrey, on the Wey, 10 m. W.S.W. of Guildford; it is

noted for its hop plantations, the finest in England, and was the birthplace of William Cobbett, the celebrated political writer, in 1762. Pop. 4461.

Farnley, *farn'le-t'ss*, a small town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 4 m. S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 601.

Farnworth, *farn'wurth*, a town in Lancashire, England, 2½ m. S.E. of Bolton. Pop. 13,550.

Faro, *fâ'ro*, a seaport of Portugal, prov. Algarve, on the Valermosa, near the S. coast. Pop. 8440.

Faro or Farce, *fâ'ro or fâ'ru*, an island of Sweden, 10 m. long and 6 m. broad, in the Baltic, off the N. extremity of Gothland. On its E. side is the vil. of the same name.

Fårde Islands, *fâ'ro or fâ'ru* (the sheep islands, from Scand. *faar*, sheep, and *ø* or *de*, island), a group in the North Sea, between Shetland and Iceland. They belong to Denmark, and are 22 in number, 17 being inhabited. *Thorshaven* in Strömö is the principal town. In general they are naked rocks, and the chief wealth of the inhabitants arises from fishing, rearing of sheep, and the collecting of the feathers of birds. Pop. 10,500.

Farr (from Gael. *faire*, a watch or sentinel, having reference to a chain of watch-towers which existed here in former times), a pa. of Scotland, on the N. coast of Sutherlandshire. Pop. 2019.

Fars, or **Faristan**, *far-sis-tan'*, anc. *Peris*, a prov. of Persia, E. of Khuzistan, and N. of the Persian Gulf. Pop. est. at 1,700,000.

Farsley, *fars'le*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5½ m. W. of Leeds. Pop. 8639.

Fasano, *fâ-sâ'no*, a city of S. Italy, prov. Bari. Pop. 12,190.

Faskine, *fask'in*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Old Monkland. Pop. 656.

Fauldhouse, *fauld'house*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. of Whitburn, forming part of the town of Crofthead. Pop. 789.

Favara, *fâ-vâ'rd*, a town of Sicily, with rich sulphur mines, prov. and 4 m. E.S.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 15,233.

Faversham, *far-er-sham*, a seaport of England, co. Kent, on a navigable branch of the Swale, opposite the isle of Sheppey. Pop. 7819.

Favignana, *fâ-ven-yâ'nd*, an island of the Mediterranean, 9 m. from the W. coast of Sicily. On its N. coast is a deep bay, on which is its chief town *San Giacomo*, with extensive tunny and anchovy fisheries, and an active trade in sheep, goats, poultry, and the produce of the fisheries. Pop. 4642.

Fayal, *fâ'al* (from *faya*, a beech-tree, so named from the number of beech-trees found growing on it), one of the Azores or Western Islands, in the N. Atlantic Ocean. Area about 37 sq. m.; pop. 27,193.

Fayetteville, *fâ-yet'vêl*, a town of North Carolina, U.S., cap. of Cumberland co., near Cape Fear River, 60 m. S. of Raleigh. Pop. 4680.

Fayoom, Faloom, or Fayum, *fâ-oom'*, a prov. of Middle Egypt, consisting of a depressed valley, 88 m. long and 81 m. broad, on the W. side of the Nile. Pop. 154,167. *Medinet-el-Fayoom*, on the site of the anc. *Crocodilopolis*, is its cap.

Feale, *fâl*, a river of Ireland, separates Limerick co. from Cork, and flowing through Kerry, joins the Shannon near Guisborough, after a course of 80 m.

Fearn, *fêrn* (rock), two pas. of Scotland: one in Ross-shire, and the other near the centre of Forfarshire. Pop. of the former 2135; of the latter 248.

Feocamp, *fê-kang* (the field of tribute), a seaport of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the English Channel, with various manufs. and an active trade in fish, salt, brandy, etc. Pop. 11,918.

Feejee Islands. See Fiji.

Felaniçhe, *fê-lâ-neçh'*, an anc. town of Spain, on the E. coast of the island of Majorca, 27 m. E.S.E. of Palma, with linen, woollen, brandy, and rope manufs., and a good trade in wine, fruit, coffee, rice, and cattle. Pop. 8102.

Felling, *fê'ling*, a town of England, co. Durham, 3 m. E.E. of Gateshead. Pop. 6244.

Feltre, *fê'trê*, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 17 m. S.W. of Belluno. Pop. 8670.

Femarn, *fê'mern* (the place of cattle), a small island of Prussia in the Baltic, off the E. coast of Schleswig-Holstein.

Fenton, *fên'ton*, a town of England, co. Stafford, 1 m. E.S.E. of Stoke-upon-Trent. Pop. 10,399.

Fenwick, *fên'ik*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. N.E. of Kilmarnock. Pop. of pa. 1818; of vil. 469.

Ferentino, *fê-ren-tê'no*, a town of Central Italy, prov. Rome, 6 m. N.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 10,174.

Farghana, *far-gâ'hâ*, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, formerly known as Khokan; it lies to the N. of the Thian-shan and Pamir Mountains, and is watered by the Sir-Daria. Pop. est. at 800,000.

Fergus, *fêrgus*, a town in Wellington co., prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada, 16 m. N. of Guelph. Pop. 1693.

Fergushill, *fêrgus-hill*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Kilwinning. Pop. 531.

Fermanagh, *fêr-man'â* (so called from *Fer-monach*, or the men of *Monach*, named from their ancestor *Monach*, fifth in descent from Cahirmore, king of Ireland from A.D. 120 to 123), an inland county of Ireland, enclosed by Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, and Leitrim. Its greatest length from N.W. to S.E. is 45 m.; greatest breadth from N.E. to S.W. 29 m. Area 714 sq. m.; pop. 92,794. The surface

generally presents a succession of abrupt eminences of slight elevation; in the E. and W. it is mountainous. The most attractive feature in the scenery of Fermanagh is *Lough Erne*, which extends from one extremity of the co. to the other. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Lough Erne, the former extending from *Wattle-bridge* to *Enniskillen*, the co. town, and the latter from *Enniskillen* to *Roscar*, where its waters contract and form the river *Erne*. Fermanagh is mainly an agricultural co., only about an eighth of its population being employed in manufactures and trades. Butter is extensively exported.—*Enniskillen* is the co. town.

Fermo, *fer-mo*, a city of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli, on the Adriatic. Pop. 15,862.

Fern, or **Ferne Islands**, a group of 17 islets and rocks off the coast of Northumberland, England, rendered memorable by the heroic conduct of the lighthouse-keeper and his daughter Grace Darling, in rescuing nine persons from the wreck of the *Forfarshire* here in 1838.

Fernoy, *fer-moy* (from Irish *Fearna-woighe*, the men of the plain), a town of Ireland, co. Cork, on the Blackwater, with extensive flour mills and large trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 7388.

Fernando de Noronha, *fer-nân-dô dô nô-rôn-gâ*, an island belonging to Brazil, in the E. Atlantic Ocean. It is used by the Brazilian government as a convict station, and is said to be sighted by more ships, and visited by fewer, than perhaps any other inhabited island in the world. Pop. 2000.—3° 50' 4" S. lat., 32° 25' 5" W. long.

Fernando Po, *fer-nân-dô po* (named after Fernão de Poo, who discovered it in 1741), a mountainous island off the coast of Guinea, W. Africa, opposite the mouth of the Cameroons River. *Clarence Peak*, its highest point, is about 10,000 ft. above the sea-level. It is fertile and beautiful, but very unhealthy. It belongs to Spain. Pop. 14,000.

Ferniegair, *fer-ne-gair*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Hamilton. Pop. 395.

Ferna, a town of Ireland, co. and 17½ m. N. of Wexford. Pop. 568.

Ferosabad, or **Firosabad**, *fe-ro-sâ-bâd*, a town of the N.-W. Provinces of British India, dist. and 34 m. E. of Agra. Pop. 14,265.

Ferozepur, *fe-ro-pek-poor*, or **Firosapur**, *fe-ro-s-poor* (city of Feroze-Togluk), a dist. and town of the Punjab, British India. Pop. of dist. 549,253; of town 20,592.

Ferrara, *fer-râ*, anc. *Forum-Alieni* (the market-place of the foreigners), a city of N. Italy, cap. of the prov. Ferrara, on a branch of the Po, 26 m. N.E. of Bologna. Here the poet Tasso was imprisoned from 1579 till 1586. Pop. 23,509.

Ferro, *fer-ro*, *Sp. Hierro*, the most westerly of the Canary Islands; it was formerly used by geographers as the first meridian. Pop. 4337.—37° 45' N. lat., 18° 7' W. long.

Ferrol, *fer-rol*, (from Span. *farol*, the beacon), a seaport of Spain, prov. Coruña, on an arm of the Bay of Betanzos, an important naval station, with an excellent harbour strongly fortified. Pop. 16,641.

Ferryden, *fer-re-den*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. of Craig, on the S. Eek. Pop. 1385.

Ferryland, *fer-re-land*, a town of Newfoundland, British N. America, cap. of a dist. of the same name, on the E. coast of Avalon, 40 m. S. of St John's. Pop. 680.

Ferryport-on-Craig (landing-place on the rock), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Fife, on the estuary of the Tay, opposite Broughty-Ferry. Pop. of pa. 2674; of town 2498.

Fetlar, *fet-lar*, anc. *Fedor's os* (Theodore's island), one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, 2 m. E. of Yell. Pop. 517.

Fetterangus, *fet-ter-ang-us*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. of Old Deer. Pop. 363.

Fettercairn, *fet-ter-cairn* (named from a fetter or pass, and a cairn in its vicinity), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 16 m. S.W. of Stonehaven. Pop. of pa. 1539; of vil. 391.

Fetteresso, *fet-ter-es-so*, anciently written *Fethiresach* and *Fetheressou* (the uncultivated land near the waterfall), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Pop. 5565.

Fes, Arab. *fas* (fertile or bountiful), a city of N. Africa, once famous as a seat of learning and the cap. of a Moorish kingdom, to which it gave name,—now united to Morocco, of which it is the cap. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by hills covered with orchards and orange-groves, and has considerable manufs. of woollens, carpets, and morocco-leather. Pop. est. at 100,000.

Fessan, *fee-san*, a country to the S. of Tripoli, N. Africa; it contains many oases, and has been described as a chain of verdant islands in an ocean of sand. It is subject to the ruler of Tripoli, and is the great emporium of the caravan trade between that country and the interior of Africa. Pop. 23,000.

Fichtelgebirge, *sh-tel-gê-beer-gê* (pine-bearing or pine-clad mountains), a mountain range in Bavaria, forming a remarkable group of the Hercynian chain. Its principal summits are the *Schneeberg* (snow mountain), 3437 ft., and the *Ockenkopf* (oxhead), 3403 ft. high.

Fiesole, *fe-es-o-lâ*, a city of Central Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.E. of Florence. Pop. 3879.

Fifeness, *fife-ness* (promontory of Fife), a cape at the E. extremity of Fife, Scotland, from which a dangerous ridge, called the Carr Rock, projects into the sea.

Fife-shire, popularly called the "Kingdom of Fife," forms almost a peninsula on the E. coast of Scotland, between the Firth of Tay on the N., and the Firth of Forth on the S., having E. the North Sea, and W.

the co. of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. It extends from E. to W. 44 m., and from N. to S. 18 m. Area 518 sq. m.; pop. 160,736. The co. everywhere presents a pleasant variety of hill and dale, the most prominent features being the *Lomond Hills* in the centre, and *Largo Law* and *Kellie Law* in the E. *E. Lomond* is 1471 ft., and *W. Lomond* 1718 ft. above the level of the sea. The principal valley, called the *How of Fife*, lies N. of the Lomonds, and is an especially productive tract. The *Eden* and *Leven* are the chief rivers. King James VI. used to compare this co. to a gray mantle with a gold fringe, alluding to its numerous coast towns, and to the neglected state of the interior in his reign. The "gold fringe" still remains; but culture has rendered the "gray mantle" green. All along the coast, from the W. boundary on the Forth to Fife Ness on the E., and thence to Ferryport-on-Craig, and westward up the Tay to the boundary with Perthshire, is a succession of towns, seaports, and villages, of which *Dunfermline*, *St Andrews*, *Kirkcaldy*, *Burntisland*, *Dysart*, *Erie*, and *Anstruther* are the principal. Throughout the co. are numerous ruins of castles, towers, abbeys, religious houses, and other interesting remains of former times. Many of the events connected with the Scottish Reformation occurred here, especially at St Andrews, which was for centuries the metropolitan seat of the Primate of all Scotland. The Scottish sovereigns seem to have always entertained a peculiar attachment towards Fife, as is proved by their having palaces at Dunfermline, Falkland, Kinghorn, Crail, and St Andrews. The mining and manufacturing industry of Fifeshire is considerable. In the S. division, which is a portion of the great coal-field of the Forth, there are between 40 and 50 collieries in operation, and their annual output is exceedingly large. At Kirkcaldy alone about 250,000 tons of coal are shipped every year. Iron and limestone are also largely worked. Linen in all its branches is the great staple manufacture of the co. Shipbuilding is carried on in various ports. The co. town is *Cupar*, on the Eden, commonly called *Cupar-Mûe*, a thriving royal burgh; but the largest and most populous towns are *Kirkcaldy* and *Dunfermline*, the latter famous for the manufacture of table linen.

Figueira, *fe-gâ'e-râ*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego. Pop. 8000.

Figueras, *fe-gâ'rá* (the fig trees), a town and strong fortress of Spain, prov. Girona, near the French frontier. Pop. 8363.

Fiji Islands, *fee-jee'*, a group in the Pacific Ocean numbering about 250, and remarkable for their beauty and fertility. Their inhabitants were formerly savages, and even cannibals, but by the efforts of missionaries they have, with the exception

of a few tribes, now been converted to Christianity, and a great reform has happily taken place. The sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Queen Victoria in 1874, and shortly afterwards they were formed into a British colony. Pop. 112,000.—15° O' S. lat., 180° O' W. long. The cap. is *Suva*, on the S. coast of the island of Viti Levu.

Filey, f'le, a watering-place in the E. R. of Yorkshire, England, 7 m. S.E. of Scarborough. Pop. 2267.

Finale, *fe-nâ'la*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 3211.—Also a frontier town of Modena, near the Po. Pop. 4068.

Finchley, *finsh'le*, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex. Pop. 7146.

Findhorn, *find'horn*, a river of Scotland, flows through Inverness, Nairn, and Moray, and falls into the Moray Firth, after a course of 45 m.

Findhorn, a small seaport of Morayshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the Findhorn. Pop. 701.

Findlay Seat, *find'lay seat*, a mountain of Scotland, co. Elgin, 1116 ft. high.

Findochty, *fin-doh'ty*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. of Ruthven. Pop. 812.

Findogask, *fin-dô-gask*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 369.

Findon. See *Finnan*.

Finistère, *fin-is-tair'* (from Lat. *finis terra*, the land's end), a dep. of France, so named from its forming the N.W. extremity of the kingdom. Area 2686 sq. m.; pop. 668,106.

Finland, *fin'land* (the land of the Finns), called by the natives *Suomenn* (region of lakes or swamps), an extensive country E. of Sweden, to which it belonged till it was seized by the Russians in 1809. The surface is much broken by hills and valleys, which, in combination with a vast number of large lakes and forests, often form very romantic scenery. The soil is generally of a sandy nature, but some parts are very fertile, and considerable quantities of barley and rye are exported. Agriculture, rearing of cattle, and fishing are the leading occupations of the people, but the forests furnish one of the chief sources of public revenue. Granite is extensively quarried, and a great quantity of nitre is made. For administrative purposes the country is divided into eight governments, namely, *Nyland*, *Abo*, *Tavastehus*, *Wiborg*, *Kuopio*, *St Michaels*, *Wasa*, and *Uleaborg*, whose chief towns are *Helsingfors*, the cap., and *Abo*. Area 143,899 sq. m.; pop. 1,912,647.

Finland, Gulf of, an arm of the Baltic extending eastward to St Petersburg, Russia.

Finnmark, *fin'mark* (the plain or district of the Finns), a balliwick of Norway, in the prov. Tromsøe; it is also called Norwegian Lapland. Area 18,306 sq. m.; pop. 24,071.

Finnan, *fin'nan* (the clear stream), a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, flows into Loch Shiel.

Finnan, or **Findon**, a fishing vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Banchory-Devenick, famous for its smoked haddocks, known as *finnans*. Pop. 330.

Finsbury, *fin'sbur-ee* (from *Fensbury*, town on the fen or marsh), a parl. borough of England, co. Middlesex, comprising the N. part of London. Pop. 452,484.

Finster-Aarhorn, *fin'ster-â-horn* (from *finster*, dark, *Aar*, the river, and *horn*, a peak—the peak from which the dark Aar has its source), the culminating point of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland, 14,026 ft. high.

Fintray, *fin'trâ* (white strand, or fair bank of the river), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1108.

Fintry, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling. Pop. 499.

Firth and Stennes, *sten'nes*, a united pa. of Mainland, Orkney, Scotland. Pop. 1434.

Fishcross, *fish-cross*, and **Sauchie**, *sau'chie*, a vil. of Scotland, co. and pa. of Clackmannan. Pop. 419.

Fisharrow, *fish-er-ro'*, a fishing town of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, adjoining Musselburgh. Pop. 2689.

Fishguard, *fish'gârd* (from W. *fish-garth*, the fisher's enclosure or hill), a seaport town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. W. of Newport. Pop. 1581.

Fish River, Great. See **Back River**.

Fitzroy, *fitz-ro'e*, a river in the W. of Queensland, Australia, formed by the junction of the Mackenzie and Dawson rivers; it falls into Keppel Bay.

Fiume, *fo-oo'mâ* (the river), a seaport of Croatia, Hungary, at the mouth of the Fiumara, in the Gulf of Quarnero, 40 m. S.E. of Trieste. Pop. 13,314.

Fiumicino, *fo-oo-me-cho'no*, a small seaport town of Central Italy, at the N. mouth of the Tiber. It is the port of Rome, with which it is connected by railway.

Fladda, *flad'd* (flat island), an island of Scotland, co. Inverness, in the Sound of Raasay. Pop. 76.

Flamborough Head, *flam'bur-o hed* (from A. S. *flamberg*, the headland of the flame or beacon, because beacon fires were kindled here before the erection of the lighthouse), a bold and lofty cape, nearly 500 ft. high, surmounted with a lighthouse, on the coast of Yorkshire, England.—64° 7' N. lat., 0° 4' W. long.

Flanders, *fan'ders* (corr. from *Flemings*, probably from Sax. *flying*, an exile, because the Flemings were often obliged to leave their homes and go into neighbouring countries on account of the inundations of the sea), a very interesting and fertile district of Belgium, divided into the two provs.—*East Flanders* and *West Flanders*. The area of E. Flanders is 1232 sq.

m.; and its pop. 666,328. The area of W. Flanders is 1613 sq. m.; and its pop. 606,651.

Fleetwood, *fleet'wood* (the wood on the channel, or at the mouth of the river, from A. S. *fleet*, a place where vessels float), a seaport and watering-place of Lancashire, England, at the mouth of the river Wyre. Pop. 4423.

Flensburg, *flens'borg*, or **Flensburg**, *flens'boorg* (so called from being founded by the Knight of Flenes), a seaport of Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 30 m. N.N.W. of Schleswig. Pop. 26,525.

Florus, *fu-roos*, a small town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, near the Sambré, the scene of four battles in the Spanish and French wars. Pop. 4068.

Flinders Range, a mountain system of South Australia, eastward of Lake Torrens. *Mount Remarkable*, in 33° 40' S. lat., is its loftiest point, being 3179 ft. high.

Flint, a town of Flintshire, N. Wales, on the estuary of the Dee. Pop. 4269.

Flintshire (named from the abundance of quartz or flint found here), a small co. of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea; E. by Cheshire and the estuary of the Dee; S. and W. by Denbigh. Area 288 sq. m.; pop. 76,812. The surface is much diversified by hills and well-watered vales. The land along the coast is fertile and sheltered. A range of hills, rising to an average height of 500 ft., extends throughout the co. Flintshire abounds in small streams, but the *Dee* is the only navigable river. The *Clyed* is famous in connexion with the beautiful valley through which it flows. Though mining and manufactures are both important branches of the local industry, agriculture gives employment to the largest proportion of the population. Lead, copper, and coal are the principal minerals worked. The co. town is *Mold*, on the Alen.

Flish (wet or moist), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 280.

Flockton, *flock'ton*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 7½ m. E.S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 1116.

Flodden, *flod'den*, a vil. of England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. N. of Wooler. Here a great battle was fought between the English and Scots in 1513, in which James IV., the king of the Scots, and many of his nobility were slain.

Florence, Ital. *Firenze*, anc. *Florentia* (named, according to some, from Florino, who built it and died here, or, according to others, from *florencia* or *florientia*, from It. *fiore*, a flower, because many flowers grew here and in the neighbourhood), a celebrated city of Central Italy, on the Arno, 63 m. S.W. of Bologna. It is surrounded by delightful scenery, and is celebrated for its university, and numerous scientific and literary institutions. The collection of paintings and statues in the Medici or

Florentine Gallery is one of the noblest in the world. Among the eminent men born at Florence may be named Dante in 1265, and Michael Angelo in 1558. Pop. 167,093. *Flores, fôr'es*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, S. of Celebes. Length from W. to E. about 200 m.; average breadth 35 m.

Flores, the westernmost of the Azores Islands. Pop. 10,522.—39° 25' N. lat., 31° 12' W. long.

Florida (so named by the Spaniards because discovered on Easter Sunday, called by them *Pascua-Florida*), one of the United States of N. America, bounded N. by Alabama and Georgia; E. by the Atlantic; and S. and W. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Strait of Florida. It is a peninsula, 855 m. in length, stretching southward between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic. The seacoast and the banks of the rivers are swampy, but grow rice and corn; the interior is hilly, and yields valuable timber. Area 59,268 sq. m.; pop. 266,566.—*Tallahassee* is the state cap.

Florida Channel, the strait or channel between Florida, U.S., and the Bahama Islands, through which the remarkable current called the Gulf Stream, from the Gulf of Mexico, rushes with such force to the N.E. as to be perceptible upon the N. coasts of Europe.

Flots, fôr't, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland. Pop. 423.

Flushing, or Vlissingen (town on the channel of the Schelde), a strong seaport of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, on the S. side of the island of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Schelde. Within the town are two basins, one of which is large enough to contain 80 line-of-battle ships. Pop. 3929.

Fochabers, foh'd-bers (the plain at the mouths of the rivers), a town of Scotland, co. Elgin, near the mouth of the Spey. In the vicinity is Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Pop. 1227.

Fodderty, foh'd-er-tis (the meadow along the hill-side), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 2121.

Foggia, foh'd, a city of S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, with immense subterranean corn magazines, and a great annual fair for corn and wool. P. 38,138.

Fogo, fô'go, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 502.

Fogo (fire, named from its volcano), one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is entirely volcanic in formation, and rises in its central peak to an altitude of 9760 ft. It is 40 m. in circumference, and has an area of 140 sq. m. It has no rivers, yet the soil is very fertile, and produces the best grain and fruit in the archipelago. After a silence of 60 years, its volcanoes again broke forth and caused great destruction, 9th April 1847.

Foix, fôd, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Ariège, on the Ariège, 44 m. S.S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 4657.

Fokien, foh'-en, a maritime prov. in the S.E. of China. It abounds in grain and fruit, and the tea-plant is cultivated to a great extent. Pop. 22,699,480.

Földvár, fôld-var (land fortress), a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 50 m. S. of Buda. Pop. 12,389.

Folligno, fo-len'yo, anc. *Fulgina* or *Fulgintium*, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, on the Topino. It has manufs. of silks, woollens, paper, parchment, wax candles, and leather. Near it is a remarkable natural grotto filled with stalactites. Pop. 8471.

Folkestone, Lat. Lapis Populi (the fortress of the people), a seaport of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, opposite Boulogne, with which it carries on considerable trade. Dr Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was born here in 1578. Pop. 12,698.

Fond du Lac, fong du lak (end of the lake), a town of Wisconsin, U.S., cap. of a co. of the same name, at the S. end of Lake Winnebago, 72 m. N.N.W. of Milwaukee. Pop. 12,764.

Fondi, fôn'de, a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, on the Appian Way, 14 m. N.W. of Gaeta. It is unhealthy because of the proximity of a salt lagoon (the anc. *Lacus Fundanus*), but its environs are extremely fertile, producing olives and citrons in abundance, and are also noted for their wine. Pop. 6740.

Fonseca, fôn-sê'ka, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. of Toledo. Pop. 4262.

Fontainebleau, fôn-tain-blô' (corr. from *Fontaine-de-belle-eau*, the spring of beautiful water), a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 35 m. S.E. of Paris, surrounded by a forest of 40,690 acres; its royal palace was a favourite residence of Napoleon I. Pop. 9168.

Fontarabia, fôn-tâ-râ-be-d, Span. *Fuenterrabia, fuen-tâ-râ-be'd* (corr. from Lat. *Fons Rapi'dus*, the rapid or swift-flowing fountain), a fortified frontier town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, at the mouth of the Bidasoa. Pop. 2085.

Fontenoy, fong-'n-wô' (the fountain place), a vil. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 5 m. S.E. of Tournay, where the allied armies of Britain, Austria, and Holland were defeated by the French under Marshal Saxe in 1745.

Foochoo, fôo'-choo', a city of China, cap. of the prov. Fo-ki-en, on the Min-kiang, which is here crossed by a stupendous bridge. It is a large city, and carries on a considerable trade in teas, tobacco, and timber. Pop. est. at 800,000.

Footscray, fôot'-krâ', a town of Victoria, Australia, suburban to Melbourne. Pop. 3700.

Forbach, *for-bah'*, a town of Germany, imperial prov. Elsass-Lothringen, formerly a frontier town of France. Pop. 6178.

Fordal, *for-del*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pas. of Dalgetty and Aberdour. Pop. 641.

Fordoun, *for-dun* (the prominent hill), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Pop. 2113.

Fordyce, *for-dice'*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. W. of Banff. Pop. of pa. 4153; of vil. 346.

Foreland, North and South, two promontories of England, on the E. coast of Kent. *North Foreland* is supposed to be the *Cantium* of Ptolemy, and has a light-house 184 ft. above sea level, with a fixed light visible for 24 m. *South Foreland* is about 3 m. N.E. of Dover, and has two fixed lights about a mile apart, one 380, the other 275 ft. above the sea and visible for 23 m.

Forfar, *for-far* (the warriors' town), a royal and parl. burgh of Scotland, co. Forfar, of which it is the co. town; it is situated in the valley of Strathmore, 14 m. N. of Dundee, and has manufs. of coarse linens and brogues, a particular kind of shoes well adapted for a Highland district. Pop. of royal burgh 11,602; of parl. burgh 11,031. The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 12,595.

Forfarshire or **Angus**, a co. of Scotland, comprising the districts of *Glenisla*, *Glen-prosen*, *Glenash*, and part of the great valley of *Strathmore*. Aberdeen and Kincardine bound it on the N.; the North Sea on the E.; the Firth of Tay on the S.; and Perthshire on the W. From N. to S. it extends 36 m., and from E. to W. 36 m. Area, 889 sq. m.; pop. 237,567. The name Forfar is said to be a corruption of *Forestia*, or *Horestia*, i.e., the country of the Horesti, which anciently embraced both Forfar and Kincardine shires, and formed part of the Pictish kingdom. The surface of the co. is naturally divided into four parallel belts, running from N.E. to S.W.; these are the Grampian district, comprising the greater part of the N.W., and known as the *Dracs of Angus*; *Strathmore*, which extends across the centre; the *Sidlaw Hills*, which terminate in the promontory on the coast called *Redhead*; and the maritime district, lying between the Sidlaws and the sea. The highest mountain peaks are *Glash-mael*, 3501 ft.; *Dog Hill*, 2406 ft.; and *Callaw*, 2214 ft. The chief rivers are the *North* and the *South Esk* and the *Isia*. About two-fifths of the area of the co. are under cultivation. Cattle of a fine breed are reared and exported. There are no mines, but limestone, sandstone, and whinstone are quarried to a considerable extent. The manufs. are those of linen and jute, carried on extensively at Dundee and the other large towns.

Forgan, *for-gan* (foreground), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 2243.

Forgandenny, *for-gan-den-ne*, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Kinross. Pop. 632.

Forglan, *for-glan*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff. Pop. 845.

Forgue, *for-g*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 2623.

Forkill, *for-kill*, a pa. of Ireland, co. Armagh. Pop. 5533.

Forlì, *for-le'*, anc. *Forum-Livii* (the forum of Livius), a walled town of Central Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, 15 m. S.W. of Ravenna. Pop. 38,430. The prov. has a pop. of 234,090.

Formentera, *for-men-tè-rd* (abounding in grain), one of the Balearic islands in the Mediterranean, S. of Ivica. Pop. 2000.

Formosa, *for-mo'sd* (beautiful), it was so called by the Portuguese, the Chinese call it *Tai-wan*), a large and fertile island in the Chinese Sea, opposite the prov. of Fo-ki-en. It is 250 m. in length by 80 m. in breadth. Pop. about 2,000,000.

Forres, *for-res* (the heroes' town), a royal and parl. burgh of Scotland, co. and 10 m. W.S.W. of Elgin. Pop. of royal burgh 3316; of parl. burgh 3969. The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 4663.

Forse, a river of Scotland, co. Caithness, which falls into the Pentland Firth, near a vil. of the same name.

Forst, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on an island in the Neisse, 43 m. S. of Frankfurt. Pop. 14,148.

Port Garry, *gar-re*, the principal fort of the Hudson Bay Company, prov. Manitoba, Dominion of Canada, at the junction of the Assiniboine and the Red River, 40 m. S. of Lake Winnipeg.

Fort George (named after George II.), one of three fortresses in Inverness-shire, Scotland, erected after the rebellion of 1745, to overawe the Highland clans, and prevent further attempts being made on behalf of the Stuarts. The other two, *Fort William* and *Fort Augustus*, have been dismantled.

Porteviot, *for-tè-ue-us*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, adjoining Perth. The vil. disputes with Abernethy the honour of having been the first cap. of the Pictish kingdom. Pop. of pa. 567.

Forth, one of the principal rivers of Scotland, rises in Ben Lomond, flows E., and after a winding course enters the North Sea by a broad estuary well known as the *Firth of Forth*. So numerous are the windings of the Forth, that the distance from Alloa to Stirling by the river is twenty miles, while the land distance is only seven. The length of the Forth, including its numerous bends or "links," is est. at 170 m.

Forth, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Carnwath. Pop. 784.

Fortingal, *for-tin-gal'* (the grave of the strangers), a mountainous pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 1766.

Fortrose, *fort-rose'* (the fort on the promontory), a royal and parl. burgh and seaport of Scotland, co. Ross, on the N. coast of the Moray Firth, opposite Fort George. Pop. of royal burgh 1004; of parl. burgh 911.

Fort William, a vil. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. of Kilmalie. Pop. 1212.

Fort William, India. See Calcutta.

Fossano, *fos-sâ-no* (healing fountain), a town of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, with mineral baths and considerable trade. Pop. 1272.

Fossoway, *fos-so-ud*, and **Tulliebole**, *tul-le-bô-le*, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Parth and Kinross. Both names are of Gaelic origin; Fossoway signifies "desert of the deer," and Tulliebole "the poet's hill." Pop. 1461.

Fotheringhay, *foth'er-in-gâ*, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Northampton, on the Nen, 8½ m. N.E. of Oundle. In its castle Richard III. was born in 1459, and Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded in it in 1557, after being imprisoned 19 years; it was razed to the ground after the accession of James I. Pop. of pa. 229.

Fougères, *foo-shêr*, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 27 m. N.E. of Rennes. Pop. 10,596.

Foulden, *foul'den*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 425.

Foveaux Strait, *fo-vo'*, New Zealand, separates South Island from Stewart Island.

Foveran, *fo-ver-an* (from Gael. *fuaran*, a spring), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1869.

Fowey, *foi*, a pa. and seaport of England, co. Cornwall, with a fine harbour and an extensive trade in the pilchard-fishery. Pop. of pa. 1394.

Fowls, or **Fouls**, *fo-wîd*, an island of the Shetland group, Scotland, believed to be the *Ultima Thule* of the Romans, 30 m. S.W. of Sandness. Pop. 267.

Fowls. See **Lundie** and **Fowls**.

Fowls, **Wester**, a pa. of Perthshire, Scotland, 12 m. W.S.W. of Perth. Pop. 1161.

Fox Islands. See **Aleutian Islands**.

Foyers, or **Fyers**, *Fera*, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, on which is the *Fall of Foyers*, a famous cataract upwards of 300 ft. high. The river discharges into Loch Ness after a course of 11 m.

Foyle, *foi*, a river of Ireland, formed by the confluence of the Finn and the Mourne at the town of Lifford, in co. Donegal. It flows N., and, after passing Londonderry, expands into a fine bay called *Lough Foyle*, 16 m. long and 9 m. broad.

Framlingham, *fram'ling-ham* (the home of the foreigners), a pa. and town of England, co. Suffolk, 16 m. N.N.E. of Ipswich. An Albert Memorial College for boys was erected here in 1864. Pop. of pa. 2569.

France (from Germ. *Frankreich*, the kingdom of the Franks or free men), a country of Western Europe, lying between 42° 30' and 51° 6' N. lat., and between 4° 46' W. and 7° 36' E. long. It is bounded N. by Belgium and the English Channel; W. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean; E. by Italy, Switzer-

land, and Germany. Its length from N. to S. is 600 m.; its greatest breadth from E. to W. 510 m. Area 201,900 sq. m.; pop. 36,906,788. For political purposes France was formerly divided into 85 provinces. At the Revolution of 1789 the country was parcelled out anew into 86 departments, including the island of Corsica. In 1860, the French territory was enlarged by the annexation of the duchy of Savoy and the county of Nice, both of which were ceded by Sardinia. With these, divided into three departments, France, until the close of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, contained 89 departments; but as a result of that war, parts of Moselle and Meurthe, and the province of Alsace, containing the departments of Upper and Lower Rhine, were ceded to Germany. The following table exhibits the existing old provinces as well as the modern departments:—

Provinces.	Departments.
French Flanders.....	Nord.
Artois.....	Pas-de-Calais.
Picardy.....	Somme.
Normandy.....	Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, Orne.
Isle of France.....	Aisne, Oise, Seine-et-Oise, Seine, Seine-et-Marne.
Champagne.....	Aube, Haute-Marne, Marne, Ardennes.
Lorraine.....	Meuse, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Vosges.
Alsace.....	Territory of Belfort.
Franche-Comté.....	Haute-Saône, Doubs, Jura.
Burgundy.....	Yonne, Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain.
Orléanais.....	Eure-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher.
Maine.....	Mayenne, Sarthe.
Bretagne.....	Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, Loire-Inférieure.
Anjou.....	Maine-et-Loire.
Touraine.....	Indre-et-Loire.
Berry.....	Cher, Indre.
Nivernais.....	Nièvre.
Bourbonnais.....	Allier.
Lyonnais.....	Rhône, Loire.
Auvergne.....	Fuy-de-Dôme, Cantal.
La Marche.....	Creuse.
Poitou.....	Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Vienne.
Annis.....	Charente-Inférieure.
Saintonge.....	Charente.
Angoumois.....	Haute-Vienne, Corrèze.
Limousin.....	Dordogne, Gironde, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn-et-Garonne, Lot-et-Garonne, Landes, Gers, Haute-Pyrénées.
Guienne.....	
Gascouy.....	

Provinces.	Departments.
Languedoc.....	Ardeche, Haute-Loire, Lozère, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Haute-Garonne, Aude.
Dauphiny	Isère, Drôme, Hautes-Alpes.
Provence	Basses-Alpes, Var, Bouches-du-Rhône.
Comtat d'Avignon.....	Vaucluse.
Roussillon.....	Pyrénées-Orientales.
Comtat de Foix	Ariège.
Béarn	Basses-Pyrénées.
Annexed Territories.....	Corsica, Alpes-Maritimes, Savoie, Haute-Savoie.

The chief towns are *Paris* (the cap.), *Bordeaux*, *Marseilles*, *Toulon*, *Brest*, and *Havre*. Although in a country of such extent much variety may be expected, the general appearance of France is level. In the hilly districts, and in the valleys through which its rivers glide, particularly the *Seine* and the *Loire*, the scenery is often highly picturesque and beautiful; but the country may be regarded as in general tame and uninteresting. The traveller has to proceed 400 m. south from Calais before he reaches the Mountains of Auvergne, which are connected with those of Dauphiny, Languedoc, and Provence. This enormous assemblage of rocks, chiefly basaltic, extends 120 m. The other ridges are the *Vosges Mountains* on the eastern frontier; a chain of the *Alps*, which penetrates into Provence and Dauphiny, and stretching northward, separates France from Italy and Switzerland, and the *Pyrenees*, the mountain-barrier between France and Spain. Placed in the middle of the temperate zone, France enjoys a peculiarly fine climate. It varies, indeed, considerably in the different regions. In the N. it resembles that of the S.W. of England; although in summer it is rather hotter, as well as more humid; while in winter the cold is sometimes more severe. In the central region, particularly in the provinces of Touraine and Limousin, the temperature is delightful, and the air pure, light, and elastic; but violent storms of rain and hail occasionally destroy the vintage and corn, and frosts occur later in spring and earlier in autumn than in the south of England. The heat in the southern region is excessive during the months of June, July, August, and part of September. October and November are here the pleasantest months of the year. The soil is various, but the greater part of it is highly fertile, and produces excellent crops. Grain of all kinds is raised in the northern districts, which are scarcely favourable to the growth of the vine; and beet-root is extensively grown for the manufacture of sugar. In the middle districts, vines and every species of grain grow luxuriantly; while, in the southern dis-

tricts, olives, maize, and even the orange, are cultivated with advantage. The wines of France, particularly those of Burgundy, Champagne, and Bordeaux, are among the most esteemed in Europe. Agriculture has of late undergone some improvement, but suffers much from the too great subdivision of property, there being more than five millions of proprietors, half of whom hold lands not exceeding £3 or £4 of yearly value. Coal is found in various parts, and is wrought for the use of manufactories, but, as it is little employed for domestic fuel, great plantations are raised in almost every part of the country, both for fire-wood and for covert to the beasts of the chase. Among the wild animals is the wolf; and the bear is still found in the Pyrenees. Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphiny maintain large flocks of sheep. The most extensive and fertile pastures for cattle are in Normandy and Auvergne. The minerals of France are of considerable importance. Iron and lead abound in Bretagne. Antimony is found in various places in such quantities as would supply all Europe. Silver, copper, cobalt, manganese, zinc, vitriol, and alum, may be enumerated among the other productions of the French mines. Jet is found in great quantities in the department of Aube; and turquoises, little inferior to those of the East, are gathered among the mountains of Aveyron. Excellent freestone occurs in many parts of the kingdom, especially in the neighbourhood of Paris; and there are quarries of jasper in Franche-Comté, and of beautiful marble in the Pyrenees. At *Saïus*, in Franche-Comté, are salt-springs. The principal mineral waters are at *Aix*, *Bagnères*, and *Barèges*. The hot springs of Barèges are well known. Among the natural curiosities of France, the most remarkable is the plain of *La Crau*, on the east side of the Rhône. It covers an area of about 20 sq. leagues, filled with gravel of quartz,—some pieces as large as a man's head,—the whole plain being as destitute of vegetation as the shingle of the seashore. In political importance, France is one of the first countries in the world. Her subjects are active and brave, and her history under Napoleon I. proves what her troops are able to achieve in war when well disciplined and commanded by competent generals. The disasters which befall her in her 210 days' struggle with Prussia in 1870-71 were ascribable to the miserably defective organisation of her army and its resources, and to the fact of her being outnumbered by the vast armies of thoroughly trained soldiers which the confederated states of Germany were able at once to bring into the field. The French navy took little or no active part in the late war with Prussia. It consists of about 800 vessels of various descriptions, manned by about 48,000 sailors and officers. Ample as

her resources are, France yields the palm, both in manufactures and in commerce, to Britain. Her silks and woollen cloths are remarkable for their durability and fine colours; her laces and linens, her plate-glass and porcelain, are in extensive demand; and her wines, brandies, and printed books, are exported everywhere. It was not until 1860 that she began to relax the fetters of protective and prohibitory duties which had so long crippled her commerce and manufactures; and since that date her commerce has greatly increased. The annual value of her exports amounts to £143,000,000 sterling, the imports to £158,000,000. The predominant religion is the Roman-Catholic, with nearly 581,000 of Protestants and about 50,000 Jews. These three denominations receive state aid, and all other sects are tolerated. Public education is liberally encouraged by the state. The French are characterized by their gaiety and good humour, and their polite attention to strangers. In literature and science they have long held a distinguished place. After the tumults of the Revolution of 1789 had subsided, France gradually returned from the anarchy of republicanism to the more settled state of monarchy. Under Napoleon Bonaparte, who assumed the sovereign power as Emperor in 1804, the government was military and absolute; but on the restoration of the Bourbon family in 1815, various reforms were made tending to assimilate it more nearly to that of Britain. The Revolution of 1830 expelled the elder branch of the Bourbons, and called Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, to the throne. In February 1848, a third Revolution was effected, followed by the flight of the king and the royal family, the abolition of monarchical institutions, and the establishment of a republic. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the nephew of the Emperor Napoleon, was chosen the first President by an overwhelming majority of the electors. In December 1851 he suppressed the National Assembly, and appealed to the people to ratify his acts, and to prolong his tenure of the Presidency for ten years. The appeal was successful; and in December 1852, a vast majority of the voters ratified the Prince President's revival of the Empire, and assumption of the title of Napoleon III., Emperor of the French. At Sedan, on the 2d September 1870, he surrendered himself a prisoner of war to the King of Prussia, and two days thereafter his dynasty was deposed by a revolutionary mob at Paris, and a Republic proclaimed. The foreign possessions of France are—in the West Indies, *Martinique, St Bartholomew, Guadeloupe*, etc.; in South America, *French Guiana, or Cayenne*; in North America, *St Pierre and Miquelon*; in Africa, *Algeria*, settlements on the Senegal, and the Islands of *St Louis* and *Goree*;

in the Indian Ocean, the *Isle of Bourbon* or *Reunion* and *St Marie*; in Asia, the Indian settlements of *Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Carriacul, Mahé*, etc., and six provinces in Lower Cochinchina; in Oceania, the *Marquesas, Tahiti*, and *New Caledonia*.

France, *Isle of*, an old prov. of France, now forming the depts. Oise, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, and Seine-et-Marne.

France, *Isle of*, Indian Ocean. See *Mauritius*.

Franché-Comté, *frangsh-kong-té*, an old prov. of France, now divided into the depts. Haute-Saône, Doubs, and Jura.

Francis Joseph Land, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, N.E. of Spitzbergen, discovered in 1873-4 by the Austrian Polar expedition under Lieutenants Payer and Weyprecht.

Frankenberg, *frank'en-berg*, a manufacturing town of Saxony, 7 m. N.N.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 10,462.

Frankfort or Frankfurt-on-the-Main (ford of the Franks on the river Main), formerly one of the free towns of Germany, but now annexed to Prussia, is situated on the river Main, about 18 m. from its junction with the Rhine, and is the chief town of the gov. Wiesbaden, in the prov. Hesse-Nassau. It has many fine buildings, galleries, and museums. Besides its manufactures, it is the chief emporium of the inland trade of Germany. Here Goethe was born in 1749. Pop. 108,315.

Frankfort or Frankfurt-on-the-Oder (ford of the Franks on the Oder), a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 48 m. S.E. of Berlin, with manuf. of brandy, silk and woollen fabrics, linen, gloves, hosiery, leather, etc., and a very extensive trade. Pop. 47,180.

Franklin, *frank'lîn*, several coa. and townships in the United States, named in honour of the philosopher and statesman Benjamin Franklin.

Frascati, *frâs-kâ'te*, anc. *Tusculum*, a town of Central Italy, beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill, 12 m. S.E. of Rome. Pop. 7045.

Fraser River, *frâ'ser*, rises in the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia, N. America, and after a S.W. course of about 450 m., falls into the Gulf of Georgia. A rich gold-field was discovered in 1858 at the confluence of the Thomson with the Fraser River.

Fraserburgh, *frâ'ser-bur-o* (a town founded by Sir Alexander Fraser), a seaport in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 37 m. N. of Aberdeen, with a considerable trade in connexion with the herring fishery. Pop. 4268.

Frauenfeld, *frôu'en-feld* (our lady's field), a town of Switzerland, cap. of the canton Thurgau, on the Murg, a branch of the Thur, 21 m. N.E. of Zurich. Pop. of com. 4261.

Fraserburg, *frâ'sere-boorg* (in honour

of the Rev. C. Fraser, Dutch pastor here), a div. of the Midland Province, Cape Colony. The country is a vast inclined plane sloping from the mountain ranges down to the Orange River, and is rather a barren and uninviting region. Area 29,600 sq. m.; pop. 8228.

Fredericia, *fred-er-ik's-d*, a seaport and fortress of Denmark, prov. N. Jutland, at the N. entrance of the Little Belt. Pop. 7186.

Frederick, *fred'er-ik*, a town of Maryland, U.S., 44 m. N.W. of Washington. Pop. 8523.

Fredericksberg, *fred'er-iks-berg*, a town of Denmark, prov. Zealand, 31 m. N.N.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 16,878.

Fredericksburg, *fred'er-iks-boorg* (so named after a son of George II.), a town of Virginia, U.S., 65 m. N.E. of Richmond. A battle between the Federal and Confederate forces was fought here, 18th December 1862. Pop. 4046.

Frederikshald, *fred'er-iks-hald* (Frederick's rock), a town of Norway, prov. and 66 m. S.S.E. of Christiania; in besieging Frederikstein, its fortress, Charles XII. of Sweden was killed in 1718. Pop. 9219.

Frederikshavn, *fred'er-iks-havn*, the most northerly seaport town in the prov. of Jutland, Denmark, on the Cattegat. Pop. 1923.

Frederikstadt, *fred'er-ik-stidt* (Frederick's town), a fortified town of Norway, prov. Christiania, at the mouth of the Glommen, in the Skager Rack. Pop. 6833.

Frederikstadt, or **Friedrichstadt**, *fred'rik-stidt*, a town of Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the Elider, near its mouth in the German Ocean. It was founded in 1621 by a body of Arminians, who emigrated from Holland in consequence of the decisions of the Synod of Dort. Pop. 2189.

Frederiksværk, *fred'er-iks-værk*, a market town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, at the northern end of the Roakilde Fjord, with a royal residence, copper works, and cannon foundry. Pop. 912.

Fredericton, *fred'er-ik-ton*, the cap. of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, situated on the river St John, 65 m. from its mouth. Pop. 6006.

Freetown, *fred'town*, the cap. of the British colony of Sierra Leone, W. Africa, situated on a bay at the mouth of the Rokelle.

Frestan. See Kuldja.

Freiberg, *fr'berg* (the privileged city), a celebrated mining town of Saxony, situated on the Erzgebirge, at the height of 1179 ft. above the sea. It is surrounded by mines of copper, lead, tin, cobalt, etc., and the silver-mine in its neighbourhood is one of the richest in Europe. It has extensive smelting works and foundries, and also considerable manufs. of gold and silver lace. A famous mining academy

was established here in 1766, attached to which is a cabinet of minerals exceedingly rich in ores of silver, copper, lead, and tin in all their forms, combinations, and crystallizations, a library of 18,000 vols., a collection of models, and a museum of geological specimens of great value. Pop. 23,569.

Freiburg, or **Freyburg**, *fr'boorg*, a town in the grand-duchy of Baden, in the Black Forest, Germany, with a noble Gothic cathedral and a Roman-Catholic university. Pop. 20,651.

Freiburg, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, near the Polnitz, 36 m. W.N.W. of Breslau; it has manufs. of linen and tobacco. Pop. 7873.

Fremantle, *fre'man-tl*, a seaport of Western Australia, at the mouth of the Swan River; it is the principal port of the colony. Pop. 4000.

Fremont Peak, *fre'mont peek*, a mountain of Idaho Territory, U.S., 13,570 ft. high.

Frensham, *fron'sham*, a pa. of England, co. Surrey. Pop. 2113.

Frenchie, *fruh'e*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Falkland. Pop. 1196.

Freyburg, **Freiburg**, or **Fribourg**, *fr'boorg*, a canton of Switzerland, W. of Berne, and N. of Vaud. Pop. 118,962.

Freyburg, **Freiburg**, or **Fribourg** (the privileged city), a town of Switzerland, cap. of the above canton, romantically situated on the Sarine, 17 m. S.W. of Berne. Pop. 10,904.

Friendly or Tonga Islands, a numerous group in the Pacific Ocean, to the S.W. of the Society Islands. The principal are *Tongataboo* (the sacred isle), *Anamooka*, *Vavao*, *Ekoa*, and *Tofoa*. They were called the *Friendly Islands* by Captain Cook, on account of the hospitality received from the natives, who afterwards were found to be a very treacherous race, but have now made some progress in civilization.

Friseland, *fron'sland* (land of the Frisil), a prov. in the N. of the Netherlands, having the Zuyder Zee on the W. and the North Sea on the N. Area 1027 sq. m.; pop. 317,406.

Frickheim, *fruck'em*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6½ m. N.N.W. of Arbroath. Pop. 1129.

Frische Hafl, *frish'ek-hafl* (freshwater bay), a bay or lake in E. Prussia, 57 m. long, communicating with the Gulf of Danzig.

Frobisher Bay, *frub'ish-er*, an inlet, 250 m. long and 20 m. broad, between Cumberland Bay and Hudson Strait, British N. America. It was named after Sir Martin Frobisher, by whom it was discovered in 1576.

Frodsham, *frud'sham* (dwelling or habitation at the ford over the Weaver), a pa. and township of Cheshire, England, 11 m.

N.E. of Chester, with cotton manufs. and salt-works. Pop. of pa. 6429; of township 2066.

Frome (named from the river which, from *W. from*, means "fuming or violent"), a parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Somerset, on the Frome, noted for its manuf. of woollen cloths. Pop. of parl. bor. 9753; of town 8867.

Frontenac, *fron-te-nak'*, a co. of prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada, near the outlet of Lake Ontario. Pop. 23,717.

Frosinone, *fro-se-nô-nâ*, anc. *Frasino*, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 56 m. S.E. of Rome. Pop. 10,161.

Fuego, Volcano De, *vol-kâ-no dâ foo-d'go* (volcano of fire), a mountain of Guatemala, Central America, 30 m. W. of the Volcano d'Agua (volcano of water). It is in incessant action, and at its base, near the vil. of *San Andres*, is a thermal spring of medicinal repute. Height est. above 12,500 ft.

Fuente, *fuên'tâ* (spring or fountain), several towns of Spain, of which the largest is *Fuente-Alamo*, 18 m. S. of Murcia. Pop. 6260; and *Fuente Del Maestre*, 30 m. S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 6108.

Fuerteventura, *fuér-tâ-ven-tô'râ*, one of the Canary Islands, off the W. coast of N. Africa. Pop. 11,960.

Fulda, *fool'dâ* (land stream), a river of Germany, flows tortuously N. through Hesse-Nassau, and after a course of 90 m. joins the Werra at Manden, to form the Weser.

Fulda (named from the above river), a town of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, beautifully situated on the river of the same name, 54 m. S.E. of Cassel; it has a cathedral and linen, woollen, tobacco, and leather manufs. Pop. 10,798.

Fulham, *fool'am* (from Sax. *fullonham*, the habitation of fowls, or according to others, the dwelling on the dirty place), a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames. The palace here is a residence of the Bishop of London. Pop. 23,350.

Funchal, *foon-shâl* (abounding in fennel), the cap. town of the island of Madeira, on its S.E. coast. Pop. 17,361.

Fundy, *fu'ndâ*, a bay which extends 150 m. between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada. At the upper part, where it divides into two arms, the rise of the tides sometimes exceeds 60 ft.; while in Verte Bay, on the opposite or St. Lawrence side of the Isthmus, the rise is not more than 10 ft.

Fünen, *fu'nes*, or *Fyen* (fine or beautiful country), a large and fertile island of Denmark, separated from the peninsula by the Little Belt, and from Zealand by the Great Belt. It is 49 m. long and 33 m. broad. Pop. 204,904.—55° 20' N. lat., 12° 20' E. long.

Funkirchen, *fuf' keerh - en* (five churches), a royal free town of S. Hun-

gary, with manufs. of woollen cloths, 105 m. S.S.W. of Buda. Pop. 17,447.

Furneaux Islands, *fu'r-no'*, a chain of islands stretching across the E. entrance of Bass Strait, between Wilson Promontory in Australia and the N.E. point of Tasmania. They are named after the navigator by whom they were discovered in 1773.

Furnes, *fu'r-nâ*, a town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 26 m. W.S.W. of Bruges, with an active trade in corn, hops, cheese, butter, and cattle. Pop. 4440.

Furness, *fu'r-nees'* (corr. from *Fireness*, fire promontory, named from an anc. lighthouse that stood here), a dist. in the N.W. of Lancashire, England, abounding in iron ore, and containing the celebrated ruins of Furness Abbey, which are in a sequestered valley, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. of Ulverstone.

Farrukhabad, or **Farrukhabad**, *fu'r-uk-d-dâ'* (happy abode or residence), a dist. and commercial city of the N.W. Provinces, British India, div. Agra. Pop. of dist. 918,850; of city 79,304.

Farruknagur, or **Farruknagar**, *fu'r-uk-nag'gur*, two towns of the Punjab, British India, one of which is 10 m. E.N.E. and the other 26 m. S.W. of Delhi.

Fürstenwalde, *fu'r'ten-voal'deh*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the r. b. of the Spree, 31 m. W. of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Pop. 9683.

Fürth, *fu'r't* (the ford), a town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by railway N.W. of Nuremberg. It is the seat of a Jewish university, and has thriving manufs. of mirrors, jewelry, toys, cotton and woollen fabrics, etc. Pop. 27,339.

Fury - and - **Hecla Strait**, *fu're and hek'ld*, between Cockburn Island and Melville Peninsula, British N. America, expanding into the Gulf of Boothia.

Fusiyama, *fu-se-yâ'md* (rich scholar's peak), a sacred mountain of the island of Nippon, Japan, 70 m. W.S.W. of Tokio. Height 14,177 ft.

Futtehpoor, *fu't-eh-poor'*, or **Fatahpur**, a dist. and town of the N.W. Provinces, British India, div. Allahabad. Pop. of dist. 263,577; of town 19,879.

Futtehghur, or **Futtyghur**, *fu't-eh-gur'* (the fort of victory), a military cantonment of the N.W. Provinces, British India, on the left bank of the Ganges. Pop. 10,335.

Fyers. See **Foyers**.

Fyne, *looh, loh fne* (the clear lake), an arm of the sea, about 40 m. long, and from 2 to 4 m. broad, in Argyllshire, Scotland. It is noted for its herrings.

Fyvie, *fu've*, anc. *Fyvis* (deer-hill), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 4511.

Fyzabad, *fu'-ad-dâ'*, or **Fainabad**, a div., dist. and town of Oudh, British India. Pop. of div. 8,378,263; of dist. 1,437,006; of town 37,804.

G

Gaboon, *gā-boon'*, a region of W. Africa, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Guinea. It is watered by the Gaboon River, which enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary near the equator. Here the French planted a settlement in 1842 or 1843.

Gadahill, *gādā'hill* (vagabond's hill or club hill, so called from its having been in former times infested with robbers), 2½ m. N.W. of Rochester, co. Kent, England, famous as the scene of Falstaff and Prince Henry's rencontre in Shakespeare's "Henry IV." Charles Dickens died here 9th June 1870.

Gaeta, *gā-tā'id*, a strongly fortified seaport of S. Italy, prov. of Caserta, on the Gulf of the same name. Pop. 18,386.

Gagetown, *gā-gēt-own*, a town of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, on the W. side of the river St John, 28 m. S.E. of Fredericton. Pop. 1282.

Gainsborough, *gāin'sbur-o* (the town of the Gani, a Saxon tribe whose chiefs had their residence here in the eighth century), a town of England, co. and 16 m. N.W. of Lincoln, on the Trent, with a considerable foreign and inland trade. Pop. 7584.

Gairdner Lake, *gāir'd ner*, a large lake of S. Australia, 180 m. long and 25 m. broad.—39° S. lat., 135° E. long.

Gairloch, *gāir'loh* (short loch, named from the inlet, which is small compared with many on the W. coast), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on an inlet of the sea of the same name. Pop. 5048.

Gairloch, or **Gareloch**, an arm of the Firth of Clyde penetrating 7 m. inland between the pas. of Row and Roseneath, co. Dumbarton, Scotland. At its head is the vil. of Gairloch-Head, a favourite bathing-place, 7 m. N.W. of Helensburgh. Pop. 483.

Gairney, *gāir'nē*, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, pa. of Evis and Rendal. Pop. 34.

Galapagos, *gā-lā-pā'gōes* (the islands of the tortoises), a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador, immediately under the equator. They abound with turtles of the largest size, iguanas, and other reptiles.

Galashiels, *gāl-ā-sheels'* (the sheds or temporary erections on the Gala), a town of Scotland, co. Selkirk, on the Gala, near its confluence with the Tweed, noted for its manufacture of tweeds and other woollen fabrics. Pop. 14,500.—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 6062.

Gala Water, a small river of Scotland, rises in the Muirfoot Hills, co. Edinburgh, and, after a course of 20 m., joins the Tweed near Galashiels.

Galata, *gā-lā-id*, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn, the chief seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital.

Galatz, or **Gallatz**, *gā-lā'idich*, a commercial town of Roumania, on the Danube, near its junction with the Pruth. It is a free port, and is the chief entrepôt for the commerce carried on between Germany and Constantinople. Pop. est. at 80,000.

Galena, *gā-lē-nā* (from *galena*, a species of lead ore), a city in the N.W. of Illinois, U.S., on the Fevre River, 6 m. above its junction with the Mississippi. It is the centre of a great lead-mining dist. Pop. 7019.

Gallicia, *gāl-īsh'ō-d* (country peopled by Gauls), an old prov. in the N.W. of Spain, now forming the provs. of Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra.

Gallicia and **Lodomeria**, the north-eastern prov. of Austria-Hungary, on the N. slope of the Carpathian Mountains. Agriculture is in a low state; and manufactures, though gradually extending, are still on a confined scale. The foreign trade is very limited. Area 30,241 sq. m.; pop. 5,444,689.

Galilee, *gāl-tē-lee*, the northmost of the three provs. on the W. side of the Jordan into which Palestine was divided in the time of our Lord.

Galilee, *Sea of*. See **Gennesareth**, **Lake of**.

Galla Country, *gāl'id*, a vast fertile region of E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia, inhabited by brave but savage tribes.

Gallatown, *gāl'tā-town* (the gallows town, a place where criminals in former times were executed), a town of Scotland, co. Fife, part of the burgh of Kirkcaldy. P. 1422.

Galle, or **Point de Galle**, *point dah gāl* (from Cingalese, *galle*, a rock), a town and steam-packet station on the S.W. side of Ceylon. Pop. 47,964.

Gallipoli, *gāl-lip'ō-le*, anc. *Callipolis* (beautiful city), a seaport of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, on a rocky peninsula on the E. coast of the Gulf of Taranto, with a great trade in oil. Pop. 7878.

Gallipoli, a commercial city and seaport of European Turkey, on the Dardanelles. This was the first European town taken by the Turks on their coming from Asia in 1357. Pop. est. at 20,000.

Galloon, *gāl-loon'*, a pa. of Ireland, co. Fermanagh. Pop. 6748.

Galloway, *gāl'ō-wā* (from Sax. *Gallweia*, the country of the *Galli* or foreigners who came from Ireland and settled here in the ninth and tenth centuries), a large dist. in the S.W. of Scotland, including the co. of Wigtown and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It is famed for its breed of cattle.

Galloway, **Mull of**, a bold headland on the S. extremity of Wigtownshire, the most southerly point in Scotland.—54° 38' N. lat., 4° 51' W. long.

Galloway, New, a royal and parl. burgh of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, 25 m. W. of Dumfries. Pop. 440.

Gallafaro, *gâ-la-fâ-ro*, or *Capo di Faro*, *lâ-po de fâ-ro*, anc. *Charybdis*, a whirlpool, near Cape Faro, in the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily, which, with the rock of *Scylla* on the coast of Italy, in ancient times rendered the navigation of the strait very perilous. By superior skill on the part of modern navigators, these terrors have now entirely disappeared.

Galston, *gâl-stôn*, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. and 14 m. N.N.E. of Ayr. Pop. of pa. 6331; of town 4727.

Galt, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, pleasantly situated on the Grand River, 55 m. N.W. of Hamilton. Pop. 3327.

Galveston, *gâl-ves-ton*, a seaport of Texas, U.S., on an island of the same name in the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 13,818.

Galway, a large maritime co. in the W. of Ireland, bounded landward by the cos. Mayo, Roscommon, King's County, Tipperary, and Clare; and seaward by the Atlantic Ocean. From E. to W. it extends 64 m., and from N. to S. 62 m. Area 2447 sq. m.; pop. 243,458. *Lough Corrib* divides the co. into two districts, named respectively the *East* and the *West*. The E. district is level, and to a large extent arable, but it contains also much bog. The W. district, called *Connemara* and *Joyce's Country*, is rugged and mountainous, and presents some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery in Ireland. The principal rivers are the *Shannon*, *Black*, and *Blackwater*. *Lough Mask* is partly in this co. and partly in Mayo. Off the coast, which is rugged, and deeply indented by inlets, there are a great many islands, of which the most important is *Inishmore*, of which the most important is *Inishmore*. Iron and lead ores have been found, but limestone and marble are the chief minerals now worked. In Connemara there is abundance of the beautiful green variegated marble called *serpentine*. The occupations of the people are mainly of an agricultural character. *Galwey* is the co. town.

Galway, a parl. bor. and seaport town of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., at the influx of the Corrib into Galwey Bay. It is the largest town in Connaught, and has a good trade and extensive fisheries. It is the seat of one of the Queen's Colleges. Pop. of parl. bor. 19,842; of town 15,597.

Galwey Bay, a large inlet of the Atlantic on the W. coast of Ireland, between the cos. of Galway and Clare.

Gambazagare, *gam-bâ-zâ-gâ-râ*, a country of Central Equatorial Africa, at the N.E. of the Muta Naigâ. Near the centre is a great mountain, named by Mr. H. M. Stanley *Mount Gordon Bennett*, in honour of the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The natives are a peculiar race, having light complexions and regular features.

Gambia, *gâm-bâ-d*, a large river of Senegambia, W. Africa; it rises among the mountains of Kong, and, after a course of about 1000 m., falls into the Atlantic S. of Cape Verd. *Bathurst*, the cap. of the British settlements here, is situated on an island at its mouth.

Gambier Islands, *gam-beer*, a group of five large islands and a number of islets, in a coral reef lagoon, in the Pacific Ocean. They are under a French protectorate.—23° 15' S. lat., 154° 45' W. long.

Gamrie, *gam-ree* (from a Gaelic word signifying "a running fight," having reference to a battle fought here with the Danes), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. E.N.E. of Banff. Pop. of pa. 6561.

Gannanogue, *gan-an-ô-ke*, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, on the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Gananogue River. Pop. 2020.

Ganges, *gan-gâs* (from Sansc. *ganga*, flowing stream or of the stream), one of the largest rivers of Asia, flows from W. to E. through the N. part of Hindustan, and is held in the highest veneration by the natives of India. It issues in a small stream from a mass of perpetual snow on the S. side of the Himalaya Mountains, and is called the *Bhagirathi* till joined by the Alakananda, below Srinagar. On passing Hurdwar, it enters the plains of Hindustan, and at Allahabad receives the Jumna. It is swelled by the accession of several large rivers in its progress to Patna, where it is from one to three m. broad, and thirty ft. deep. About 800 m. from the sea it branches into a delta, the numerous branches of which form a labyrinth of channels and creeks, called the *Sunderbunds*. The western or Hoogly branch, which passes by Calcutta, is the only one that is navigable. The eastern branch receives the Brahmapootra before pouring its flood into the Bay of Bengal.

Gando, *gan-do*, one of the House States, in Soudan, Central Africa, on the Niger. Area est. at 22,493 sq. m.; pop. 6,000,000.

Gangpore or Gangpur, *gang-poor*, a small state of Hindustan, on the Bengal frontier, tributary to the British. Pop. 73,637.

Ganjam, *gan-jâm*, a dist. of the presidency of Madras, British India, on the Coromandel coast. Area, 8313 sq. m.; pop. 1,520,069.

Gap, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Hautes-Alpes, in a valley 2392 ft. above sea level, 46 m. S.E. of Grenoble; it has silk, woollen and linen manufs., and marble quarries and mineral springs in its vicinity. Pop. 6110.

Gard, *gâr*, a dep. in the S. of France, formed of part of the prov. of Languedoc. Area, 2263 sq. m.; pop. 423,804.

Gard, a river of France, rises in the Cevennes, traverses the centre of the above dep., and flows into the Rhône near Beaucaire.

Garda, Lake of, *gâr-dâ*, the largest lake

of N. Italy, between the prov. of Brescia on the W., and that of Verona on the E. Its waters are of a deep blue colour, and abound with fish. Area, about 140 sq. m.

Gardenstown, *gar'den-town*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. of Gamrie. Pop. 717.

Gargunnoch, *gar-gun'not* (from Celt. *caer-guinessach*, a conical fortress), a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling. Pop. 875.

Gariep (great river). See Orange River.

Garloch, *gar'lo-oh* (rough district), an inland dist. of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, embracing 15 paa. in the centre of the co.

Garlieston, *gar'le-ston*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Wigton, pa. of Sorbie. Pop. 688.

Garmond, *gar'mund*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Monquhitter. Pop. 805.

Garmouth, *gar'mouth*, a seaport vil. of Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. of Urquhart. Pop. 686.

Garriekirk, *garri'kirk*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Cadder, with large works for the manuf. of fire-clay pottery. Pop. 666.

Garnquhen, *gar'n-quen*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of New Monkland. Pop. 220.

Garonne, *gar-rone* (rough stream), a large river which rises in the Pyrenees, and traverses the S.W. region of France; below Bordeaux it receives the Dordogne, when it loses its name and assumes that of the Gironde, which see.

Garonne, Haute, *hote-gar-rone*, a dep. in the S.W. of France, formerly part of Languedoc and Gascony. Area, 2429 sq. m.; pop. 477,730.

Garrabost, *gar-rd-bost*, a vil. in the island of Lewis, Scotland, co. Ross, pa. of Stornoway. Pop. 482.

Garrow Hills, *gar'ro*, a mountainous dist. of the prov. of Assam, British India, bounding the valley of the Brahmapootra on the S. and E. Area about 3890 sq. m.; pop. est. at 80,000.

Garry, *gar're* (rough stream), a river of Scotland, co. Perth, rises in Athol Forest, flows through Loch Garry, and after a course of 30 m., joins the Tummel about 5 m. S.E. of Blair-Athol. The valley through which it flows is named Glengarry.

Garscadden, *gar'skad'den*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, pa. of New Kirkpatrick. Pop. 602.

Garscube, *gar'skuba*, a vil. of Scotland, in the above co. and pa. Pop. 758.

Garstang, *gar'stang*, a pa. and town of Lancashire, England, on the Wyre, 11 m. S.E. of Lancaster. Pop. of pa. 6406; of town 687.

Garston, *gar'ston*, a town in Lancashire, England, 5½ m. S.E. of Liverpool. Pop. 7840.

Gartly, *gar'tle*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen and Banff. Pop. 972.

Gartsherrrie, *gar'tsher're*, a vil. of Scot-

land, co. Lanark, pa. of Old Monkland, noted for its iron-works; it is comprised in the town of Coatbridge.

Garvald, *gar'vald* (from Gael. *garbh-ald*, rough rivulet), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. of Haddington. Pop. of pa. 682; of vil. 301.

Garvooh, *gar-vok* (from Gael. *garbh-pouc*, the rough marsh or meadow), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Pop. 476.

Gascony, *gas'ko-ne*, Fr. *Gasconne*, an old prov. in the S.W. of France, now forming the depts. Landes, Gers, Hautes-Pyrénées, etc.

Gaspé, *gas-pé*, a dist. of Quebec prov., Dominion of Canada, comprising the coa. Gaspé and Bonaventure. Pop. 24,662.

Gasstown, *gas'town*, a vil. of Scotland, co. and pa. of Dumfries. Pop. including *Heathery Row*, 521.

Gaswater, *gas-wet'er*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Auchinleck. Pop. 325.

Gatehouse of Fleet, *gate-house of fleet*, a vil. of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, on the Fleet, 8 m. from Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1508.

Gatehead, *gate'head* (the head of the *gat* or passage, or, in other words, the road's end), a town of England, co. Durham, on the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, of which it may be considered a suburb. It has extensive iron and brass foundries, glass and chemical works, shipbuilding, locomotive engine works, and all the manufs. carried on in Newcastle, with which it is almost inseparably connected. Pop. 48,627.

Gateside, *gate-side*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Neilston. Pop. 369.—Also a vil. of Ayrshire, pa. of Beith. Pop. 350.

Gatchina, or Gatschina, *gat'she'nd*, a town of Russia, gov. and 32 m. S.S.W. of St Petersburg, with one of the finest imperial residences in Russia. Pop. 8637.

Gattonside, *gat'ton-side*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. of Melrose. P. 838.

Gaurits, *gau'rite*, a river of the South-Western Province of Cape Colony.

Gaviara, *gas-o-s'rd*, the highest mountain in Portugal, 7881 ft. above the sea, in the N. of Entre Douro e Minho.

Gavieside, *gas've-side*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of West Calder. Pop. 550.

Gaya, *gh'd*, a dist. and city of British India, presidency of Bengal, prov. Behar, on a tributary of the Ganges. The city is one of the holy cities of the Hindoos. Pop. of dist. 1,949,750; of city 66,843.

Gaza, *gh'ed*, now called *Gasara* (corr. from Arab. *ghasara*, a treasury), a city of Palestine, 48 m. S.W. of Jerusalem, about 3 m. from the coast of the Mediterranean; it is surrounded with fig, olive, and tamarisk gardens, and has a pop. est. at 15,000 or 16,000. The anc. city of *Gaza* occupied a site nearer the sea.

Geelong, *je-long'*, a town of Victoria, Australia, at the head of the W. arm of

Port Phillip, 45 m. from Melbourne; it has a large export trade in wool. Pop. 12,000; with *Geelong* West, 16,000.

Geñe, *ge'la*, a seaport of Sweden, cap. of the prov. of Geñeborg, at the mouth of the Geñe River, with shipbuilding yard and manufs. of coarse linens, sailcloth, and leather. Pop. 16,365.

Geñeborg, *ge'la-borg*, a fertile prov. of Sweden, lying along the Gulf of Bothnia. Area 7561 sq. m.; pop. 165,773.

Geldern, *ghel'dern*, Fr. *Gelders*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Niers, 30 m. S.E. of Cleves; it was the chief town of Prussian Gelderland, and originally gave name to the whole province. Pop. 5184.

Gellivara, *gel-le-od'ra*, a mountain in the extreme N. of Sweden, 1800 ft. high, and believed to consist wholly of excellent iron-ore.

Geneva, *jen-e'd*, a small canton in the S.W. of Switzerland. Area 91 sq. m.; pop. 99,862.

Geneva (probably from Celt. *cen-afon*, the head of the water or river), a city of Switzerland, the cap. of the above canton, finely situated at the point where the Rhône issues from the lake. In some respects it may be regarded as one of the most important cities in Europe. It was here that Calvin resided while he laboured in establishing the Reformation, and here probably he died. Here were born Rousseau, Bonnet, Necker, the two Saussures, Sismondi, Holstein, and a multitude of other eminent scholars and writers. It is the seat of a Protestant university, and is particularly noted for its trade of watch-making, which, with its branches, employs 7000 persons. Pop. 46,783.

Geneva, Lake of, or Lake Leman, anc. *Lacus Lemanus*, a large lake of Switzerland, traversed by the Rhône, and surrounded by scenery which renders it undoubtedly the most beautiful lake in Europe. Area 336 sq. m.

Genevre, Mont, *mong-shek-na'i'er*, one of the summits of the Cottian Alps, between France and Italy, crossed by a road constructed by Napoleon I. Height 11,614 ft. above the level of the sea.

Genesareth, Lake of, *jen-ed-reth*, a famous lake which forms part of the E. boundary of Palestine, and is called also in Scripture the Sea of Galilee, the Sea of Tiberias, and the Sea of Chinnereth. It lies deep among hills and mountains, from which, in the rainy season, many streams descend. The river Jordan traverses it from N. to S., and it is said without the waters mingling. Its length is nearly 14 m.; its greatest breadth 8 m. It was the scene of many remarkable events in the life of our Saviour, in whose days the borders of the lake were well peopled, and covered with numerous towns and villages; but now they are almost desolate. Its modern name is Tabareeyah.

Genoa, *jen'o-d*, It. *Genova*, anc. *Genua*, a maritime prov. of N. Italy, once the territory of a celebrated republic. The struggle between the Genoese and the Venetians is the most memorable in the Italian annals of the Middle Ages. Pop. 716,759.

Genoa (the head of the water), a strong city and seaport of N. Italy, cap. of the above prov., beautifully situated on the bay of the same name, 75 m. S.E. of Turin. It is an important commercial city, and its manufs. of velvets and other silk fabrics, jewelry, surgical, optical, and musical instruments, artificial flowers, and various other fancy articles, though much less extensive than formerly, still maintain an almost unrivalled celebrity. Columbus, the discoverer of America, was born here about 1440. Pop. 180,398.

Gentilly, *zheng-te-yu* (the place of beautiful waters), a town of France, dep. Seine, on the Bievre, to the S. of Paris, of which it may be considered a suburb. Pop. 7210.

Geographe Bay, *je-o-graf*, an extensive indentation of the S.W. coast of West Australia, about 35 m. wide, N. of Cape Naturaliste.

George, *forj*, a maritime div. of the South-Western Province of Cape Colony, intersected from E. to W. by the Olifants River and its trib. the Kammanassie. It is chiefly adapted to the raising of grain and cattle. Pop. 10,658.—Its cap. is *Georgetown*.

George Town, a town of S. America, the cap. of British Guiana, near the mouth of the river Demerara. It is built of wood. Pop. 36,562.

Georgetown, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, on the river Credit, 39 m. N.W. of Toronto. Pop. 1282.—Also a town in King's co., Prince Edward Island, 30 m. E. of Charlottetown. Pop. 1100.

Georgetown, a town in the District of Columbia, U.S., on the Potomac, 3 m. W.N.W. of Washington. Pop. 12,578.—Also, a seaport of South Carolina, U.S., on the W. side of Winyaw Bay, near the confluence of the Great Pedee, Black, and Waccamaw rivers, 56 m. N.E. of Charleston. Pop. 2060.

George Town, now usually called Penang, *pe-nang*, the chief town of Prince of Wales Island, in the Straits of Malacca, and the cap. of the British possessions called the Eastern Straits Settlements. Pop. about 6000.

Georgia, *for-je-d*, anc. *Iberia* and *Colchis*, a mountainous region on the S. declivity of the Caucasus, W. Asia, belonging to Russia. Watered by the Kur and numerous tributary streams, it combines the productions of the temperate and tropical climates. Its valleys are extremely fertile, and the vine grows wild on its hills. The beauty of the Georgian women, like that of the Circassians, is proverbial throughout the East. Area 21,500; pop. 873,000.

Georgia (named after George II.), one of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. by Tennessee and North Carolina; E. by South Carolina and the Atlantic; S. by Florida; and W. by Alabama. Its chief products are cotton, rice, and Indian corn. Area 59,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,588,968. *Atlanta* is the state cap.

Georgia, Gulf of, an inlet separating Vancouver Island from the mainland of British Columbia.

Georgievsk, *gê-or-gho-evsk'*, a town of Russia, gov. Stavropol, lieutenantancy of the Caucasus, on a trib. of the Kouma. P. 4180.

Gera, *gê'rd*, a town of Central Germany, the cap. of the principality of Reuss (Younger Branch) on the White-Elster, 35 m. S.E.W. of Leipzig. Pop. 30,810.

German Ocean. *See* North Sea.

German, Empire of, *jer-mân-ee* (supposed to be a corr. of *herman*, a warrior, this name having been given to the Germans by the Romans on account of their bravery), a large country of Central Europe, divided into sovereign states, federated under an emperor. It is bounded on the N. by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic; on the W. by the Netherlands, Belgium, and France; on the S. by Switzerland and Austria; on the E. by Austria, Poland, and Russia. Area 312,091 sq. m.; pop. 42,737,260. The greatest length of Germany, from E. to W., is about 720 m.; its breadth, from N. to S., about 660 m. Germany may be divided into three climatic zones:—the *northern*, a low extensive plain, where the air is moist and variable; the *central*, a large part of which is table-land of from 1500 to 2000 ft. elevation, with a mild, dry, and steady climate; and the *southern*, where the lofty mountains and deep valleys present striking extremes of heat and cold. Tracts of low sandy soil in the N.E. and swamps and marshes in the N.W., render it probable that these parts of Germany were once covered by the sea. Here, except in Saxony, the soil is in general poor, but not unsuceptible of improvement. In the S. the land is of better quality, and in many places, indeed, is extremely fertile. Of the vast woods by which Germany was at one time covered, there are still considerable remains. The Black Forest is the most extensive; but both Thuringia and the Harz Mountains are thickly wooded; and great tracts in the central and southern districts are covered with trees. The rivers of Germany embrace the *Danube*, *Rhine*, *Main*, *Weiser*, *Elbe*, *Emse*, *Oder*, and some others, which rank among the largest in Europe. The principal lakes are *Constance* or the *Boden See*, *Plaw*, *Schwerin*, *Muritz*, *Ohnem See*, and *Diepholz*. The country abounds in mineral springs, the most noted of which are at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Wiesbaden*, and *Baden-Baden*. In its agricultural productions, Northern Germany bears no small resemblance to

Britain. The wine-country commences about the junction of the Neckar with the Rhine, and stretches southwards. The Rhenish wines have long been celebrated, and next to them in quality are those made on the banks of the Moselle. Germany is rich in minerals. In the Harz Mountains and the Erzgebirge, there are lead, iron, copper, tin, silver, cobalt, and bismuth; Bavaria is noted for its extensive and remarkable mines of rock-salt; and coal is found in Prussia, Saxony, Baden, Bavaria, and Württemberg. The domestic animals do not differ materially from those of the neighbouring countries. Hanover has long been famous for a breed of strong horses for cavalry or draught. The Merino breed of sheep, introduced into Saxony, yields wool not inferior to that of Spain. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the wolf, the lynx, the glutton, and the wild boar, which is here of large size. The industrious and enterprising spirit of the Germans has enabled them, notwithstanding many disadvantages, to make considerable progress in manufactures. For linen, Sillesia, Saxony, and Westphalia have long been celebrated; and manufs. of cotton were established during the war of 1793-1815, in emulation of those in Britain. The broad-cloth of Saxony, and its thread, lace, linen, paper, and porcelain, are of superior quality. Commerce is still comparatively limited, owing chiefly to the very small extent of seacoast which Germany possesses. Several towns, however, on the shores and the principal rivers enjoy a flourishing trade, to facilitate which numerous canals and railroads have been formed. For a long time the principal obstacle to the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of Germany was the partition of its territory among so many separate communities, which not only gave rise to factitious interests and conflicting systems of finance and internal regulation, but prevented the necessary unity of effort and combination of resources. The great commercial league called the Zollverein, which was established in 1818, for securing a uniform system of customs throughout Germany, has, however, done much to remove these obstacles. The administration of this league is conducted by delegates from the various states composing it, with a central government at Berlin. The revenue is paid into a common exchequer, and distributed periodically among the members in proportion to their population. While all the states were so far united under the name of the Germanic Confederation, each was governed by its own prince, who had power to impose taxes, levy troops, and even form alliances, provided he did not interfere with the general welfare. The convocation of princes and of the deputies of the four free cities was called the Diet, which met at Frankfort-on-the-Main. From the death of Louis III., the last

prince of the line of Charlemagne, A.D. 911, the office of Emperor, or head of the confederation, was elective, and was possessed at different periods by different lines of princes. From 1438 till 1740, the predominant power of Austria secured the imperial dignity to its sovereign. A Bavarian prince was emperor from 1740 till 1745, when the office reverted to Austria. In 1806, Francis II. renounced the title and authority of Emperor of Germany, and assumed that of Emperor of Austria. In 1806, after a short but decisive war, Austria was compelled to renounce all claims to a superiority over the states of Germany, and those situated north of the Main formed themselves into the North German Confederation. In 1870, all these states, as well as those south of the Main, combined to repel French invasion, and shortly afterwards the old Germanic Empire was reconstructed, with the King of Prussia as Emperor. The following are the states comprising the empire:—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, Reuss (Older and Younger), Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-De-mold, the Free Cities (Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen), and Elsass-Lothringen. The established forms of religion in the empire are the Roman-Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinistic. No part of Europe enjoys greater advantages for education than Germany, especially the northern part of it, elementary schools being established in almost every parish, while seminaries of a higher class are very numerous. There are universities situated in the principal cities, and societies for the cultivation of literature, science, and the fine arts are found in all quarters. The Reformation of Luther gave an extraordinary impulse to the national literature of Germany, and Luther himself contributed more than any other man to the advancement of the language, which may be considered as having been fixed by his translation of the Scriptures. In literature and science the Germans display equal ingenuity and patience of investigation. Their favorite studies are metaphysics and philology, but they have attained celebrity in almost every department of philosophy and polite learning. Of the fine arts, music is that in which they particularly excel. [See Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, etc.]

Gerona, há-r'ón-d, a maritime prov. of Catalonia, Spain. Area 2271 sq. m.; pop. 235,110.

Gerona, anc. *Gerrunda*, a city of Spain, the cap. of the above prov. on the Ter, 63 m. N.E. of Barcelona. Pop. 12,336.

Gers, zshér, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenees, flows northward, and, after a course of 75 m., falls into the Garonne above Agen.

Gers, a dep. in the S.W. of France, watered by the Gers, Save, and Adour. Surface mountainous. Area 2425 sq. m.; pop. 288,546. Chief town, Auch.

Gettysburg, jét'tis-börg, a town of Pennsylvania, U.S., where a severe battle was fought between the Federals and Confederates, 3d July 1863. Pop. 3074.

Ghauts, *The, ghawts* (from Sansc. *ghatt*, a pass through mountains, hence also, as here, a range or chain of mountains), two extensive chains of mountains in Southern India. The western extends nearly 1000 m. from Cape Comorin to Surat; the eastern, almost of equal length, is on the opposite coast.

Ghaseepore, or *Ghasipur, gá-sé-poor'*, a dist. of British India, N.-W. Provinces, watered by the Ganges. The climate is healthy, and the soil is so fertile that it yields two crops in the year. Area 2108 sq. m.; pop. 1,345,570.

Ghaseepore, or *Ghasipur* (city of Ghazi, a martyr), a town of British India, cap. of the above dist., on the left bank of the Ganges, 46 m. N.E. of Benares. Pop. 38,663.

Ghent, ghent, Flem. *Gen*, Ger. *Gen*, Fr. *Gen*, a manufacturing and commercial city of Belgium, the cap. of E. Flanders, and the seat of a university, is situated on the Schelde, at its junction with the Lys. By these rivers and by navigable canals, it is divided into 26 islands, which are connected by a great number of bridges. The city is 10 m. in circuit, great part of it being occupied with gardens, orchards, and fields. From the extent of its cotton manuf., it is called the "Manchester of Belgium," and it is noted as the birthplace of Charles V. and John of Gaunt. When Charles V. was Emperor of Germany, this city occupied more space than any other in the west of Europe, and he used to boast (punning upon its French name) "that he could out all Paris in his *gloves*." P. 127,653.

Ghilen, ghé-lén', a prov. of Persia, extending 120 m. along the S.W. shore of the Caspian. Chief town, *Rask*.

Ghizeh, ghé-zé', a town of Middle Egypt, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 m. S.W. of Cairo. It is pleasantly shaded by groves of sycamores, dates, and olives, and to the S.W. stand the celebrated pyramids. Pop. est. at 10,511.

Ghuznee, gu'ne, or *Ghizni, ghí-zé'*, a fortified city of Afghanistan, situated 7726 ft. above the sea, 80 m. S.S.W. of Kabul; it was stormed by the British under Lord Keane in 1839; in 1842 it surrendered to the Afghans, but it was retaken in the same year by General Nott. It has several bazaars, and is an entrepôt for the trade

between Afghanistan and the Punjab. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Giant's Causeway, a celebrated promontory and natural curiosity on the N. coast of Antrim, Ireland. It is composed of at least 20,000 lofty and regular columns, which run out a great way into the sea, and afford the finest specimens of columnar basalt in Europe. The Irish name of this promontory means "the *clough* or stepping stones of the Fomorians," and as these scavengers were regarded as giants in popular legend, the name came to be translated the "Giant's Causeway."

Gibraltar, *jib-rou-tar* (from Arab. *Gabal al-Tarik*, the mountain of Tarik, the general who first led the Moors into Spain, and who erected a fort on the rock of Calpe, A.D. 711), a celebrated fortress, deemed impregnable, in the S. extremity of Spain, seated on a rock 1467 ft. above the sea, on the E. side of Gibraltar Bay. Since 1704 it has been in possession of the British, having sustained a memorable siege against the combined forces of Spain and France from 1779 to 1782. Pop., with military, 25,216.

Gibraltar, Strait of, between Europe and Africa, uniting the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The breadth of the channel, where it is narrowest, is 12 m.

Gleessen, *ghes'sen*, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the Lahn, 38 m. N. of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It is the seat of a university established in 1607, and famous for its school of organic chemistry, of which the late Baron Liebig was a distinguished professor. Pop. 13,868.

Gifford, *ghif'ford*, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. S.S.E. of Haddington. John Knox, the great Reformer, is said to have been born here in 1505. Pop. 455.

Giggleswick, *ghif'gls-wik*, a pa. and vil. in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, 1 m. N.W. of Settle. Pop. of pa. 4340.

Gigha and Cara, two islands forming a pa. of Scotland, off the W. coast of Argyllshire. Gigha is supposed to be derived from a Gaelic word signifying "a creek;" Cara signifies "a monastery." Pop. 390.

Gijón, Xijón, or Xixon, *he-hon*, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 6522.

Gilbert Islands, a group of 15 islands in the Pacific Ocean, between 1° S. and 2° 30' N. lat., and 173° and 174° 30' E. long. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

Gilleen, *ghil'-leen*, an island of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Lochalsh. There is a lighthouse upon it. Pop. 10.

Gillingham, *ghil'ing-sam*, a pa. of England, co. Kent, containing part of the town of Chatham, noted in history as being the place where 800 Normans were barbarously murdered by command of Earl Godwin, in the beginning of the 11th century. Pop. 20,160.—Also, a pa. and township in Dorsetshire, 44 m. N.W. of Shaftesbury. Pop. of pa. 4087; of township 8177.

Gilmarton, *ghil'mer-ton*, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. S.S.E. of Edinburgh, pa. of Liberton. Pop. 765.

Gilolo, *jo-lo-lo*, the largest of the Moluccas or Spice Islands, in the Malay Archipelago; like Celebes, it is broken into four peninsulas, separated from each other by deep bays. Estimated area 6500 sq. m.—1° N. lat., 128° E. long.

Gililand, *ghis'land*, a vill. of England, co. Cumberland, 16 m. N.E. of Carlisle, resorted to for its medicinal springs.

Gingee, *jin'ja*, a fortified town of British India, on the Coromandel coast, 85 m. S.W. of Madras.

Gippaland, *ghips'land* (named in honour of Sir George Gipps, a Governor of Port Phillip), the S.E. division of the colony of Victoria, Australia. It is mountainous, but watered by many fine streams, which render it one of the finest fields for an agricultural population in the colony. Extreme length from E. to W. 250 m.; mean breadth about 80 m. Area 13,898 sq. m.

Girdleness, *ghir'-di-ness*, a headland on the E. coast of Kincardineshire, Scotland, forming the E. extremity of the Grampian Hills.

Girgeh, *jeer'is* (St George's town), a town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. Pop. 7000.

Girgenti, *gir-jen'te*, a prov. on the S.W. coast of Sicily. Area 1260 sq. m.; pop. 239,018.

Girgenti (corr. from its anc. name *Agrigentum*, which was also a corr. from *Acragas*, the name of the mountain near which the town was built), a city of Sicily, cap. of the above prov., on the S.W. coast. Pop. 20,646.

Gironde, *she-rong'*, a river or estuary of France, formed by the junction of the Garonne and Dordogne; it falls into the Atlantic after a course of 45 m.

Gironde, a dep. in the S.W. of France, on the Bay of Biscay. Area 3752 sq. m.; pop. 735,242.

Girthon, *ghir'thon* (corr. of *Girthavon*, the enclosure or sanctuary on the river), a pa. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1598.

Girvan, *ghir'-van* (the short stream), a river of Scotland, which flows through Ayrshire, and falls into the Irish Sea opposite Ailsa Craig.

Girvan, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Ayr. The town is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Girvan, 17 m. S.W. of Ayr. Pop. of pa. 6835; of town 4791.

Gisborne, *ghis'-burn*, a town on Poverty Bay, co. Cook, provincial district of Auckland, E. coast of North Island, New Zealand. Pop. 1204.

Gisburn, *ghis'-burn*, a pa. and township in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, on the Ribbles. Pop. of pa. 1845.

Giugliano, *joel'-ya'-no*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Naples. Pop. 11,772.

Giurgevo, *jeor'-jé-vo* (St George's town),

a town and river port of Roumania, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Rustchuk. Pop. 15,000.

Givet, *she-ô'*, a strong frontier-fortress of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 15 m. N.E. of Rocroi. Pop. 4469.

Givora, *she-vor'*, a town of France, dep. Rhône, 13 m. S. of Lyons. Pop. 10,822.

Gladbach, *glâd-bâk*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, near the Niers, 15 m. E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 31,970.

Gladmuir, *glâd-mure* (the moor frequented by kites or gleds), a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington. Pop. 1863.—The battle of Prestonpans was partly fought in this parish.

Glammas, *glams*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.W. of Forfar. *Glammas Castle* is noted in history as being the scene of the assassination of Malcolm III. in 1034. Pop. of pa. 1813; of vil. 375. The name is derived from *glams*, noise or sound, and *we*, an obstruction or barrier, and has reference to the murmuring sound of the stream which flows in a rocky bed for some miles through the centre of the parish.

Glamorganshire, *glâ-mor'-gan-shir* (the country on the sea-shore, from *gwlad*, a country, and *morgan*, a sea-brink), the co. occupying the most southern part of Wales. Brecknock bounds it on the N.; Monmouth on the E.; the Bristol Channel on the S.; and Carmarthen on the W. Area 856 sq. m.; pop. 207,859. The land in the N. and N.E. is wild and mountainous; but southward it is level and fertile. The Vale of Glamorgan, stretching directly from the base of the mountains towards the sea, is a rich and beautiful plain, and has, not undeservedly, been styled the "Garden of Wales." The highest mountain in the co. is *Llangatwg*, 1850 ft. above the sea. The principal rivers are the *Bumsey*, *Taff*, *Ely*, *Tawe*, *Avon*, *Neath*, and *Loughor*. Glamorganshire is eminently a mining and manufacturing co. Coal and iron are abundant, and their proximity and accessibility, together with other natural advantages, have led to its becoming a great centre of the iron-smelting and manufacturing trades. The principal iron-works are at *Merthyr Tydfil*, *Aberdare*, and *Dowlais*, and there are large smelting-works in the vales of *Neath* and *Swansea*. The co. town is *Cardiff*, on the Taff.

Glarus, *glâ-roo*, a small canton in the E. of Switzerland. Area 267 sq. m.; pop. 38,179.

Glarus (corr. from *Hilarus*, the saint to whom the church was dedicated), a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the above canton, on the Linth, 83 m. S.E. of Zurich; it has manufs. of woollen, muslin, and cotton goods, and is noted for its cheese. Pop. of commune 5516.

Glasgow, *glâs'-go* (probably derived from Celt. *clais-dhu*, dark ravine, in allusion to the ravine near the cathedral, where the

first settlement is said to have been made), the largest and most commercial city of Scotland, is situated on the Clyde, in the co. of Lanark, 47½ m. by railway W.S.W. of Edinburgh. It has shipbuilding yards, iron-foundries, cotton manufs., engineering, chemical, and glass works, all on the most extensive scale. It has also a great foreign and colonial trade, to facilitate which the river has been deepened so as to admit ships of 2000 tons, and wharves and docks have been constructed to afford accommodation for vessels of every description. It is the seat of a flourishing university, and here is the cathedral of St Mungo, the most complete specimen of olden ecclesiastical architecture that is to be found in Scotland. Among many other eminent men, General Sir John Moore, Lord Clyde, and Thomas Campbell the poet, were natives of Glasgow. Pop. 558,000.

Glasnevin, *glâs-nev'in* (corr. from *Glas-Naoidhe*, the streamlet of Naoidhe, some pagan chieftain who must have resided on its banks, and from the stream the vil. came to be named), a pa. and vil. of Ireland, co. and 3 m. N. of Dublin. The vil. is a favourite suburban residence, and here is one of the finest botanical gardens in the world, belonging to the Dublin Royal Society. Pop. of pa. 1515.

Glass (from a Gaelic word signifying dark-green), a pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff. Pop. 1061.

Glassary, *glâs-â-re* (from *glas-airidh*, the gray pasturage or shealing), a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 4393.

Glasserton, *glâs-er-ton* (said to be from a Saxon word signifying "a bare hill"), a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown. Pop. 1106.

Glasford, *glâs-ford*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 1430.

Glastonbury, *glâs-ton-ber-s* (corr. from Sax. *Glastingsabyrig*, district abounding in *glæstun* or wood), a town of England, co. Somerset, 25 m. S.W. of Bath. Pop. 3668. It occupies a peninsula formed by the river Brue, between the Foldes and Mendip hills, and was anciently called *Avallonia*, or the Isle of Avalon, from the Brit. word *avalia*, signifying "apples." Its famous abbey covered an area of 80 acres, and is said to have been the most magnificent in the world. Glais, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 52 m. S.W. of Breslau; it has two strong castles, large barracks, and other buildings for military service. Pop. 12,514.

Glauchau, *glou'-khu*, a town of Saxony on the Mulde, 5 m. N.E. of Zwickau. It has an active trade in cloth, paper, and iron goods. Pop. 21,743.

Gleiwitz, *glé'-vîc*, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, 43 m. S.E. of Oppeln. Pop. 14,136.

Glenarary, *glên-â-râ* (valley or glen of the river Aray), a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 810.

Glenbervie, *glen-ber-ve* (valley of the Bervie), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Pop. 1073.

Glenbuck, *glen-buk'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Muirkirk. Pop. 311.

Glenbuckie, *glen-buk'-ie* (valley of the Buckie), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, Pop. 370.

Glencairn, *glen-kairn'* (valley of the Cairn, trib. of the Nith), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 1749.

Glencaple, *glen-kap'-le*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, at the mouth of the Nith.

Glencoe, *glen-ko'* (valley of the Cona), a valley of Scotland, co. Argyll, noted for the rugged and desolate grandeur of its scenery, and for the military massacre of the MacDonalds, which occurred here in February 1692.

Glencroo, *glen-kro'*, a wild mountain pass in the dist. of Cowal, co. Argyll, Scotland, traversed by a road from Inveraray to Dumbarton.

Glencross, *glen-kross'*, or Glencorse, *glen-korss'* (named from a remarkable cross which once stood here), a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, on the Pentland Hills. Pop. exclusive of military in Glencross Barracks, 1067.

Glendevon, *glen-dev-on*, or Glendovan (vale of the Devon), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 106.

Glenelg, *glen-elig'* (the valley of hunting, or the valley of the roe), a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 1663.

Glenelg, a river of Victoria, Australia, which, after a course of 305 m., falls into the Southern Ocean at the S. extremity of the boundary line between Victoria and S. Australia. — Also a watering-place and music town of South Australia, on Holdfast Bay, 6½ m. S.S.W. of Adelaide. Pop. 3060.

Glengarnock, *glen-gar-nok*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pas. of Dalry and Kilbirnie. Pop. 1223.

Glengarry, *glen-gar-ry*, a co. in the E. part of Ontario, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 30,524.

Gleniala, *glen-ia'-la* (valley of the Iala), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 925.

Glenlivet, *glen-liv'-et* (valley watered by the Livet), a dist. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. of Inveraven, famous for its whisky. Pop. 1718.

Glenluce, *glen-looce'* (valley watered by the Luce), a vil. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, pa. of Old Luce. Pop. 869.

Glenlyon, *glen-if-on* (valley of the Lyon), a valley of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Fortingal; the Lyon traverses the glen for 28 m.

Glenmore, *glen-more'*, or Glenmore nan Albin (great glen of Scotland), divides the co. of Inverness, as well as the northern part of the kingdom, known as the Highlands, into two nearly equal parts. It is chiefly occupied by lochs Ness, Oich,

and Lochy, and is also traversed by the Caledonian Canal and the rivers Ness and Lochy.

Glenmuick, Tullieh, and Glengairn, *glen-mik', tál'-ih*, and *glen-gairn'*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Glenmuick, in Gaelic, signifies "swine's glen or valley," Tullieh, originally *Tulach*, means "hillocks;" and Glengairn is a corruption of a Gaelic term signifying "the glen of the rough water." Pop. 2160.

Glenorchy and Inishall, *glen-or'-ke* and *in-is-shale'*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Glenorchy takes its name from its being in the valley of the Orchy, and was of old known as *Clachas an diart*, the temple or sanctuary of the Supreme Being. Inishall is said to signify "the beautiful island." Pop. 1064.

Glenashee, *glen-ash'* (valley watered by the Shee), a narrow valley of Scotland, at the N.E. extremity of the co. of Perth.

Glenashiel, *glen-ash'-el* (said to signify "the glen of hunting"), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross. Pop. 463.

Glentilt, *glen-tilt'* (valley watered by the Tilt), a long narrow mountain pass of Scotland, co. Perth.

Glogau, *glo-gou'*, or Gross-Glogau (the place abounding with white thorn), a strongly fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 35 m. N.N.W. of Breslau; it has various manufs. and a good trade in corn. Pop. 18,041.—Upper or Little Glogau, with linen and woollen manufs., is 23 m. S. of Oppeln. Pop. 4791.

Gloppen, *gloss-men*, almost *glum'-men*, the largest river of Norway, rises in the Dovrefield Mountains, and falls into the Skager Rack near Fredericksstad.

Glossop, *gloss'-op*, a pa. and town of England, co. Derby, 19 m. W.N.W. of Sheffield. Pop. of pa. 30,713; of town 17,046, chiefly employed in cotton mills, calico printing works, and iron foundries.

Gloucester, *glos'-ter* (from Celt. *caer-glow*, the bright fortress; but when taken by the West Saxons in 577, they called it *Gloucestre*, and hence its present name), anc. *Glevum*, a parl. bor. and one of the oldest cities of England, the cap. of the county of the same name, is situated on the Severn, 8 m. W.S.W. of Cheltenham, and 35 m. N.N.E. of Bristol. Pop. of parl. bor. 31,944. Gloucester, a maritime co. of New South Wales, Australia. Pop. 6923.

Gloucester, a township and seaport of Massachusetts, U.S., Essex co., on Boston Bay. Pop. 19,339.

Gloucester, a maritime co. of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Pop. 13,810.

Gloucestershire, a co. in the W. of England, surrounded by the cos. of Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Somerset, Wilts, Berks, and Oxford. Area, 1287 sq. m.; pop. 534,640. This co. has three natural divisions, viz., the Cotswold *Hills* in the

E.; the elevated district known as the *Forest of Dean*, which abounds with coal and iron, in the W.; and between these the fertile valley of the Severn, once celebrated for its vineyards, and now equally so for its orchards, gardens, corn lands, and rich pastures. The principal rivers are the *Severn*, *Wye*, *Isle*, and *Upper and Lower Avon*. By means of the Severn, the co. has communication with the Bristol Channel, and obtains in a great degree the advantages of a maritime situation. Gloucestershire is both a manufacturing and an agricultural co. Dairy farming and the rearing of cattle are largely carried on in the vale of Berkeley, and it is here particularly that the delicious cheese known as "Double Gloucester" is produced. Cider is also a principal product, and perry is made in various parts, but chiefly in the *Forest*. The largest town is *Bristol*, which has an immense trade and extensive manufactures. *Stroud* is the centre of the woollen-cloth manufacture. *Cheltenham*, one of the finest towns in the kingdom, is much resorted to for its medicinal waters. *Gloucester* is the co. town.

Gluchoy, glou-kov, a town of European Russia, gov. Tchernigov, on the Jassien. Pop. 13,998.

Glückstadt, gluk'stids (the fortunate town), a seaport of Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, near the mouth of the Elbe, at its junction with the Rhu, 29 m. N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 5031.

Gmünd, gmuat, a town of Württemberg, Germany, on the Rems, 29 m. E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 12,838.

Gnesen, gnd'sen, a town of Prussia, prov. and 30 m. E.N.E. of Posen. Pop. 11,303.

Goa, go'd, a territory of India, belonging to the Portuguese, Bombay Presidency, prov. Bejapore. Pop. 392,234.—New Goa or Panjim, the cap. of the Portuguese possessions, is on an island at the mouth of the Mandona river, and is remarkable for its churches, whose architecture far surpasses in grandeur and taste that of any erection of the kind ever attempted by Europeans in the East.

Goalpara, go-di-pô-râ, a fertile and prosperous dist. of British India, Bengal presidency, prov. Assam. Area, 4433 sq. m.; pop. 444,761. The chief town is of the same name, and is situated on the Brahmapootra.

Goatfell, goat-fell (said to be a corr. of *goat-fell*, i.e., peak shaped like a goat), a mountain of Scotland, island of Arran. Height, 2874 ft. above the sea.

Gobi, go'be, called also *Shamo* by the Chinese, a great sandy desert of Central Asia, comprising a considerable part of Eastern Turkestan and Mongolia. Its length from E. to W. is about 1500 m.; its breadth varies from 500 to 700 m. It abounds in salt, and shows traces of having once been covered by the ocean. *Gobi* is the Mongol word for "saked desert," and

Shamo is the Chinese for "desert or sea of sand."

Godalming, god'al-ming, a town of England, co. Surrey, on the Wey, 4 m. S.W. of Guildford. Pop. 2444.

Godavery, go-dâ-ver-i, a river of India, which rises in the W. Ghats, and, after traversing nearly the whole breadth of the peninsula, falls, by several mouths, into the Bay of Bengal.

Godavery, a dist. of British India, presidency of Madras. Area 6924 sq. m.; pop. 1,692,986.—Upper Godavery, a dist. of the Central Provinces. Area 1971 sq. m.; pop. 52,120.

Goderich, god'rich, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, on Lake Huron. Pop. 3864.

Godhavn, god'havn (good haven), a Danish colony on the S.W. coast of Disco Island, Davis Strait, the centre of the Greenland fisheries.

Godmanchester, god'man-chester (the camp of the priest, probably so called from its having been a pagan site devoted to Christian worship), a munic. bor. of England, co. Huntingdon, separated by the river Ouse from the town of Huntingdon, of which it forms a suburb. It is somewhat noted for its production of cream-cheese. Pop. 2363.

Goes, hoecs, a fortified town of the Netherlands, on the island of S. Beveland, prov. of Zealand. Pop. 6063.

Gogar, go'gar, a vil. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. W. of Edinburgh.

Gogmagog Hills, gog-mâ-gog, a range of low hills in Cambridgeshire, England.

Gogra, gog'râ, a river of India which rises in the Himalaya Mountains, and flows into the Ganges above Patna. It is regarded with great veneration by the Hindoos, and devotees in large numbers resort to its banks.

Goll, Loch, loh goll, a branch of Loch Long in Argyllshire, Scotland, surrounded by magnificent scenery.

Gojam, go-jaw, a dist. of Abyssinia, lying to the S. of Lake Dembea.

Goloonda, gol-kou'ndâ, a ruinous city of India, Nizam's Dominions, formerly celebrated as a mart for diamonds.

Gold Coast, a country of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, having the Ivory Coast on the W., and the Slave Coast on the E. The British have several settlements here, the chief of which are *Cape Coast Castle*, *Elmina*, and *Accra*. These, with the settlements at *Lagos* on the Slave Coast, viz., *Badagry*, *Lagos*, *Palma*, *Leckie*, etc., were erected into the *Gold Coast Colony* 24th July 1874. Pop. of colony 454,000.

Golden City, a town in Colorado, U.S., near the E. base of the Rocky Mountains.

Goldie River, gôl'de, a river which rises in the interior of the E. part of New Guinea, and falls into Redscar Bay, on the S. coast.

Golfo Dulce, gol'fo dool'se (fresh gulf),

a lake of Central America, state and 125 m. N.E. of Guatemala. It is about 86 m. long, and has an average breadth of 11 m.

Golsple, *gol'spe*, a small seaport of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, at the mouth of a rivulet of the same name. Pop. 1074.

—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 1804.

Gombroon, Gombroon, *gom-broon'*, or Bunder Abbas, *ban'der ab'bas* (port of Abbas), a seaport of Persia, prov. Kerman, on a bay of the Gulf of Ormus; it was formerly, and is still, a place of great trade. Pop. 5000.

Gomera, *go-mê'ra*, one of the Canary Islands, 13 m. S.W. of Tenerife. The centre is mountainous, and covered with a dense forest, but there are many fertile valleys which produce corn, wine, fruits, cotton, and other crops. *San Sebastian*, the cap., is on the S.E. coast. Pop. 11,749.

Gometra, *gom'e-trâ*, an island of Scotland, co. Argyll, pa. of Kilbrannigan and Kilmore. Pop. 25.

Gonda, *gon'da*, a dist. and town of Oudh, British India. Pop. of dist. 1,167,816; of town 11,764.

Gondar, *gon'dar*, the cap. of Abyssinia, 21 m. N.E. of Lake Dembea. It is built on the side of an extinct volcano, and has much declined from its former importance. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

Gondokoro, a trading station of Africa, in the valley of the Nile, about 5° N. lat. When Sir Samuel Baker, in 1871, took possession of the countries of the Upper Nile for the Khedive of Egypt, he changed the name of this place to Ismailia.

Gonzaga, *gon-sâ'gâ*, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. S. of Mantua. Pop. 2561.

Goodenough Bay, *good-e-nuff* (in honour of Commodore Goodenough), an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the N. coast of the E. part of New Guinea. To the northward of it is an island of the same name.

Good Hope. *See* Cape of Good Hope.

Goodwin Sands (named from Goodwyn, Earl of Kent, whose lands here were inundated by the sea in 1100 A.D.), a large and dangerous sandbank off the E. coast of Kent, England.

Goola, *gool*, a river-port and town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Don. Pop. 7950.

Goomty, or Gumti, *goom'te* (from Hind. *gomati*, winding), a river of British India, which rises in a morass in the N.W. Provinces, and, after a tortuous course of 450 m., enters the Ganges 17 m. below Benares.

Gootty, or Gutt, *goot'te*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, dist. of Bellary. It is about 1000 ft. above the plain, and nearly surrounded by a cluster of fortified hills. Pop. 6780.

Göppingen, *gop'ping-en*, a town of Württemberg, Germany, on the Fils, 26 m. N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 9552.

Gorbals, *gor'bals*, a pa. of Scotland, co.

Lanark, forming a part of the city of Glasgow. Pop. 10,162.

Gorcum, or Gorkum, *gor'kum*, Dutch *Gorinchem*, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Maas, 22 m. E.S.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 9801.

Gordon, *gor'dan* (corr. from *Gortean*, a little farm, or little field), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 8 m. N.W. of Kelso. Pop. of pa. 876; of vil. 836.

Gordon-Bennett, Mount, a lofty mountain in the Gambaragara country, Central Equatorial Africa, to the N.E. of the Muta Naigt. Its base and slopes are inhabited by a race resembling dark-skinned Europeans. Mr H. M. Stanley has named it after the proprietor of the "New York Herald," and estimates its height at 15,000 ft.

Gordon Place and Dyce, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Dyce. Pop. 363.

Gore, a dist. of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario. It is rich in minerals.

Gorebridge, *gor'e-brid'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 4 m. S. of Dalkeith. Pop. 965.

Goree, *go-râ*, a small rocky island belonging to the French, on the W. coast of Africa, S. of Cape Verd. The town of the same name is strongly fortified, and is an entrepôt for ivory, gold-dust, gum-senegal, etc. Pop. 2452.—14° 59' N. lat., 17° 24' W. long.

Gorey, *go-râ*, a town of Ireland, co. and 24 m. N.N.E. of Wexford, with extensive fisheries. Pop. 2639.

Gorgie, *gor'ghe*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Corstorphine. Pop. 423.

Görts, Gradisca, Istrin, and Trieste, *gu'r'tis*, *grâ-dis'ka*, *is'tri-n*, and *trî-est'*, or *trî-est'*, a prov. of Austria-Hungary, at the head of the Adriatic. Area 3055 sq. m.; pop. 600,525.

Görts, *gu'r'tis*, Germ. *Görs* (the town on the hill), a town of Austria-Hungary, on the Isonzo, 22 m. N.N.W. of Trieste. Here Charles X. of France died in 1836. Pop. 16,659.

Gorkum. *See* Gorcum.

Görts, *gu'r'tis*, almost *gu'r'tis* (behind the hill), a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 21 m. from Zittau, noted for its woollen and linen manufactures. Pop. 45,810.

Gort, a town of Ireland, co. Galway, 15 m. N.E. of Ennis. Pop. 1778.

Gorton, *gor'ton*, a township of Lancashire, England, about 3 m. E.S.E. of Manchester. Pop. 21,616.

Gorakhpore, or Gorakhpur, *go-rak-poor*, a town of British India, North-West Provinces, cap. of a dist. of the same name, reckoned one of the healthiest places in India. Pop. 51,117.—The dist. has a pop. of 2,019,361.

Goslar, *gos'lar* (the site on the Gose), a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Gose, an affluent of the Ocker, at the foot of the Harz Mountains, famous for its lead and copper mines. Pop. 9523.

Gosport, *gô'sport* (God's haven), a seaport town of England, co. Hants, on the west side of Portsmouth Harbour; here is the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, besides extensive barracks and numerous Government works for the supply of the navy, and outside of the town on the S. is Haslar Hospital, the largest endowment for sick and wounded seamen in Britain. Pop. 7386.

Gotha, *gô'd*, a city of Central Germany, the cap. of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the Leine, with considerable trade and manufs. It contains a famous observatory, and is also distinguished for its literary and scientific institutions, and in the ducal palace of Friedenstein is a library, museum, picture gallery, and cabinet of coins of great value. Pop. 22,697.

Götha, a large river of Sweden, which issues from the S. extremity of Lake Wenner, and falls into the Cattegat at Gothenburg.

Götha Canal, The, connects the Baltic with the Cattegat at Gothenburg, Sweden. By the completion of this canal, in 1832, direct communication, by means of the lakes Wenner, Wetter, etc., has been formed between the German Ocean and the Baltic. It passes through the most fertile parts of the kingdom, and is open to ships of all nations.

Gothard, St. See St Gothard.
Gothenburg, or Gottenburg and Bohus, *gô'ten-boor* and *bo-hooel*, a gov. of Sweden, on the coast of the Cattegat, with fisheries and good pasture. Pop. 248,024.

Gothenburg or Gottenburg (town on the Götha), a flourishing commercial city of Sweden, the cap. of the above gov., at the mouth of the Götha, on the Cattegat. Though on a marshy foundation it is well built, and a great many British merchants reside here. Pop. 68,756.

Göthland, *gô'th'land* (land of the Göths), a large division of Sweden, forming the southern and most fertile portion of the monarchy; it is divided into twelve governments.

Göthland, or Gottland, *gô'tland* (good land), a large island and gov. of Sweden, in the Baltic. Pop. 54,531.

Göttingen, *gû'ting-en*, a city of Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Leine, 21 m. N.E. of Cassel; it is the seat of a celebrated university founded by George II. in 1734. Pop. 17,038.

Gouda, *gou'd*, Dutch pron. *hou'd*, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Yssel, 11 m. N.E. of Rotterdam, noted for its cheese and manuf. of tobacco-pipes. Pop. 17,070.

Goulburn, *gûl'burn*, a city of New South Wales, 123 m. S.W. of Sydney. It is the principal depôt of the southern inland trade. Pop. of town 4500; of district 13,756.

Gourdon, *gou'don*, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. of Bervie. Pop. 714.

Gourock, *gou'rok*, a vill. of Renfrewshire, Scotland, 8 m. below Greenock, resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 9940.

Govan, *gô'as*, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, forming part of the city of Glasgow, with which it is connected by a line of elegant villas on the left bank of the Clyde. Pop. 19,179. The pa. of Govan, co. Lanark and Renfrew, has a pop. of 151,409.—It is said that Govan obtained its name from the excellence of its ale, which in former times was famed throughout Scotland. It was brewed without hops, and, after having been kept a few years, resembled Malvoisie wine in taste and colour; hence the pa. became known as the place for *god win*, good wine.

Gowhatti, or Gauhatti, *gou-hat'te*, a town of British India, prov. Assam, on the left bank of the Brahmapootra, 70 m. E. of Goalpara. Pop. 11,429.

Gowkall, *gou'k'all*, a vill. of Scotland,

co. Fife, 2 m. W. of Dunfermline.

Gowkhill, *gou'k'hill*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 3 m. S. of Dalketh.

Goyanna, *go-yân'na*, a city of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, on a river of the same name, 36 m. N.W. of Olinda. Pop. 15,000.

Goyas, *go-yâs*, the central prov. of Brazil. It is mountainous, but the soil is fertile in the valleys. Area 299,000 sq. m.; pop. 180,365.

Goyas, formerly Villa Boa, a city of Brazil, the cap. of the above prov., is situated nearly in the centre of the empire on the Vermelho. Pop. 8000.

Gozo, *gô'zo*, or Gouzo, *gô'zo*, an island belonging to Great Britain, in the Mediterranean, 4 m. N.W. of Malta. Area 30 sq. m.; pop. reckoned with Malta.

Graaf Reynet, *grâ/rî'net* (in honour of Governor Van der Graaf and his wife, whose maiden name was Reynet), a div. in the S.E. part of the Midland Province of Cape Colony. Pop. 14,000.—The town of *Graaf Reynet* is situated in a valley of the Sneeuwbergen, on a branch of the Sunday River, 160 m. N. of Port Elizabeth. Pop. 4562.

Grabow, *grâ'bow*, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania. Pop. 10,238.

Gracohill, *græc'hill*, a Moravian settlement or colony in co. Antrim, Ireland, on the Maine, 20 m. N.W. of Belfast. The vill. is constructed in the form of a spacious open square, whose centre is a fish-pond, and each family has land for feeding a cow and raising potatoes, all being under the superintendence of the minister and elders of the Moravian church.

Graciosa, *grâ-se-o'âs*, one of the Azores Islands in the Atlantic, N.E. of Fayal. Pop. 6738.—Chief town *Santa Cruz*.

Grannay, *grâm'âs*, an islet of the Orkney group, Scotland. Pop. 250.

Grafton, *gräf-ton*, several places in England, but none of importance.

Grafton, a city of New South Wales, Australia, cap. of the pastoral dist. of Clarence, on the river of that name, 50 m. from its mouth. It is composed of North and South Grafton. Pop. 2249.

Gragnano, *gräs-yä-no*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Naples, 2 m. E. of Castellamare. Pop. 7814.

Graham Land, *gräs-äm land*, a tract of elevated land in the Antarctic Ocean, stretching from 63° to 68° S. lat., and 61° to 65° W. long., discovered by Blasco in 1832.

Grahamston, *gräs-äm-ton*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, a suburb of Falkirk. Pop. 2518. Also a vill. co. Renfrew, forming part of the town of Barrhead. Pop. 1003.

Grahamstown, the cap. of the Thames goldfields, North Island, New Zealand, on the E. shore of the Hauraki Peninsula, 50 m. S.E. of Auckland. Pop. 5424.

Grahamstown (named in honour of Colonel Graham, the first English officer who led a military party to the place), a town of Cape Colony, the cap. of the dist. of Albany, South-Eastern Province, 22 m. N.N.W. of Bathurst. Pop. 6903.

Graigus, *gräig* (a village), a suburb of Carlow, Queen's co., Ireland.

Graiguanamanagh, *gräig-än-man-ä* (village of the monks), a town of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, beautifully situated on the Barrow. Pop. 1372.

Grain Coast, Upper Guinea, W. Africa; it lies to the W. of the Ivory Coast, and comprises the greater part of the Liberian territory.

Graifney. See Gretna.

Grammont, *gräm-möng*, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Dender, 2½ m. S.S.E. of Ghent, with linen, carpet, lace, and paper manufs., bleaching grounds and dyeworks. Pop. 8361.

Grampians, The, *gräm-pe-äns* (huge or dark mountains), a chain of mountains stretching across Scotland, from Argyllshire to Aberdeenshire. The loftiest summits of the range are Ben Nevis, Ben Macdui, Cairngorm, Cairn Tol, Schichallion, Ben Aonach, Ben Lawers, Ben More, and Ben Lomond, which see under their respective names.

Gramplains, a crescent-shaped mountain range of Victoria, Australia. Its loftiest peak is Mount William, 8825 ft. high.

Gran, *gräs*, a town of Hungary, the cap. of the co. of the same name, at the confluence of the Gran with the Danube, 30 m. N.W. of Buda. It is the seat of an archbishop, and has a fine cathedral begun in 1291, and still unfinished. Pop. 8750.

Granada, *gräs-ä-dä*, a prov. of Andalusia, Spain, with fruitful plains, intersected by the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountains. Pop. 485,346.

Granada, a city of Spain, the cap. of the above prov., on the Jenil, at the influx of

the Darro; it was the residence of the ancient Moorish kings, whose palace, called the Alhambra, is considered the most splendid monument of Arabic architecture in the world. Pop. 65,748.

Granada, a city of Nicaragua, Central America, on the S.W. shore of the lake of Nicaragua, with a flourishing trade. Pop. 10,000.

Granada, New. See Colombia.

Granard, *grän-grä*, a town of Ireland, co. and 14 m. E. of Longford. Pop. 1811.

Grand Bernard, *brän-berd*, a mountain of the island of Rénion, Indian Ocean. Height 9500 ft.

Grand Calumet, *käl-äm-et*, an island in the river Ottawa, Dominion of Canada, 7 m. above Portage du Fort. Pop. 1080.

Grand Cayman, *kä-män*, an island belonging to Britain, in the Caribbean Sea, about 300 m. W. of Jamaica. It is noted for its turtles.

Grand Manan, *män-än*, an island belonging to New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, in the entrance of the Bay of Fundy. Pop. 1887.

Grand Rapids, *räp-äds*, a manufacturing town of Michigan, U.S., cap. of Kent co., on the rapids of the Grand River, 60 m. N.W. of Lansing. Pop. 32,015.

Grand River, two rivers of the United States: one rises in the state of Michigan, and, after a course of 180 m., falls into Lake Michigan; the other has its source in the state of Iowa, and flows in a S.E. direction through Missouri into the Missouri River. Its length is about 200 m., for the half of which it is navigable.

Grange, *gränj* (a farm, or country residence), a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. S.W. of Banff. Pop. of pa. 1878.

Grangemouth, *gränj-mouth* (named from its situation), a seaport town of Scotland, co. Stirling, at the confluence of the Grange Burn with the Carron, near the junction of the Forth and Clyde Canal with the Firth of Forth. Pop. 2569.

Grannoch, Loch, *loh grän-söh*, a lake of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, pa. of Githen. It is about 3 m. long and ½ m. broad.

Granta. See Cam.

Grant Land (in honour of President Grant), a region in the Arctic Ocean, N. America, forming the W. boundary of Robeson Channel.

Grantham, *grän-äm* (Granta's home), a pari. and munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, on the Witham, 14 m. S.W. of Newark; here Sir Isaac Newton went to school, and in the neighbourhood is Woolsthorpe, where he was born in 1642. Pop. of pari. bor. 13,250; of munic. bor. 5028.

Granton, *grän-ton*, a vill. and seaport of Scotland, on the rt. b. of the Firth of Forth, 3 m. N.W. of Edinburgh, with a fine pier, 1700 ft. long, from which the

N. B. Railway steamers sail regularly to Burntisland opposite. Pop. 1104.

Grantown (named in honour of the Grant family, under whose patronage it was begun in 1774), a vil. of Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. of Cromdale. Pop. 1822.

Granville, *grang-veel'*, a fortified seaport of France, dep. Manche, at the mouth of the Boq, 12 m. N.W. of Avranches, with a good trade in the fisheries. Pop. 11,692.

Grasmere, *gras'mere*, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Westmoreland. The vil. is picturesquely situated at the head of *Grasmere Lake*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Ambleside, and in its churchyard the poet Wordsworth is buried. Pop. of pa. 2989—*Grasmere Fell*, a mountain 2756 ft. high, is in co. Cumberland, E. of Crummock Water.

Grasse, *grâs*, a town of France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, on the declivity of a hill, surrounded by rich fields and gardens appropriated to the culture of flowers made use of in the manufacture of perfumery, for which the place is in high repute. It is 16 m. N. of Cannes. Pop. 8687.

Gräts, *grats* (fortified town), a town of Austria-Hungary, the cap. of Styria, on the Mûhr; it is the seat of a university, and has various manu. and a large trade. Pop. 51,119.

Gräudenz, *grau'dents* (fortified town), a strong town of West Prussia, on the Vistula, 14 m. N.N.E. of Culm; it has cloth manu., extensive breweries, and some trade in corn and tobacco. Pop. 14,568.

Gravelines, *grau-les'* (the count's corner), a strong seaport of French Flanders, dep. Nord, on the Aa, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. of Dunkirk. Pop. 3807.

Gravelotte, *grau-lôt'*, a vil. of Germany, prov. Elsass-Lothringen, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Metz. In the Franco-Prussian war, a great battle was fought here, 18th Aug. 1870, which resulted in the defeat of the French under Marshal Bazaine.

Gravesend, *gräus'end* (corr. from Gravesham, which may be derived from *græf*, a reeve, and *heim*, a dwelling, and thus will mean "the dwelling-place of the reeve, or representative of the superior lord," but according to others it may mean "the town at the end of the moat," from A.S. *græf*, a trench), a pari. and munic. bor. and seaport of England, co. Kent, near the mouth of the Thames, 28 m. from London Bridge. It is a fashionable watering-place, and a place of great resort by the Londoners. Pop. of pari. bor. 27,463; of munic. bor. 21,265.

Gray, a town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, on the Saône, 29 m. W.S.W. of Vesoul, with large iron mines and forges in its neighbourhood. Pop. 6568.

Graytown, *grä'town*, a town of Victoria, Australia, 75 m. N. of Melbourne. P. 1000.

Great Bear Lake, in the N.W. of British America. It has an area of about

14,000 sq. m., and communicates with the Mackenzie River.

Great Britain. *See* Britain, Great.

Great Lake, the largest lake of Tasmania. It is situated in the Central Highlands of the island, 3800 ft. above the level of the sea, 30 m. S.W. of Launceston, and is 13 m. long, and from 8 to 8 m. broad.

Great Slave Lake, in the N.W. of British America, extends about 330 m. from E. to W., with an average breadth of 50 m.

Great South Bay, a bay in the United States, on the S. side of Long Island.

Greece (from its ancient name *Græcia*, supposed to be derived from *Græcus*, a prince of Thessaly), a kingdom in the S.E. of Europe, bounded on the N. by Turkey, on the W. and S. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by the *Ægean Sea*. It lies between $36^{\circ} 10'$ and $39^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., and between $19^{\circ} 30'$ and $26^{\circ} 30'$ E. long. Area 20,148 sq. m.; pop. 1,679,775. The geographical divisions of the kingdom are—Continental Greece or *Hellas*, anc. *Livadia*, in the N.; Peninsular Greece or *Morea*, anc. *Peloponnesus*, in the S.; and Insular Greece, embracing the islands of *Bubæa*, *Skype*, *Andro*, *Coluri*, *Ægina*, *Hydra*, *Naxia*, *Milo*, *Syra*, *Santorina*, *Delos*, *Paros*, *Antiparos*, and the *Ionian Islands*. For administrative purposes the whole country is divided into the following fourteen nomarchies or departments:—In *HELLAS* and *EUROPA*—Attica and Boeotia, Euboea, Phthiotis and Phocia, and Acarnania and *Ætolia*; in the *MOREA*—Argolis and Corinth, Achæa and Elis, Arcadia, Messenia, and Laconia; in *INSULAR GREECE*—The Cyclades, Corfu (with Paxo), Cephalonia, Leucadia (with Ithaca), and Zante (with Cerigo). The territory of Greece, though comparatively small, is full of interest. Almost every part of it has remains of magnificent monuments, in the purest style of classic architecture, erected when Greece was in its glory. The country consists chiefly of a succession of valleys, bounded by mountains of moderate elevation, presenting the most picturesque aspects, and generally capable of great improvement, being well adapted either for agriculture or for pasturage. Only one-seventh of the area, however, is under cultivation; the rest lies waste. The chief mountain summits are *Gutona* (8000 ft.), *Parnassus*, and *Helicon*. The climate is warm and delightful. Its extensive range of coast, indented by numerous bays, and the variety of its islands, while they diversify the scenery, eminently fit the country for commerce. The mercantile navy comprises 5017 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 239,640, and navigated by about 25,638 seamen, mostly employed in the carrying trade of the Levant and Black Sea. The exports consist of currants, olive-oil, raw silk, wool, figs, tobacco, etc.; the imports embrace corn, manufactured goods, hardware, sugar, and coffee. Greece

is rich in mineral treasures; but with the exception of copper, marble, and salt, they meet with little attention. The history of Greece is exceedingly interesting. In ancient times the country comprehended a number of independent republics till the battle of Cheronea, 338 B.C., when it was brought under subjection to Philip, king of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. About 146 B.C. it was conquered by Rome, and formed part of that empire till after the taking of Constantinople in 1453, when it was overrun by the Turks, and long continued under their dominion. At last, in 1831, the Greeks arose against their oppressors, defeated them in several battles by sea and land, and made themselves masters of the whole country south of Thessaly. During three years they maintained the struggle successfully, and had almost established their independence; but in 1825, Ibrahim, son of the Pasha of Egypt, landed in the Morea with an army disciplined by Frenchmen and Italians, took several towns, vanquished the Greeks in the field, and so reduced them as to render it doubtful whether they would not be entirely subdued. The three great powers, Russia, Britain, and France, however, interposed in their behalf, and in 1830 compelled the Porte to acknowledge their independence, and erected the country into a kingdom. The government was at first a monarchy nearly absolute; but, after a revolution in 1843, a constitutional government was established somewhat resembling that of Britain. The present constitution of Greece was adopted in October 1864. It vests the legislative power in a chamber of representatives, called the *Boule*, chosen by universal suffrage, and the executive in the king and his responsible ministers, assisted by a council of state. The religion is that of the Greek Church, which also prevails in Russia; but religious toleration exists throughout the kingdom.

Greenland, an extensive region of N.E. America, bounded E. by the Arctic Ocean; W. by Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, Smith Sound, and Kennedy Channel; S. by the Atlantic. Its northern boundary has not been explored, but is supposed to be the Arctic Ocean. Its area is estimated at about 380,000 sq. m. Its pop. is 9681. So far as known, Greenland stretches from Cape Farewell, in 69° 49' lat., northwards to Cape Britannia, in nearly 83° lat. It extends from 20° to 75° W. long. It was long supposed to be part of the continent of America, but is now generally believed to be an island or cluster of islands. It has been described as "a mass of rocks, intermingled with immense blocks of ice." Yet there is some land that admits of cultivation. During the short summer the air is pure on the mainland, but obscured in the islands by fogs. The long night of winter is relieved by the

shifting splendours of the aurora borealis. The thermometer, which in July reaches 84°, often sinks in January to 40° below zero. Of the land animals the principal are hares, valuable for their flesh and fur, rein-deer, foxes, and large dogs employed in drawing sledges, and distinguished by the peculiarity of howling instead of barking. The seas swarm with turbot, herrings, and whales; but the marine animal most prized by the natives is the seal. Its flesh is their principal food; its skin supplies them with dress, and with a covering for their canoes; its tendons are made into thread; and so essential an article of subsistence does the Greenlanders account it, that he cannot comprehend how man could live without it. Large flocks of aquatic birds frequent the seas, rivers, and lakes. Providence, which adapts the endless diversity of productions to every variety of climate and soil—supplying the deficiencies of one region by the abundance of another—furnishes the sterile shores of Greenland and other Arctic regions with timber, which is borne hither by the tides and currents of the ocean from the coasts of America and Asia, in such quantities, that a year's fuel may sometimes be collected during the short season of summer, and in such preservation as to afford excellent materials for building houses and canoes. The Greenlanders are a branch of the Esquimaux: they are of short stature, with long black hair, small eyes, and flat faces. The country is subject to Denmark, which maintains a few small settlements on the W. coast; and the laudable exertions of the Danish missionaries for the conversion of the natives to Christianity have been crowned with considerable success. The chief villages are *Julianshaab*, *Christianshaab*, *Uppernavik*, *Fredericksshaab*, and *Good Hope*. The European population does not exceed 250.

Greenlaw, *green'law* (green hill), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick, of which the vil. is the co. town. It is 7½ m. W. of Dunse. Pop. of pa. 1881; of vil. 823.

Greenock, *green'ok* (the sunny spot), a seaport of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 22 m. from Glasgow. It has extensive foreign trade, and is noted for shipbuilding and the manuf. of machinery. James Watt was born here in 1736. Pop. 57,821.

Greenwich, *green'itch* (from A.S. *Grenawic*, green habitation on the bank of a river or bay), a town of Kent, England, on the Thames, about 5 m. below London; it is famous for its Royal Observatory, through which the first meridian passes, and its Royal Naval College, formerly an hospital for aged and disabled seamen. Pop. 169,861.

Greentland, *greet'land*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 3 m. S.S.W. of Halifax. Pop. 4114.

Gregory Lake, *gref-ö-re*, a salt lake of South Australia, in 25° 20' S. lat., 139° 50' E. long.

Greifswalde, *grif-näl-deh* (the griffin's wood), a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Rik, 15 m. S.E. of Stralsund; it is the seat of a university, and has manufs. of tobacco, soap, salt, and oil, also shipbuilding docks, and a good trade. Pop. 18,022.

Greitz, *grits*, a town of Central Germany, the cap. of the principality of Reuss (Elder Branch), on the White Elster, 49 m. S.S.W. of Leipzig; it has woollen and cotton manufs., distilleries, breweries, and paper-mills. Pop. 12,657.

Grenada, *gren-ä-dä*, one of the British West India Islands; its greatest length is 25 m.; its breadth 13 m. It is finely wooded, and produces sugar, rum, cocoa, and cotton. Area 133 sq. m.; pop. 37,795. *St George*, the cap., has an excellent harbour.

Grenadines, *gren-ä-deens*, or **Grenadilles**, *gren-ä-deel*, a group of islands belonging to Great Britain, in the West Indies, lying between Grenada and St Vincent, and consisting of *Bequia*, *Carriacou*, *Union*, and some smaller islands.

Grenoble, *gren-ö-bl*, formerly **Grenoble** (contr. of *Gratianopolis*, the city of the Emperor Gratian, son of Valentinian I.), a strong town of France, cap. of the dep. Isère, on the Isère, 56 m. S.E. of Lyons; it has manufs. of gloves, ribbons, leather, and different kinds of liquor. Pop. 37,072.

Gretna, *grät-nä*, or **Gretnay**, *grät-nä* (great hollow), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 9 m. N.N.W. of Carlisle. The vil. being on the frontier of England, was long noted for irregular marriages, and was the retreat of numerous bands of whisky smugglers. Pop. of pa. 1896.

Greystoke, *grät-stoke*, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, in which is *Saddleback*, a mountain, 3787 ft. high. Pop. 2804.

Grey Town (named in honour of Sir Charles Grey, a governor of Jamaica), or **San Juan**, a seaport of Mosquitia, Central America, at the mouth of the San Juan River.

Grimsby, *Great, grims-be* (the city of Grimsu, who built it), a pari. and munic. bor. and seaport of England, co. Lincoln, near the mouth of the Humber, with a fine harbour and extensive docks. Pop. of pari. bor. 26,993; of munic. bor. 20,344.

Grinnell Land, *grin-nel*, a region in the Arctic Ocean, N. America, discovered Sept. 22, 1850, by the United States Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, while in 75° 24' 21" N. lat. It forms the W. boundary of Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel.

Griqualand East, *gré-kwä-land* (the land of the Griquas), a dist. in the E. of Cape Colony, formerly known as *Nomansland*. It lies to the W. of Kaffraria, and has an area of 7000 sq. m., with a pop. of about 15,000.

Griqualand West, a dist. in the N. of

Cape Colony, on the Vaal, W. of Orange River Free State. It is well known for its diamond fields, and was formerly the country of Waterboer, a Griqua chief, who, in 1871, transferred his rights to the British Government. Area about 17,800 sq. m.; pop. 45,377, of whom 12,374 are Europeans. — *Kimberley* is its chief town.

Grisons, *gres-song*, Ger. *Graubünden* (the gray allies, or gray league, so called because when the chief inhabitants of this part of the country met in 1424, and entered into solemn compact to defend each other's property and persons from the oppression of their feudal lords, they were dressed in gray homespun frocks), a large canton in the S.E. of Switzerland, distinguished for its magnificent scenery. Area 2774 sq. m.; pop. 92,903, nearly three-fifths of whom are Protestants.

Grodno, *grö-dno*, a gov. in the W. of Russia, containing 14,528 sq. m., and 1,008,531 inhabitants.

Grodno (fortified town), a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Niemen, 140 m. N.E. of Warsaw. Here Stanislaus, king of Poland, sought his last retreat, and finally abdicated his crown in 1797. Pop. 31,060.

Groningen, *grön-ing-en*, Dutch pron. *hron-ing-hen*, a prov. in the N.E. of the Netherlands. It is low, flat, and protected by dykes from encroachments of the sea; its pastures are extremely rich, but its climate is damp and unhealthy. Area 835 sq. m.; pop. 242,085.

Groningen, an important town of the Netherlands, the cap. of the above prov., situated at the junction of three great canals, 92 m. N.E. of Amsterdam. It possesses considerable trade, and is the seat of a university founded in 1614. Pop. 40,589.

Groote Eylandt, *groot é-land* (great island), the largest island in the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia, off the E. coast of the Northern Territory. Its length and breadth are about 40 m. each.

Grossenhain, *grocs-sen-hain*, a town of Saxony, 19 m. N.N.W. of Dresden, noted for its dye-works. Pop. 10,888.

Grosseto, *grocs-ä-to*, a town of Central Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, 70 m. S. of Florence. Pop. 4151.

Gross Haff, *grocs haff* (great haven or harbour), or **Stettiner Haff**, *stet-teen-er haff* (harbour of Stettin), a bay in Pomerania, Prussia, at the mouth of the Oder.

Grosswardein, *grocs-war-dine*, a strong city of Hungary, cap. of the co. Bihar, on the Székes-Körös, with silk and pottery manufs., and mineral hot springs in its vicinity. Pop. 25,668.

Grünberg, *grün-berg* (green hill), a town of Prussian Silesia, 30 m. N.W. of Glogau, with cloth manufs., and the extensive cultivation of vines in the environs. Pop. 12,248.

Gruver, *grô'vor*, a vil. in the Island of Lewis, Scotland, pa. of Locha. Pop. 368.

Gruyère, or Gruyères, *gru-yair'*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Freiburg, 23 m. N.E. of Lansanne. In its vicinity is made the famous "Gruyère" cheese, of which about 40,000 cwt. are exported annually. Pop. 973.

Guadalaviar, *gud-dâ-lâ'vô-dr* (the white river), anc. *Turia*, a river of Spain, which has its source in the Sierra Albarracín, on the borders of Aragon, and, after a course of 120 m., flows into the Mediterranean 3 m. E. of Valencia.

Guadalaxara, *gud-dâ-lâ-hâ-râ*, a city of New Castile, Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, 32 m. N.E. of Madrid, with a royal manufactory of woollen cloth. Pop. 7523.—The prov. has a pop. of 308,638.

Guadalaxara, *gud-dâ-lâ-hâ-râ*, a city of Mexico, cap. of the state of Xalisco. The native artisans here manufacture a kind of jars of a fine scented earth, which are much in request, and various trades and the manuf. of shawls are successfully carried on. Pop. 70,947.

Guadalupe, *gud-dâ-loop'* (named by Columbus when discovered by him in 1493 from its supposed resemblance to the mountain so called in Spain), one of the West India Islands, belonging to France; it is about 60 m. long and 25 m. broad, and is divided into two parts by a narrow channel. Pop. 113,850. *Basseterre* is the cap., but *Pointe-à-Pitre* is the chief commercial town.

Guadiana, *gud-dâ-dâ'nd* (from Arab. *Wady*, a river, and *Ana*, a corr. of *Anas*, its anc. name), an important river of Spain and Portugal, rises in the Span. prov. of Ciudad Real, flows through New Castile, Extremadura, and Alentejo, separates Andalusia from Algarve, and falls into the Atlantic. Its water is said to be saline, and unfit for irrigation, but it abounds with fish, especially lampreys and eels.

Guamanga, *gud-mâ'ng-gâ*, or *Huamanga*, *wâ-mâ'ng-gâ*, a city of Peru; near it are mines of gold, silver, and mercury.

Guanaxuato, *gud-nâ'hwâ'tô*, a city of Mexico, the cap. of the state of the same name, situated in a narrow valley 160 m. N.W. of Mexico. In the vicinity are numerous gold and silver mines, at one time the richest in Mexico, but now much less productive. Pop. 56,012.—The state has a pop. of 729,268.

Guatemala, *gud-tâ-mâ'id* (named either from *uataamalha*, signifying "a mountain that throws out water," doubtless in allusion to the volcano d'Agua, on the skirts of which the old city was built; or from *Juite-mal*, the name of its first king), the largest state in Central America; it extends from Yucatan to the Pacific, and is bounded W. by Mexico, and E. by the states of Honduras and San Salvador. The country is mountainous, but the soil, which is volcanic, is remarkably fertile, producing tropical fruits and vegetables of all kinds in constant succession throughout the whole year. The two productions most important in a commercial point of view are indigo and cochineal; but wheat, maize, rice, cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cotton, are also to a greater or less extent valuable articles of trade. Area 45,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,180,754.

Guatemala, New, a city of Central America, cap. of the above state, situated in a large and fertile plain, on the Rio-delas-Vacas, 106 m. W.N.W. of San Salvador. It is a handsome city, though the houses are all built of one storey, because of the frequent earthquakes. Pop. 45,000.—Old Guatemala, about 26 m. to the W.S.W., was entirely destroyed by the eruptions of two volcanoes in its neighbourhood within 30 years of its foundation, and again by an earthquake in 1773, after which the Spanish government ordered the place to be abandoned, but a considerable portion of its inhabitants returned to it, and it now has a pop. of about 14,000.

Guayaquil, *gwi-a-keel'*, a city and seaport of Ecuador, S. America, cap. of a prov. of the same name, at the head of the Gulf of Guayaquil. It has one of the best harbours on the Pacific. Pop. 23,000.—The prov. has a pop. of 75,000.

Guaymas, *gwi-mâs*, a seaport of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the Gulf of California; it is a town of recent origin, but promises to be one of the principal ports on the Pacific, and is the depot of the precious metals brought from the interior.

Gubbio, *gool'be-o*, a city of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, 28 m. S. of Urbino. Pop. 5343.

Guben, *gool'ben* (dove town), a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Nease, 30 m. S. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with flourishing trade and manufs. Pop. 23,704.

Guelderland, or Gelderland, *ghel'der-land* (the land of Gelders), a prov. of the Netherlands, S.E. of the Zuyder Zee, and separated from N. Brabant by the Maas. It is watered by the Rhine, the Waal, the Yssel, and the Leek. Area 1962 sq. m.; pop. 453,624.

Guelph, *gweif*, a city of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, 30 m. N. of Hamilton. Pop. 6878.

Guéret, *gâ-râ'*, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Creuse, on the slope of a mountain about 40 m. N.E. of Limoges. Pop. 4020.

Guernsey, *ghern'ze*, an island belonging to Britain, in the English Channel, near the coast of France, 9 m. long by 6 m. broad. It has a celebrated breed of cows, and here the climate is so mild that oranges, figs, citrons, melons, myrtles, and the Guernsey lily, supposed to be a native of Japan, attain a state of great luxuriance. Apples are largely cultivated in the orchards, and made into cider, which is the chief beverage of the inhabitants. Pop. 30,538.

Guiana, *gho-d'nd*, or Guayana, *gwi-d'nd*, a large territory in South America, bounded N. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by Brazil and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Brazil, and W. by Venezuela. It extends from 0° 40' to 9° N. lat., and from 51° to 61° W. long. Its length, from E. to W., is about 710 m.; breadth, from N. to S., about 560 m. Area 163,560 sq. m.; pop. about 342,300. Guiana is partitioned into three divisions, viz., *British Guiana*, *Dutch Guiana*, and *French Guiana*. Formerly the name had a much wider application, being extended to the whole region which lies to the north of the Amazon and the Rio Negro, and to the east of the Casiquiare and the Orinoco. The greater part of this territory is now included within the empire of Brazil and the republic of Venezuela, and is distinguished by the names of Brazilian Guiana and Venezuelan Guiana. The country to which the name of Guiana is now commonly restricted is low and flat towards the seashore, and here the soil is rich and fertile. Inland it rises by a succession of table-lands to the *sierras* or mountain-ranges which divide it from Brazil. The country is well watered, the principal rivers being the *Essequibo*, the *Demerara*, the *Berbice*, the *Surinam*, and the *Maroni*, which are well stocked with fish, although infested with alligators. The climate is cooler than in most places within the tropics, being refreshed by the trade-winds, by the sea-breezes, and by the rainy seasons, of which there are two on the sea-coast, and but one in the interior. Vegetation is exceedingly luxuriant, some of the forest-trees growing to the height of a hundred and fifty feet. The plant chiefly cultivated is the sugar-cane; coffee is also raised in considerable quantities; and cotton, tobacco, rice, maize, wheat, plantains, and pepper are grown. Gentian and other medicinal plants abound; and this is the native country of the large water-plant called the *Victoria Regia*. The staple exports are sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, spices, and drugs. British Guiana is the western and largest, French Guiana the eastern and smallest, of the three divisions of Guiana. Dutch Guiana, which lies in the middle, has an area of about 60,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 69,829. The area of French Guiana is about 37,560 sq. m., with a pop. of 32,500, and contains the settlement of *Cayenne*, to which French political prisoners are banished. British

Guiana has an area of about 76,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 240,500, and contains three settlements—*Berbice*, *Demerara*, and *Essequibo*. Most of it formerly belonged to Holland, but was conquered by Great Britain in 1803. The capital is *George Town*, near the mouth of the river Demerara.

Guienne, *ghoe-en'* (supposed to be a corr. of *Aquitania*, the name of this country in the time of the Romans), a prov. in the S.W. of France, separated from Gascony by the Garonne.

Guildford, *ghil'ford* (ford of the guild or brethren), the co. town of Surrey, England, on the Wey, 30 m. S.W. of London; it is a very anc. town, with a ruined castle and palace, once the residence of the English kings. Pop. 9801.

Guimaraens, *gho-ma-rê-ens*, an anc. fortified town of Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, in a beautiful plain, 13 m. S.E. of Braga; it has manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics, cutlery, hardware, leather, paper, and sweetmeats. Pop. 7865.

Guinea, *ghin'ne*, a geographical division of W. Africa, of which little is known except the coast, called the coast of Guinea, which extends from Cape Verda, 10° 30' N., to Cape Negro, 15° 41' S. lat. It is divided into Upper or North Guinea, and Lower or South Guinea. The former stretches from 14° 30' W. to 10° E. long., and extends 300 or 400 m. into the interior. On the coast are the districts of *Sierra Leone*, *Liberia*, *Grain Coast*, *Ivory Coast*, *Gold Coast*, and *Slave Coast*. The interior is divided into several native states, the principal of which are the kingdoms of *Ashantes* and *Dahomey*. The coasts are in general low and unhealthy for Europeans, but very fertile. The chief rivers are the *Niger* or *Quorra*, the *Volta*, and the *Azinaie*. The products of the country comprise every variety of rich tropical fruits, gums, hard woods, grain, gold dust, ivory, wax, etc. The people of Ashantee and Dahomey are brave and warlike; but the Fantees and some of the other races on the coast are cowardly. There are several British settlements on the Guinea coast, formed for the purpose of carrying on a legitimate trade with the natives, and for promoting their civilization. At present the grossest paganism prevails. Lower Guinea stretches from a little N. of the equator to 15° S. lat., and was discovered and partly colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century. It comprises the countries of *Biafra*, *Loango*, *Congo*, *Angola*, and *Benguela*. This vast region is in general mountainous, but well watered; and the abundance of heat and moisture produces great fertility in the vegetation. The principal physical feature is the number of rivers passing through it, among which the *Congo*, *Sabre*, or *Livingstone*, flowing in a mighty stream from sources in the great lake region, is the most conspicuous. Besides maize, pulse,

and other grains, the finest fruits grow wild, palm-trees are abundant, potatoes and yams are plentiful, and the sugar-cane attains great size. The lakes and rivers abound with fish, and the forests with wild beasts. Of the Negro tribes inhabiting Lower Guinea very little is known. They are divided into a number of petty states, more or less controlled by the Portuguese; their religion is a mixture of Fetishism and Christianity, the latter having been introduced by Roman-Catholic missionaries.

Guinea, Gulf of, a gulf formed by the Atlantic Ocean on the coasts of Upper Guinea, between 6° 30' and 1° S. lat., and 7° 30' W. and 10° E. long.

Guinea, New. *See* New Guinea.

Guispuuco, *ghe-poo'-ko-d*, a prov. in the N.E. of Spain. Pop. 180,743.

Guisborough, or Gisborough, *ghis'-bur-o*, a town in the N. E. of Yorkshire, England, 10 m. S.E. of Middlesborough, about 5 m. from the mouth of the Tees. Pop. 5202.

Gujarat, *goof'-er-ât*, or Gruserat, *goos'-er-ât*, a div. of the presidency of Bombay, British India, between the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch, to the S. of Ajmere. It is a flat country, with arid tracts, but many of its districts are very fertile and highly cultivated. Area 10,083 sq. m.; pop. 2,810,522.

Gulane, *goof'-an* (from Br. *go-lynn*, little lake), a vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. of Dirleton, with extensive sand-dunes swarming with rabbits.

Gulf Stream, the best known of the Atlantic Ocean currents. It issues from the Gulf of Mexico (hence its name) by Florida Channel, flows N.E. along the coast of the United States, then skirts the southern edge of the great bank of Newfoundland, after passing which it parts into two main currents, one striking N.E. to the British Isles and Norway, and the other turning S.E. to the Azores, Canaries, and W. coast of Africa.

Gurhwal, Gharwal, or Ghurwal, *gur'-wâl*, a dist. of Kumaon div., N.W. Provinces, British India. Area 5500 sq. m.; pop. 310,288.—Also, a native state of the N.W. Provinces. Area 4180 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 150,000.

Güstrow, *gust'-rov* (guest town), a manufacturing town of N. Germany, cap. of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Nebel, 21 m. S. of Rostock. Pop. 10,923.

Guthrie, *guth'-re*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 404.

Guy'sborough, *ghis'-bur-o*, a co. in the N.E. part of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 16,555.

Gwalior Territories, *gud'-le-or*, or Dominions of Scindia, a native state of Central India, under British military superintendence. Area 24,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000.

Gwalior, *gud'-le-or*, a city of Central India, cap. of the above state, on an affluent of the Jumna, 66 m. S. of Agra, with a rock fortress 800 ft. high, capable of accommodating 15,000 men, unquestionably the most magnificent native fortress in India.

Gwennap, *gwen'-nap*, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. S.E. of Redruth, noted for its copper-mines, some of which are worked more than 200 fathoms under the sea, and are the most productive mines in Cornwall. Pop. 8397.

Gya. *See* Gaya.

Gyöngyös, *dyun'-dyush'*, a town of Central Hungary, co. Heves, 44 m. N.E. of Pesth; it has various manufs., and a good trade in wine and cheese, the produce of the environs. Here the Austrian troops were defeated by the Hungarians 3d April 1849. Pop. 15,880.

Gyula, *dyoo'-lô*, almost *joof'-lô*, a town of Hungary, 35 m. N.N.W. of Arad; it is divided into two portions by the White Körös River. Pop. 18,495.

H

Haarlem, or Haerlem, *har'-lem* (the height of the *leem*, or clayey soil), a city of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 10 m. by railway N.W. of Amsterdam, and 17 m. N. of Leyden. It was formerly a place of great strength, and is noted for the siege which it nobly sustained against the Spaniards in 1573. The cathedral of St. Bavo here contains an organ considered one of the largest and best instruments of the kind in the world. Haarlem has long been celebrated for its bleaching grounds, and its trade in flower-roots, particularly hyacinths, tulips, and jonquils, which are raised in the *Bloemen-Tuinen*, extensive nursery grounds on the S. side of the city. Laurence Coester, asserted by the Dutch to be the inventor of printing, was born here in 1440. Pop. 34,977.

Haarlem Meer, *har'-lem meir*, once an

extensive lake of Holland, between Amsterdam, Leyden, and Haarlem; it was formed by a destructive inundation in the 16th century, but in 1863 was drained to such an extent that about 45,000 acres of good arable land were reclaimed.

Hackney, *hak'-ne* (probably corr. of *Hacon-ey*, the *ey* or island of Hacon, a Dane or Saxon, whose domain it was), a pa. and parl. borough of England, co. Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, 8 m. N.E. of St. Paul's Cathedral. Hackney is said to have been the first place near London provided with coaches let out for hire, hence arose the term *hackney coach*, meaning "a coach that can be hired." Pop. of pa. 115,110; of parl. bor. 362,378.

Haddington, *had'-ding-tun* (the town of Hadden, an Anglo-Saxon chief, who resided here), a royal and parl. burgh of Scotland,

being the co. town of Haddingtonshire, on the Tyne, 18 m. E. of Edinburgh, with an extensive weekly market for grain. Pop. of royal burgh 5114; of parl. burgh 4007. The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 5735.

Haddingtonshire, or **East Lothian**, a co. of Scotland, accounted one of the most fertile and highly cultivated districts in the kingdom. On the N. it is bounded by the Firth of Forth; on the E. by the North Sea; on the S. by the Lammermoor Hills, which separate it from Berwickshire; and on the W. by the co. of Edinburgh. It extends from E. to W. 26 m., and from N. to S. 17 m. Area, 280 sq. m.; pop. 37,771. From the Lammermoors in the S. the surface, diversified by gentle elevations, gradually slopes towards the Firth of Forth. In the N. is a cone-shaped hill called *North Berwick Law*, 612 ft., and off the coast is the celebrated *Bease Rock*, formerly a state prison, 350 ft. above the sea. Haddingtonshire is well watered by a number of small streams, the chief of which is the *Tyne*. It possesses few manufactures, but there are iron-foundries, potteries, rope-yards, breweries, distilleries, salt-works, and the usual local industries, none of which, however, are very extensive. In the W., especially around *Tranent*, there are extensive collieries. Limestone is abundant. The fishery along the coast is valuable, and employs a good many men, especially at *Dunbar*, where a large herring trade is carried on. To the N.W. of Dunbar is *North Berwick*, a fashionable watering-place, with a good trade in corn. The co. town is *Haddington*.

Hadersleben, *Ad-ders-lâ-ben*, a seaport town of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on an inlet of the Little Belt. Pop. 8366.

Hadleigh, *had-lâ*, a town of England, co. Suffolk, on the Bret, 10½ m. W. of Ipswich. Pop. 3575.

Hadramaut, *Ad-drd-mout*, Arab. pron. *Ad-drd-mut-co'*, a prov. of Arabia, stretching along the southern coast from Oman to Yemen, with which latter prov. it constituted the ancient *Arabia Felix*.

Hagen, *hâ-gen*, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the Volme, 26 m. W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 24,335.

Hague, *hâg* (contr. of Dutch *'s Graven-Aag*, the count's enclosure, grove, or wood, in allusion to a hunting-seat built here by the Counts of Holland in 1250), a city of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. N.W. of Rotterdam and 38 m. S.W. of Amsterdam. It is the usual residence of the Court, whose rural palace, surrounded by stately oaks and fine gardens, is about a mile to the N. of the town. The National Museum contains a valuable collection of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, numerous historical relics, and a gallery of Dutch paintings, the finest in the world. King William III. of Great Britain was a native of Hague. Pop. 104,063.

Hagueneau, *hâg-no'* (the enclosed meadow), a fortified town of Germany, prov. Elsass-Lothringen, on the Moder, 16 m. N. of Strasburg. Pop. 11,798.

Hainan, *hi-nân* (south of the sea), Chin. *Hai-Low*, a large island in the Chinese Sea, 180 m. in length and 80 m. in breadth. It is situated at the E. extremity of the Gulf of Tonquin, and is separated by a narrow channel from the Chinese prov. of Quangtung, to which it belongs. Area, 13,975 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 2,500,000.

Hainault, *hâ-no'* (said to be named from the small river *Haine*, which flows through it), a frontier prov. of Belgium. Area, 1474 sq. m.; pop. 363,747. This prov. has, at different periods, been the scene of many of the most celebrated battles in the history of Europe.

Haine, *hâin*, a small river of Belgium, prov. Hainault; after a W. course of 40 m. it joins the Schelde at Condé, in the French dep. Nord.

Haiti, *See Hayti*.

Hajepore, or **Hajipur**, *hâ-jé-poor'*, a town of British India, prov. Behar, div. Patna, dist. Tirhoot, on the Ganges, 15 m. N.E. of Dinapore. Pop. 23,306.

Hakodadi, *hâ-ko-dâ-de*, or **Hakodate**, a seaport town of Japan, on the S. shore of the island of Yesso. Pop. 14,683.

Halbeath, *hâl-beath'*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Dunfermline. Pop. 800.

Halberstadt, *hâl-ber-stâdt* (the town of Albert, a duke of Austria), a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Holzemme, 28 m. S.W. of Magdeburg, with a fine cathedral of the fifteenth century. Pop. 37,757.

Haldimand, *hâl-de-mand*, a co. of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, near the E. end of Lake Ontario. Area 459 sq. m.; pop. 19,042.

Halesowen, *hâls-o'en*, a pa. and town of England, co. Worcester, 7½ m. S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of pa. 31,546; of town 3364.

Halesworth, *hâls-wurth*, a town of England, co. Suffolk, on the Blyth, 7 m. S. of Ipswich. Pop. 3437.

Halmorton, *hâl-mor-ton*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 611.

Halidon Hill, *hâl-i-don hill*, near Berwick, in co. Northumberland, England, the scene of a battle between the Scots and the English in 1333, when 30,000 Scots were slain.

Halifax, *hâl-fax* (said to be a corr. of *holy fac*, and named from an image of John the Baptist, kept in a chapel here dedicated to St John), a town in the W.R. of Yorkshire, England, 7 m. S.W. of Bradford; it is noted for its woollen manufs. Pop. 65,510.

Halifax, an extensive co. of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds in minerals, but its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in commerce, shipbuilding, and the fisheries. Pop. 17,063.

Halifax (named from the Earl of Halifax, under whose auspices it was founded in 1749), the cap. of Nova Scotia, and chief town in the above co., on the S.E. coast. It has an extensive trade, and its noble harbour is the chief naval station of British America. Pop. 29,587.

Halkirk, hark'kirk, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Caithness, 7 m. S. of Thurso. Pop. of pa. 2684; of vil. 361.

Hallamshire, hal'lam-shîr, a dist. in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, embracing the pas. of Sheffield and Ecclesfield, in the former of which is *Nether Hallam*, a township 2 m. W. of Sheffield, with steel and iron works. Pop. of Nether Hallam 31,810.

Halland, hal'land, a maritime prov. of Sweden, with extensive forests and salmon fisheries. Pop. 123,423.

Hallah, or Hallawar, a dist. of India, prov. Guzerat. Pop. est. at 859,000.

Halle, hal'tel (from Celt. *halen*, salt, so called from the salt springs in its neighbourhood), a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 20 m. N.W. of Leipzig, the seat of a celebrated university. Handel the musician was born here in 1684. Pop. 60,503.

Halliwell, hal'i-well, a town of Lancashire, England, 3 m. N.W. of Bolton, with cotton mills and bleachworks. Pop. 8706.

Halluin, hal'lu-in', a town of France, dep. Nord, on the Lys, 10 m. N.N.E. of Lille. Pop. 8584.

Halmstad, hal'm'stad, a strong seaport of Sweden, cap. of the prov. Halland, on the Cattegat. Pop. 7126.

Halstead, hal'sted (appropriately named from A.S. *hal-sted*, a healthy place), a town of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, 16 m. N.E. of Chelmsford, with silk, velvet, crapes, and straw-plait manufs. Pop. 5783.

Haltwhistle, hal'twiske', a pa. and township of England, co. Northumberland, 16 m. W. of Hexham. Pop. of pa. 5269; of township 1693.

Ham (dwelling, village, or homestead), the name of several pas. in England, the largest being West Ham, co. Essex, about 4 m. E.N.E. of St Paul's Cathedral. Pop. 63,919.—Also the name of a vil. in Surrey, on the Thames, near Richmond Park. Pop. 1239.

Ham, Aeng, a vil. of France, dep. Somme, noted for its state prison, in which Prince Louis Bonaparte, afterwards Napoleon III., was confined. Pop. 8122.

Hamadan, ad-mâ-dân', a commercial city of Irak-Ajemi, Persia, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Ecbatana*. It is meanly built and partly in ruins, but is noted for its carpets and leather, in which it carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 30,000.

Hamah, ad'mâ, or **Hamriah, ad'mâ**, anc. *Epiphania*, and the *Hamath* of Scripture, a city of Syria, situated on both banks of the Orontes, 110 m. N.E. of Damascus. It has silk, cotton, and woollen

manufs., and an active trade with the towns on the great route between Asia and Africa. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Hamar, a prov. and bishop's see of Norway, N. of Christiania, divided into two bailiwicks. Pop. 236,316.

Hamburg, ham'boorg (the town of the harbour, or from anc. *Hochburt*, high dwelling, or *Bochburi*, town of God), a free city of Germany, the greatest commercial emporium of the empire, and perhaps of the Continent of Europe, is situated on the Elbe, about 70 m. from its mouth. It is intersected by several navigable canals, and has important manufs., sugar refineries, iron forges, rope walks, etc. Area of the territory 150 sq. m. Pop. of the city 264,675; including territory 393,618.

Hameln, ad'meln (town on the Hamel), a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, at the confluence of the Weser with the Hamel. Pop. 9620.

Hamilton, ham'il-ton, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Lanark, near the confluence of the Avon and the Clyde. The Duke of Hamilton's magnificent palace is near the town. Pop. of pa. 16,808; of town 15,000.

Hamilton (named after its founder), a city of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, at the W. extremity of Lake Ontario. Pop. 26,716.

Hamilton, a town of Victoria, Australia, on an affluent of the Glenelg River, 160 m. W. of Melbourne. Pop. 2380; with suburbs about 4000.—Also, a town of New South Wales, 77 m. N. of Sydney. P. 1000.

Hamm, adm, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Lippe, 20 m. S.E. of Münster. Pop. 18,904.

Hamme, adm'mech, a trading town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. N. of Dendermonde. Pop. 10,778.

Hammerfest, ham'mer-fest (probably rock fortress, from Scand. *hammer*, a rock, and *festung*, a fortress), a small town of Norway on an island near the northern extremity of Finmark. It is the most N. town of Europe. Pop. 400.—70° 45' N. lat., 23° 56' E. long.

Hammer-smith, ham'mer-smith (probably corr. from Sax. *Ham-lythe*, town with a harbour or creek), a pa. and town of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, included within the metropolis. Pop. 42,691.

Hamoon, ad-moon', anc. *Aria Palus*, a lake or large morass in the E. of Persia, into which flows the river Helmund; its length is about 70 m., and its breadth from 15 to 20 m.

Hampshire, hamp'shir, abbreviated **Hants**, and in Acts of Parliament called **Southamptonshire**, an important county of England, lying S. of Berks, and including within its limits the Isle of Wight. On the W. it is bounded by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; on the S. by the English Channel; and on the E. by Sussex

and Surrey. Area 1672 sq. m.; pop. 544,684. Hants is distinguished for its agri. culture, but its sea-coast has also rendered it of considerable importance as a maritime and commercial co. It is traversed by the ranges of the *North and South Downs*. The S.W. portion is occupied by the *New Forest*, and is nearly separated from the main portion by the extensive bay called *Southampton Water*. The co. is well supplied with canals and rivers, the chief of the latter being the *Richin, Avon, Anton, Stour, and Test*. *Southampton and Portsmouth* are large trade centres. *Aldershot*, on the borders of Surrey, is the site of a great military camp; and near Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, is *Osborne House*, the favourite marine residence of Queen Victoria.

Hamptstead, *hamp'sted* (corr. of *Homesstead*), the old form of *homestead*, a name sometimes applied by way of pre-eminence to the residence of the lord of the manor, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Middlesex. The vil. is situated on the declivity of a hill, on the summit of which is a heath about 280 acres in extent, commanding a beautiful prospect of London and the adjacent counties. Pop. 32,281.

Hampton, *hamp'ton* (either corr. from *Avonaton*, river-town, from Brit. *avon*, water, or from A.S. *ham*, home, and *tw*, town—home-town), a pa. and vil. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, about 15 m. W.S.W. of London. About a mile from the vil. is the celebrated Royal Palace of Hampton Court, founded by Cardinal Wolsey and completed in 1694. Pop. 6122.

Hampton is the name of several other pa. in England, none of them with a pop. exceeding 3500.

Hanau, *hā'now*, a manufacturing and commercial town of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Kinsig, near its junction with the Main. Near it are the well-known mineral springs of Wilhelmstadt. Pop. 22,409.

Hanbury, *han'ber-s*, a pa. of England, co. Stafford. Pop. 2605.—Also, a pa., co. Worcester. Pop. 1064.

Haneworth, *han'd'wurth*, a pa. of England, co. Stafford. Pop. 18,043.—Also, a pa. in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 8789.

Hangchow, *hāng'chow* or *Hang-tohe-ou*, *hāng'che-ou'*, a city of China, the cap. of the prov. Che-kiang, and one of the finest cities in the empire; it is situated on a navigable river at the southern termination of the Grand Canal, and has an extensive trade in raw silks and teas. Pop. estimated at 800,000.

Hango and Hango Udde, *hāng'go ood'-de*, a harbour and promontory on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland.

Hankau, or **Hankow**, *han-kow'* (mouth of commerce), a city of China, the cap. of Hoo-pe, at the confluence of the Han-kiang

and the Yang-tse-kiang; it is one of the greatest commercial centres in the world, and has been described as a Birmingham, a Liverpool, and a Sheffield, all rolled into one. Pop. estimated at 600,000.

Han-kiang, *han'ke-ang'*, a river of China, which, after a tortuous course of about 600 m., joins the Yang-tse-kiang at Han-yang.—Also, a river of Corea, which flows into the Strait of Corea.

Hankin, *han'keen'*, a maritime town on the E. coast of Corea.

Hanley, *han'le*, a town of England, co. Stafford, in the centre of the potteries, included within the parl. bounds of Stoke-upon-Trent. Pop. 23,976.

Hanover, *han'o-ver'* (Germ. pron. *han-o'-ver*, a prov. in the N.W. of Prussia. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but as one of the results of the war of 1806, it was incorporated with Prussia. Area 14,700 sq. m. With the exception of the Harz district in the S., the country consists of an immense sandy plain, the fertile tracts being confined to the banks of the rivers Elbe, Weser, Ems, and their tributaries. The Harz Mountains are rich in minerals and covered with valuable forests. Hanover is far from being a commercial country, but a good deal of plain and table linen is manufactured, and more particularly coarse linens called *Osnaburges*, which are largely exported. The principal commercial port is *Breiden*. The Hanoverians are robust, industrious, persevering, and strongly attached to ancient usages. Great attention is paid by them to public instruction, and the university of Göttingen has long been celebrated. Pop. 2,017,363.

Hanover, a city of Prussia, the cap. of the above prov. on the Leine, 83 m. S.W. of Hamburg. It is divided by the river into the old and the new towns, and contains a royal palace and several handsome public buildings. Herschel the astronomer was born here in 1738, and Frederick Schlegel the philosopher in 1773. Pop. 106,677; including suburbs 127,576.

Hanse Towns, *hanse towns*, a name given to certain seaport towns of Germany, which entered into a mutual league (*hanse*) against the pirates of the Baltic and the feudal lords of the neighbouring mainland. The *Hanseatic League* was first formed, in 1241, between Hamburg and Lübeck. It gradually extended until it comprehended 66 cities, but began to decline, as commerce found new channels, towards the end of the 15th century, and was dissolved in 1630.

Hants. See Hampshire.

Hanwell, *han'well*, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, noted for its extensive lunatic asylum. Pop. 5809.

Harborne, *har'born*, a town of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W.S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. 6106.

Harbour Grace, *har'bur grace*, an important town of Newfoundland, British N. America, on the N. side of Conception Bay. Pop. 6770.

Harburg, *har'boorg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Elbe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Hamburg. Pop. 17,131.

Hardanger-Fiord, *har'dang-er-fjord*, an extensive arm of the sea on the W. coast of Norway.

Hardanger-Fjeld, *har'dang-er-fjeld*, a portion of the great Scandinavian chain of mountains situated in the S. of Norway.

Harderwyk, *har'der-vik*, a seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 33 m. E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 6445.

Harfleur, *har'fur*, a town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, on the Lezarde, 3 m. E.N.E. of Havre. Pop. 1908.

Harlech, *har'leh*, a town of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, at the mouth of the Arto, 10 m. N. of Barmouth; it was once a place of consequence, now it is only remarkable for its anc. castle, founded by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, prince of Wales, and rebuilt by Edward I.

Harlingen, *har'ling-en*, a seaport of the Netherlands, prov. W. Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 15 m. S.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 11,043.

Harper's Ferry, *har'per's fer're* (named from a ferry long since established here across the Potomac), a vill. of Virginia, U.S., at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac, the scene of the exploit which rendered "John Brown" famous in connexion with the late civil war.

Harray and Birsay, *har'rd and bir'sd*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney. Pop. 2334. In 1877, Birsay was separated from Harray for ecclesiastical purposes.

Harris, *har'ris* (said by some authorities to mean "the host realm," or "kingdom of the army," and by others to be derived from Gael. *as hardidh*, the heights), a dist. and pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the S. part of the island of Lewis, and several surrounding islands. Pop. of pa. 4130. Between Harris and North Uist is the Sound of Harris, 9 m. in length and from 8 to 13 m. in breadth.

Harrisburg, *har'ris-burg* (named from John Harris, by whom it was founded in 1785), a city of the United States, the cap. of Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, about 100 m. N.W. of Philadelphia. Pop. 30,760.

Harriston, *har'ris-ton*, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, on a branch of the Maitland River, 35 m. from Elora. Pop. 1000.

Harrogate, *har'ro-gate*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 31 m. W. of York, famous for its mineral waters, which render it one of the principal watering-places in the N. of England. Pop. 6543.

Harrow-on-the-Hill, a town of Eng-

land, co. Middlesex, 10 m. N.W. of London, celebrated for its public school, founded by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman, in 1571. Pop. 4997.

Hartfell, *hart-fell'*, a mountain on the borders of Peeblesshire and Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Height 2638 ft.

Hartford, *hart'ford* (named from Hartford in England, of which place one of its leading settlers was a native), a manufacturing town of the United States, cap. of Connecticut, on the Connecticut River, 50 m. from its mouth. Pop. 42,553.

Harthill, *hart'hill*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Shotts. Pop. 686.

Hartland Point, anc. *Hercules Promontorium*, a promontory in Devonshire, England, on the Bristol Channel.— $51^{\circ} 1' N.$ lat., $4^{\circ} 31' W.$ long.

Hartlepool, *hart'le-pool* (supposed by some to have been named from its having been the peculiar haunt of deer, as numerous antlers and teeth have been discovered here, and by others from the long-submerged Hart forest, *le-pool* being added to show its vicinity to the sea), a seaport of England, co. and 19 m. E.S.E. of Durham; it is situated on the S. side of a peninsula, curved so as to form a natural harbour, and has extensive docks and a good trade, chiefly in coal. West Hartlepool, founded in 1847, about 2 m. to the W., is a thriving town with a pop. of 21,110.

Harvey or Cook's Islands, *har'rd*, all group in the S. Pacific. They are all of volcanic origin, and were chiefly discovered by Cook in 1773.— $20^{\circ} 45' S.$ lat., $156^{\circ} 0' W.$ long.

Harwich, *har'ritch* (army town, so called from its having been a Saxon station or military depot), a fortified seaport and favourite watering-place of England, co. Essex, 18 m. E.N.E. of Colchester. Pop. 6079.

Harwood, Great, *har'wood*, a town in Lancashire, England, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Blackburn. Pop. 4807.

Hars or Harts, *harts* (from Teut. *hars*, a forest), anc. *Sylva Hercynia*, a mountainous tract of country in Prussia, S. of Hanover, about 70 m. in length and 20 m. in breadth, covered with extensive forests. The *Brocken*, its highest point, is 8668 ft. above the sea. The dist. contains valuable mines of silver, lead, copper, iron, and salt.

Hastingsden, *hds'ting-den* (hazel den), a town of Lancashire, England, 17 m. N.N.W. of Manchester, with cotton manufs. Pop. 7698.

Hasselt, *hds'selt* (the hazel grove), a town of Belgium, cap. of the prov. of Limburg, on the Demer, 16 m. N.W. of Maestricht. Pop. 11,361.

Hastings, *hds'tings* (probably from *Hastings*, a noted Danish pirate, who either seized, built, or fortified it, or from the *Hastings*, a Saxon tribe, whose fortress and town it may have been), a pari. and

munic. bor. and anc. town of England, co. Sussex, 33 m. E.N.E. of Brighton. It is a fashionable watering-place, and has a fishery and boat-building trade of some importance. A few miles W., at Pevensey Bay, is the place where William the Conqueror landed in 1066, and 7 m. to the N.W. is *Battle*, where the engagement took place which transferred the crown of England from Saxon to Norman kings. Pop. of parli. bor. 33,337; of munic. bor. 29,291; of town 26,564.

Hastings, a co. in the central part of prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 48,364.—Also a town in Peterborough co., prov. Ontario, on the river Trent. Pop. 800.

Hathras, or *Hattras*, *hat'trus*, a town of British India, N. W. Provinces, div. Meerut, 30 m. N.N.E. of Agra. Pop. 23,569.

Hanghead and *Clachan*, *hang'-hed* and *kla'h'-an*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Campsie. Pop. 364.

Haugh of Urr, *haw' of ūr*, a vil. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, pa. of Urr. Pop. 300.

Hapur, or *Hapur*, *ad-poor'*, a town of the N. W. Provinces, British India, div. and 20 m. S. of Meerut. Pop. 14,544.

Hauraki Gulf, *how-râ'ki*, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean on the E. coast of North Island, New Zealand, between the cos. of Coromandel and Rodney, provincial dist. of Auckland.

Havana, or the *Havannah*, *ad-ven'â* (the harbour), the cap. city of the island of Cuba, on its N. coast. It is strongly fortified, and its port is the finest in the West Indies. As a commercial city, it is one of the greatest and most flourishing in the New World. Pop. est. at 230,000.

Havant, *hav'ant*, a town of England, co. Hants, on Langston Harbour, 7 m. N.E. of Portsmouth. Pop. 2634.

Havel, *ad'vel*, a navigable river in the N. of Germany; after a course of 180 m. it falls into the Elbe.

Haverfordwest, *hav'ford-west*, Welsh *Hwlfordd*, a parli. and munic. bor. and market town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the Cleddy, near its entrance into Milford Haven. Pop. of bor. 6622; of town 6361.

Havre, *Le*, *leh ad'v'r*, or *Havre de Grace*, *ad'v'r deh grâs*, anc. *Portus Gratia* (haven of grace), a strong and flourishing seaport of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Seine. Pop. 86,407.

Hawaiian Islands. *Ses Sandwich Islands*.

Hawaii, *ad-wai'ee*, or *Owyhee*, the largest and most southerly of the Sandwich Islands. It contains several lofty volcanic mountains, of which the principal is *Mauna Loa*, an active volcano, upwards of 13,000 ft. high. Pop. 19,808.

Hawarden, *ad-war'den*, or *Harden*, a pa. and town of N. Wales, co. Flint, 12 m.

W.N.W. of Chester. Pop. of pa. 8683; of town 6782.

Hawick, *ad'ik* (the town on the haugh or low meadow), a manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, at the junction of the Teviot and Slitrig. Pop. 11,400. The pop. of the pa. of Hawick is 8750.

Hawke's Bay, a provincial district of New Zealand, in the S.E. of North Island. Pop. 14,951.

Hawkesbury, *haw'kë-ber'-e*, a river of New South Wales, Australia; after a course of 380 m., it enters the Pacific at Broken Bay, 25 m. N.N.E. of Sydney.

Hawkesbury, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, Prescott co., on the river Ottawa, 2 m. from Grenville.

Haworth, *ad'wurth*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, interesting from its association with the Brontë family. Pop. 2884.

Hawthorne, *haw'thorn*, a town of Victoria, Australia, about 4 m. E. of Melbourne. Pop. 4491.

Hay, a town in Brecknockshire, S. Wales, on the Wye, 15 m. W. of Hereford. Pop. 1777.

Haydock, *ad'dok*, a township in Lancashire, England, 2 m. N.N.W. of Newton. Pop. 5286, chiefly employed in collieries.

Hayle, *hai'l*, a seaport of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.E. of St Ives. It has some large iron foundries. Pop. 1180.

Hayter Island, *ad'ter*, off the S.E. point of New Guinea.

Hayti, *ad'te*, or *San Domingo*, *san do-min'go*, one of the Great Antilles, and, next to Cuba, the largest of the West India Islands, being about 400 m. in length and 150 m. in its greatest breadth. The W. part of the island formerly belonged to France, but is now a negro republic, with *Cape Haytien* for its cap.; the E. part formerly belonged to Spain, but is now a republic, with *San Domingo* for its cap. Area of the Republic of Hayti 9232 sq. m.; pop. est. at 572,000. Area of the Republic of San Domingo 17,818 sq. m.; pop. 136,600.

Haywood, *ad'wood*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Carnwath. Pop. 793.

Hazebrouck, *ad'brook*, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Nord, on the Beurre, 24 m. W.N.W. of Lille. Pop. 6363.

Heanor, *he'nor*, a town of England, co. and 9 m. N.N.E. of Derby. Pop. 4898.

Heart's Content, *ad'tis kon-tent'*, a seaport of Newfoundland, British N. America, at the head of Trinity Bay. Pop. 880.

Hebrides, *heb'rid'-es*, or *Western Isles*, anc. *Ebrides*, a range of about 300 islands, scattered along the western coast of Scotland. They are divided into two principal groups, the Outer and the Inner Hebrides. The outer group embraces *Lewis*, *Harris*, *N.* and *S. Uist*, *Bomb-cula*, *Barra*, and a number of smaller islands, all included in the cos. of Inverness and Ross and Cromarty. The inner group consists

of Skye, Rum, Eigg, Canna, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Iona, Colonsay, Jura, Arran, Bute, and others, lying off the shores of Argyll and Inverness, in which coas., and in Bute-shire, they are included. About 70 of the islands are permanently inhabited.

Hebrides, New, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, N. of New Zealand, between 15° and 21° S. lat., and 166° and 171° E. long. The most important are *Espirita Santo*, *Mallicolo*, *Erromango*, *Tanna*, *Aurora*, and *Anceitum*. Pop. est. at 150,000.

Hebron, *he'bron*, Arab. *El K'halil* (the friend of God), anc. *Arba* or *Kir-jath-arba*, a town of Palestine, about 18 m. from Jerusalem. It is one of the most ancient of cities, the cave of Machpelah, in which Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebekah, Jacob and Leah, were all buried, being in its neighbourhood. David, after the death of Saul, made Hebron the cap. of his kingdom. Pop. about 10,000.

Heckmondwike, *hek'mond-wike*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 7½ m. W.N.W. of Wakefield. Pop. 8300.

Hecla, or Hekla, Mount, *hek'la* (so called from the "cloak" of smoke hanging over the mountain), a volcano in the S. part of Iceland, about 30 m. from the sea, above which it rises to the height of 5010 ft. Hedemarken, *he-dz-mar'ken*, a bailiwick of Norway, in the prov. of Hamar. Pop. 120,651.

Hedemora, *he-dz-mo'rd*, a small town of Sweden, situated in a fertile dist. of Kopparberg, 23 m. S.E. of Falun. Pop. 1157.

Hedjas, *hl, el hej-as'* (the land of pilgrimage), a prov. of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea from Mount Sinai to the frontier of Yemen.

Heidelberg, *he'del-berg*, an anc. city in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, on the Neckar, 22 m. N.N.E. of Karlsruhe; it is the seat of a flourishing university, and near the town are the magnificent remains of the ancient electoral palace or castle, in the cellars of which is the famous "Tun of Heidelberg," said to contain 800 hogheads. Pop. 22,324.

Heilbrunn, *he'bron* (fountain of health, named from a spring which supplies the town with water, but which formerly was used medicinally), a fortified town in Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar, 26 m. N. of Stuttgart, with considerable trade and manufactures. Pop. 21,208.

Helder, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, at the N. extremity of a peninsula opposite the Texel; it is strongly fortified, and communicates with Amsterdam by the *Holder Canal*, which is 50 m. long, 125 ft. broad, and 21 ft. deep. Pop. 22,080.

Helensburgh, *el'ens-bur-o* (named after the wife of Sir James Colquhoun), a town and favourite watering-place of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, on the Firth of Clyde, opposite Greenock. Pop. 5375.

Hellöon, *he't-kon* (from Phoen. *Malikon*, a high mountain), called also *Zagora*, *dz-go'rd*, a mountain in Greece, N. of the Gulf of Lepanto, celebrated in ancient mythology as a favourite haunt of Apollo and the Muses.

Helligoland, *he't-go-land* (holy island), anc. *Hertha* (from the goddess of that name, whom the Saxons worshipped here), a small island in the North Sea belonging to Britain; it is situated off the coast of Germany, about 40 m. N.W. of the mouth of the Elbe and the Weser. Pop. 1912.

Hellas, *he'las*, an extensive prov. of Greece, containing the nomarchies of Acarnania and Etolia, Phthiotis and Phocis, Attica and Boeotia. It is about 150 m. in length, 40 m. in breadth, and abounds in interesting remains of antiquity.

Hellespont. See Dardanelles.

Helmsdale, *helms'dale*, a river of Scotland, co. Sutherland; it falls into the North Sea 3 m. S.W. of the Ord of Calithness. At its mouth is a vil. of the same name, pa. of Kildonan. Pop. with *East Helmsdale*, 794.—*West Helmsdale* and *Marcel* is also a vil. in pa. of Kildonan. Pop. 717.

Helmsley, *helms'le*, a township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, England, 12 m. N.E. of Thirsk. Pop. 1437.

Helmsstedt, *helm'stett*, a manufacturing town in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, 21 m. E.N.E. of Brunswick. In its vicinity are coal mines and mineral baths. Pop. 7783.

Helmund, *hel-mund'*, anc. *Elymandrus*, a river of Afghanistan, which rises near Kabul, and falls into Lake Hamoon after a course of about 650 m.

Helsingborg, *he'sing-borg*, a seaport of Sweden, gov. Malmö, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore in Denmark. Pop. 10,066.

Helsingfors, *he'sing-fors* (said to be named after a colony from the prov. of Helsing-land in Sweden), a seaport of Russia, the cap. of Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the Wonna. Pop. 33,602.

Helston, *hel'ston* (cont. of Corn. *ha-las-ton*, the hill by a green moor), a par. and munic. bor. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Looe; 10 m. W.S.W. of Falmouth, with a good harbour. Pop. of par. bor. 3730; of munic. bor. 3797.

Helvellyn, *hel-vel'in*, one of the highest mountains of England, on the borders of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Height 3055 ft.

Helvoetalsuis, *hel-voot-slois'*, also written *Helvoetalsuis*, *hel-leh-voot-slois'*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the S. side of the island Voorn; it has an excellent harbour and extensive dockyards. Pop. 4651.

Hemel Hempstead (formerly *Hemel Hamstead*, the homestead of Hemel, probably the original owner), a town of Eng-

land, co. Herts, 6 m. W. of St Albans. Pop. 5998.

Henley-on-Thames (said to be from Celt. *hen ley*, old place), a town of England, co. and 23 m. S.E. of Oxford, on the Thames. Pop. 4523.

Hensada, hen-sâ-dâ, a town of Pegu, British Burmah, on the Irrawadi. Pop. 15,307.

Hepworth, hep'wurth, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 6½ m. S. of Huddersfield. Pop. 1111.

Herat, her-'dâ, anc. *Aria*, a commercial city of Afghanistan, in an extensive and fertile plain, near the Heri-rud; it is strongly fortified. Pop. est. at 100,000.

Hérault, âd-'rô, or *â-rô*, a maritime dep. in the S. of France, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 445,063.

Heroulanæum, her-ku-la'ne-um, an ancient city of Italy, situated at the base of the W. declivity of Mount Vesuvius. It was buried by an eruption of the volcano in 79, and until 1709 its site was a matter of doubt. Since that time extensive excavations have been made, and many valuable antiquities found.

Hereford, her'e-ford (ford of the army), a city and parl. and munic. bor. of England, the cap. of Herefordshire, and a bishop's see, on the Wye, 19 m. N. of Monmouth. Pop. of city 15,925; of bor. 18,347.

Herefordshire, a county in the W. of England, bounded N. by Shropshire; W. by Radnor and Brecknock; S. by Monmouth and Gloucester; and E. by Worcester. Area 896 sq. m.; pop. 125,370. The surface is hilly, interspersed with valleys opening out into wide-spread plains. The principal hills are the *Hatterel* range of the *Black Mountains* in the S.W., and the *Malvern Hills* on the E. The *Lugg, Wye, Arrow, Frome*, and *Munnow* are the chief rivers. The soil is extremely fertile. Orchards are numerous, the apple crop yielding 30,000 hogsheads of cider annually. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, and the breeds are celebrated. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people.—The co. town is *Hereford*.

Heriot, her'i-ut, a pa. of Scotland, in the S.E. of Edinburghshire. Pop. 414.

Herisau, âd-'re-so, a manufacturing town of Switzerland, canton and 7 m. N.W. of Appenzell. Pop. 2500.

Hermanstadt, her-man-stâdt, a town of Hungary, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, also called the land of the Saxons, in Transylvania, situated in a beautiful and fertile valley watered by the Zibin. Pop. 18,998.

Hermon, Mount, her-mon, called by the Sidonians *Sirion*, Arab. *Jebel-sha-Sheikh*, a branch of Anti-libanus, and the highest of all the Lebanon Mountains; it is 10,000 ft. above the level of the sea, and formed the N. boundary of the country beyond Jordan.

Herne Bay, herm, a watering-place of

England, co. Kent, on a bay on the N. coast, about 9 m. N.E. of Canterbury. Pop. 1715.

Hernösand, her'-nu-sand, a seaport town of Sweden, the cap. of the gov. of Wester Norrland, on the W. coast of the island of Hernan in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 4912.

Herrnhut, herm'hoot, a vil. of Saxony, 12 m. N. of Zittau. It was founded by Moravians in 1722.

Hersfeld, her'sfelt, a town of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Fulda, 31 m. S.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 6929.

Herstal, her'stâl, or *Heristal, her'-is-tâl* (army place), a town of Belgium, prov. and 3½ m. N.E. of Liège, on the Maas, with great iron and steel works. Pop. 11,126.

Hertford, her-furd (probably from *A.S. heort*, a hart, and *ford*, a ford—the hart's ford), a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, cap. of Hertfordshire, on the Lea, 21 m. N. of London; it has one of the largest corn-markets in the kingdom. Pop. of parl. bor. 7894; of munic. bor. 7189; of town 6798.

Hertfordshire, or *Herts*, one of the Mid-land counties of England; it is encompassed by Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Middlesex, and Buckingham. Area 611 sq. m.; pop. 192,236. The N. part of the co. is skirted by a range of chalk downs (a branch of the Chiltern Hills), rising to an elevation of about 900 ft. above the level of the sea. The principal rivers are the *Lea, Coln, Verulam*, and *New River*. It is chiefly an agricultural co., and ranks among the leading wheat-growing districts of England. Nearly the whole surface is under cultivation, and nowhere is the science of farming better understood. The staple manuf. is malt, *Wares* being the largest malting town in the kingdom. Straw-plait and paper are extensively made in the S. and W. Corn is the principal article of trade. *Hertford* is the co. town.

Herzegovina, heri-sâ-go-ve'nd, a mountainous district in the W. of European Turkey, included in the eyalet of Bosnia. The soil is fertile, but in some parts marshy. The country is in the military occupation of Austria-Hungary. The chief town is *Mostar*, on the Nereta. Pop. 81,929.

Hesse-Cassel, her'-se-kas'-sel, Germ. *Kurhessen*, or *Hessen Cassel*, once an independent principality in the W. of Germany, but annexed to Prussia in 1866, and now forming part of the prov. of Hesse-Nassau.

Hesse-Darmstadt, Grand-Duchy of, a principality of Germany, to the N. of Baden, consisting of two nearly equal parts, separated by a portion of the Prussian prov. of Hesse-Nassau. It is divided into three provs. viz., *Upper Hesse, Rhenish Hesse*, and *Starkenburg*. A large tract of the country is mountainous, but the banks of the Rhine are level and very fertile, covered with corn-fields, vineyards, and orchards. Agriculture and the wine-trade are the

principal occupations; in Upper Hesse mining and cattle-breeding are also carried on to a considerable extent. The majority of the people are Protestants, among whom education of late years has made great progress. The university of Giessen is attended by about 600 students. The government is a constitutional monarchy, with two legislative chambers of representatives. Area 2964 sq. m.; pop. 684,218.

Hesse-Homburg, *hes'-se-hom'-burg*, formerly a landgraviate in the W. of Germany, but incorporated with Prussia in 1866.

Hesse-Nassau, *hes'-se-nâs'-sou*, a prov. in the S.W. of Prussia, formed in 1866 of the former principalities of Nassau, Hesse-Cassel, and Hesse-Homburg, and the territory of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It is divided into the govts. of *Cassel* and *Wiesbaden*. A large portion of the former gov. is covered with wood, and minerals abound. The climate is severe, and in consequence cultivation is confined to the narrow valleys and the lower hill-slopes. Manufs. of various kinds are carried on, but not on an extensive scale. Its transit trade, arising from its central situation and its navigable rivers, is very considerable. The gov. of Wiesbaden is mountainous and highly picturesque. The vine is here cultivated with great success, the finest growths of the Rhine, including Hock and Johannisberg, being the produce of this district. It is also famed for its mineral waters. It has productive mines of iron, lead, copper, and silver; and working in metals forms a chief branch of manufacturing industry. Area of prov. 5943 sq. m.; pop. 1,467,898.

Hexham, *hes'-am* (corr. from Sax. *Hextol-Aam*, dwelling on the Hextol, a neighbouring stream), an anc. town of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, 204 m. W. of Newcastle; it was long famous for the manuf. of gloves, which has now somewhat declined. In the vicinity was fought a battle between the Houses of York and Lancaster, in flying from which Queen Margaret threw herself on the protection of a robber, who concealed her and the young Prince of Wales in a cave. P. 5331.

Heytesbury, *hêit'-ber'-e*, a pa. and town of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S.E. of Warminster. Pop. of pa. 993.

Heywood, *hâ'-wood*, a town of Lancashire, England, 8 m. N. of Manchester. Pop. 21,248, mostly employed in cotton manufactures.

Hielmar, or **Hjelmar**, *hyel'-mar*, a lake of Sweden, between lakes Wener and Mälar.

Hieres, or **Hyeres**, *he-âir'* (corr. from *Athres*, its name in the Middle Ages), a town of France, dep. Var, 10 m. E. of Toulon, with trade in wine, olive-oil, essences, fruits, and salt, the productions of the surrounding districts. Massillon,

the famous preacher, was born here in 1663. Pop. 6397.

Hieres, or **Hyeres**, *Isles of*, a cluster of islets in the Mediterranean, near the S. coast of France, remarkable for the salubrity of their climate.

Higham Ferrers, *hi'-am fer'-ers*, a pa. and town of England, co. and 14 m. E.N.E. of Northampton. Pop. of pa. 1232.

Highgate, *hi'-gate* (high road), a chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, partly included within the metropolis. It occupies a site equal in height to the top of St Paul's Cathedral. Coleridge the poet died here in 1834. Pop. 5339.

Hightae, *hi'-id*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. of Lochmaben. Pop. 409.

Highworth, *hi'-worth* (farm, manor, or habitation on the height), a pa. and town of England, co. Wilts, on an eminence, near the Vale of White Horse, 6 m. from Farringdon, and 7½ m. from Cricklade. Pop. of pa. 3708.

Hildburghausen, *hil'-boorg-hou-sen*, a town of Central Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 17 m. S.E. of Meiningen, with manufs. of cloth and papier-maché goods. Pop. 5162.

Hildesheim, *hil'-des-hime* (probably the dwelling near the battlefield, from Old Germ. *hilti*, a battle, and *heim*, a dwelling), a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Innerste, a trib. of the Leine, with manufs. of coarse linens and yarn, and great trade in cattle. In the cathedral is an anc. pillar, supposed to have been erected by the Germans in honour of Hermann, who annihilated the Roman army under Quintilius Varus. A.D. 9. Pop. 22,581.

Hillah, *hi'-id*, a town of Irak-Arabi, in Asiatic Turkey, on the banks of the Euphrates. It stands near the site of the ancient *Babylon*, the remains of which, consisting of vast masses of ruins and bricks, are still to be seen in the vicinity. Pop. 10,000.

Hillhead, *hil'-hed'*, a district of Glasgow, Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 3718.

Hill-of-Beath, *beeth*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Beath. Pop. 315.

Hillsborough, *hils'-bur'-o*, a pa. and town of Ireland, co. Down, 12 m. S.W. of Belfast. Pop. of pa. 4247; of town 886.

Hillsborough, a seaport town of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, co. Albert. Pop. 900.

Hillside, a vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. of Montrose. Pop. 329.

Hilton of **Cadboll**, *hil'-tus of kad'-bol*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Rose and Cromarty, pa. of Fearn. Pop. 439.

Himalaya, *him-d-lâ'-yâ* or *him-d-lî'-d* (the abode of snow, from Sansc. *hima*, snow, and *daya*, an abode), a stupendous range of mountains between India and Tibet, extending in length about 1500 m., and in breadth from 100 to 800 m. Its loftiest peak, *Mount Everest*, in 27° 59' 15" N. lat.,

and 85° 58' 8" E. long., is 29,002 ft. above the sea-level, and is thus the highest known point of the earth's surface.

Hinckley, *hink'li*, a town of England, co. Leicester, 13 m. N.E. of Coventry, with extensive manufs. of coarse hosiery. Pop. 6902.

Hinderwell, *hin'der-well*, a town in the N. E. of Yorkshire, England, 7½ m. W.N.W. of Whitby. Pop. 2599.

Hindley, *hind'le*, a town in Lancashire, England, 2½ m. E.S.E. of Wigan. Pop. 10,647.

Hindustan, or **Hindustan**. See **India**.
Hindu-Kush, *hin-doo-koo'sh* (the Hindu or Indian Caucasus), a range of lofty mountains separating Afghanistan from Afghan Turkestan.

Hinojosa Del Duque, *e-no-ho'sa del doo-ká*, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.W. of Cordova, with linen and woollen manufs. Pop. 1743.

Hio, *ho-o-go*, a seaport of Japan, on the S.W. coast of the Island of Niphon, at the head of the Gulf of Osaka. Pop. 20,000.

Hjöring, *ho-u'ring*, or **Hjöring**, *hyu'ring*, a town of Denmark, in the N. of the prov. of Jutland, 21 m. N. of Aalborg. Pop. 3250.

Hipperholme, *hip'per-hóm*, a town in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, 2 m. E. of Halifax. Pop. 2180.

Hirschberg, *heers'berg* (the hart's hill), a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober, near the Bohemian frontier. Pop. 13,964.

Hissar, *his-ear'*, a div., dist., and town of the Punjab, British India. Pop. of div. 1,232,435; of dist. 484,661; of town 14,133.

Hitchin, *hitch'in*, a town of England, co. Herts, 15 m. N.W. of Hertford. Pop. 7680.

Hitteren, *hit'ter-en*, a considerable island of Norway, off the coast of Drontheim. Pop. 3700.

Hoangho, *ho-ang'ho*, almost *shang'ho* (the yellow river), a large river of China, issuing from the mountains of Tibet, and pursuing a circuitous course of 2900 m. through some of the finest provinces of China, it falls into the Yellow Sea, in 34° N. lat., and 120° E. long.

Hoang-Shan, *ho-ang-shán*, a mountain in the prov. of Nganwhi, China.

Hobart Town, *hob'ari town* (named after one of the first settlers), the cap. of Tasmania, on the river Derwent, about 13 m. from its mouth. Pop. 20,000.

Hobkirk, *hob'kirk*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. The name is a corr. of Hopekirk, i.e., kirk of the hope. Hope means "a small valley or glen opening into a larger valley, generally at the confluence of a mountain rill with a larger stream." Pop. 718.

Hoboken, *hob'o-ken*, a city of Hudson co., New Jersey, U.S., on the Hudson river, opposite New York. Pop. 30,999.

Hochelaga, *hosh-e-lá'gá*, a co. and town in

the prov. of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, dist. of Montreal. Pop. of co. 26,640; of town 1061.

Hoddam, *hod'dam*, anc. *Hodholm* (head of the holm), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 1598.

Hof (enclosure, manor, or dwelling), a town of Bavaria, with considerable trade and manufactures, on the Saale, 30 m. N.E. of Bayreuth. Pop. 18,298.

Hogganfield, *hog'gan-field*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Shettleston. Pop., including *Millerton*, 633.

Hohenlinden, *ho-en-lin'den*, anc. *Hollinden* (the hollow place of the lindens or lime trees), a vil. of Bavaria, 20 m. E. of Munich, where the French, under Moreau, defeated the Austrians in 1800.

Hohenzollern, *ho-en-tool'ern* (the high place of the Zwoll family), a small but anc. principality of Prussia, surrounded on three sides by Württemberg, and on the fourth by Baden. It was divided into the two states of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, each governed by its own prince, until 1849, when both princes resigned their dominions to the King of Prussia as the head of the House of Hohenzollern. The principality contains about 450 sq. m.; pop. 66,614.

Hokitika, *ho-ki-te-ká*, a town on the W. coast of South Island, New Zealand, co. Westland, on the Hokitika River. There are extensive gold mines in its neighbourhood. Pop. 2906.

Holbeck, *hol'beck*, a town of England, co. Lincoln, 12 m. S. of Boston. Pop. 6332.

Holbeck, *hol'bek*, a township in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, about 1 m. from Leeds. Pop. 17,165.

Holderness, *hod'der-ness*, anc. *Holderness* (the wooded promontory of the prov. of Deira), a fertile district of England, in the E. E. of Yorkshire, between the North Sea and the estuary of the river Humber.

Holland. See **Netherlands**.

Holland, North and South, two contiguous provs. of the Netherlands, embracing the most important portions of the kingdom. Area of N. Holland 1064 sq. m.; pop. 642,073. Area of S. Holland 1155 sq. m.; pop. 763,636.

Hollandbush and **Haggs**, *hol'land-bush* and *hags*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pas. of Denny and Kilsyth. Pop. 584.

Hollingworth, *hol'ing-worth*, a town of England, co. Chester, 2 m. E. of Staley-bridge. Pop. 2230.

Holm (Scand. a small island), a pa. of Scotland, Orkney, on a sound of the same name. Pop. 935.

Holme Cultram, *hóm kul'tram*, a town of England, co. Cumberland, 15 m. W.S.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 4067.

Holt, *hólt* (a woody district, from A.S. *holt*, a wood), a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. of Blake-ney. The richness of the soil is such that

the dist. has been called the "Garden of Norfolk." Pop. of pa. 1563.

Holt, a town of England, co. Denbigh, on the Dee, 5 m. N.E. of Wrexham. Pop. 1066.

Holyhead, *ho'e-head*, a parl. bor. and seaport town of Wales, situated on a small island off Anglesea, from which the Irish packets sail. Pop. of parl. bor. 7191; of town 5916.

Holy Island (so named from its having been the site of a monastery founded by Oswald the Saxon king of Northumbria in 636), or Lindisfarne (probably the *fah* or ferry of the *Lindis* on the opposite shore), off the coast of Northumberland, England, 8 m. S.E. of Berwick-on-Tweed; it is about 9 m. in circumference, and was anciently the seat of a bishopric, which extended over the S.E. of Scotland and the N.E. of England. Pop. 876.

Holy Island, an island of Scotland, co. Bute, pa. of Kilbride, Arran. Pop. 13.

Holytown, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Bothwell. Pop. including *New Stevenston*, 3197.

Holywell, *ho'e-well* (named from St. Winifred's well, a famous spring which formerly was held in great repute for miraculous cures), a parl. bor. and market town of N. Wales, co. Flint, 15 m. N.W. of Chester, with considerable manufs. of cotton, copper, and brass. In the neighbourhood is a rich lead mine. Pop. of parl. bor. 7961; of town 3640.

Holywood (the grove consecrated as a meeting-place by the Druids), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 1069.

Homburg, *hom'berg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 20 m. S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 3212.

Homburg, *hom'boorg* (high hill fort), a town of Prussia, 9 m. N.N.W. of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, famous for its mineral springs and baths. Pop. 6294.

Homs, *homs*, anc. *Emesa*, a city of Syria, 86 m. N.N.E. of Damascus, with manufs. of gold and silver thread, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, and a good trade. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

Ho-nan, *ho-nan'* (south of the river), a central prov. of China, watered by the Hoang-ho. It is so fertile as to be called the "Garden of China;" but in 1877-78 a long protracted drought baked large areas of the country to the consistency of brick, and occasioned a most calamitous famine, during which hundreds of thousands of the population died of starvation. Pop. previous to the famine estimated at 29,000,000.

Honduras, *hon-doo'ras*, a state in Central America, bounded on the W. by Guatemala; S. by San Salvador and Nicaragua; E. by Nicaragua; and N. by the Gulf of Honduras. Area 88,098 sq. m. Pop. 351,700.

—*Comayagua* is the cap.

Honduras, Gulf of, an extensive inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between Yucatan and Honduras.

Honduras, British. See Balise.

Honfleur, *hong-fur'* or *ong-fur'*, a seaport town of France, dep. Calvados, at the mouth of the Seine, 8 m. S.E. of Havre. Pop. 8983.

Hong-kong (said to be corr. from Chin. *Heang-kang*, the valley of fragrant waters), a small island at the mouth of the Canton river, ceded by the Chinese to the British in 1842. It is about 37 m. from Macao, and 100 m. from Canton. Area 82 sq. m.; pop. 139,144.—*Victoria*, the cap., was founded in 1842.—23° 15' N. lat., 114° 18' E. long.

Hong-tse, an extensive lake in the prov. of Kiang-su, China.

Honiton, *hon'e-tun*, a town of England, co. Devon, on the Otter, 16½ m. E.N.E. of Exeter, noted for its lace. Pop. 8464.

Honley, *hon'le*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 3 m. S. of Huddersfield. Pop. 4906.

Honolulu, *hon-o-loo'loo* or *Honoruru*, the chief town and seaport of the Sandwich Islands, on the S. side of the island of Woahoo. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

Hood, Mount, the loftiest peak of the Cascade Range, Oregon, U.S. It is 11,325 ft. high.

Hood River, British N. America, flows into Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean.

Hoogly or Hooghly, *hoog'le*, a town of British India, cap. of a dist. of the same name, on the Hoogly River, 37 m. N. from Calcutta. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1537. Pop. with *Chinsurah*, 34,761. The dist. with *Howrah* has a pop. of 1,488,556.

Hoogly or Hooghly, a river of India, formed by the junction of two western branches of the Ganges. It is 15 m. wide at its mouth.

Hoole, *hool*, a town in Cheshire, England, 1½ m. N.E. of Chester. Pop. 1730.

Hoo-nan, *hoo-nan'* (south of the lake, so named from its situation S. of Lake Tong-ting), a prov. of China, W. of Kiang-si. It is hilly, but fertile, and is rich in minerals. Pop. estimated at 20,000,000.

Hoo-pe, *hoo-pé'* (north of the lake, *i.e.*, of Lake Tong-ting), a prov. of China, S. of Hoo-nan and N. of Hoo-nan and Kiang-si. Pop. estimated at 28,584,000.

Hoorn, *hörn* (the projection or promontory), a seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on a bay of the Zuyder Zee, 20 m. N.N.E. of Amsterdam; it has an active trade in shipbuilding and manufs. of carpets, woollen cloths, etc. Schouten the discoverer of Cape Horn, and Tasman the discoverer of Van Diemen's Land, were natives of this town. Pop. 9764.

Hope, a township in the co. of Bonaventure, prov. Quebec, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 1456.

Hopeman, *hope'man*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. of Duffus. Pop. 1236.

Hor, Mount, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, forming part of Mount Seir or

Edom, and nearly intermediate between the Dead Sea and the head of the Gulf of Akaba. It has three peaks, in the loftiest of which is a grotto, said to be the tomb of Aaron.

Horbury, *hôr'ber-e*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 8 m. S.W. of Wakefield. Pop. 3977.

Horeb, Mount, *hôr'eb* (the desert), a mountain of Arabia, N.W. from Mount Sinai, celebrated in sacred history as containing the rock from which, when struck by Moses, water issued to relieve the thirst of the Israelites.

Hornfield, *hôr'feld*, a town in Gloucestershire, England, 2½ m. N. of Bristol. Pop. 2985.

Horsdale, *hôr'is-dale*, an island of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Gairloch. Pop. 37.

Horn, The, a cape on the S.W. coast of Jutland, Denmark.

Horncastle, *hôr'n'câs'l* (the castle on the promontory), a market-town of England, co. and 21 m. E. of Lincoln, on the point formed by the junction of the rivers Waring and Bain. Pop. 4685.

Hornsea, *hôr'n'se* (the projection on the sea-coast), a town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, England, 16 m. N.E. of Hull. Pop. 1685.

Hornsey, *hôr'n'se* (probably corr. from its anc. name *Haringe*, about Queen Elizabeth's time usually written *Harnsey*, meaning, it is supposed, "the meadow of hares"), a pa. and town of England, co. Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, about 6 m. N.E. of St. Paul's. Pop. of pa. 19,357; of town 11,746.

Horsens, *hôr'sens*, a seaport town of Denmark, on the E. coast of Jutland, on the Horsens-Fiord. Pop. 10,501.

Horaham, *hôr'am* (from Sax. *hæst-æam*, the home or village in the wood, so called from its situation in the midst of a well-wooded country; but others say from *Hores-æam*, the home of Hores, the brother of Hengist), a town of England, co. Sussex, on the Adur, 22 m. N. of Brighton. Pop. 7831.

Hoshangabad, or **Hoshungabad**, *hosh-ung-gâ-bâd'*, a dist. and town of the Central Provinces, British India, div. Jubbulpore. Pop. of dist. 440,186; of town 11,612.

Houghton-le-Spring, *hôt'un-le-spring*, a town of England, co. and 6 m. N.E. of Durham. Pop. 5376.

Hounslow, *houns'lo* (from Sax. *hundes-law*, hound's hill or mound), a town of England, co. Middlesex, on the Colne, 2½ m. S.W. of Brentford. Pop. 9294.—**Hounslow Heath**, in the immediate vicinity, was at one time notorious for highway robberies, but every part of it capable of culture has now been enclosed, and numerous handsome residences have been erected within its bounds, so that its aspect is now entirely changed.

Houssa, *hous'sa*, an extensive dist. of

Soudan, Central Africa, consisting of various petty kingdoms or states, each of which has a governor, while the whole is under the supreme rule of a sultan. It yields abundance of grain, cotton, and indigo. The Fellatahs are the dominant race, but the mass of the pop. are Negroes.

Houston, *hous'tun* (named in honour of General Houston, United States Senator from Texas), a town of Texas, U.S., 60 m. N.W. of Galveston. Pop. 9382.

Houston, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Houston and Killellan. Pop. 518.

Houston and **Killellan**, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew. It was called *Houston*, or *Hugh's town*, because granted to Hugo de Padvinan during the reign of Malcolm IV. **Killellan** is a corr. of *Kill Allan*, the cell or church of St. Fillan. Pop. 2167.

Howden, *hous'den*, a market town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Ouse, 22 m. W. of Hull. Pop. 2315.

Howdon, a town of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, 2½ m. W.S.W. of North Shields. Pop. 1112.

Hownam, *hous'nam* (Hoven's or Owen's dwelling-place), a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 238.

Howrah, or **Haura**, *hous'rd*, a town of British India, prov. Bengal, div. Rajshahye, on the right bank of the Hoogly, opposite Calcutta. Pop. 35,000.

Howth Head (from the Dan. *høfud*, a head), a promontory of Ireland, terminating the peninsula of Howth, on the N. of Dublin Bay.—68° 22' N. lat. 6° 4' W. long.

Howth, The **Kill** of, a peninsula of Ireland, co. Dublin, at the foot of which is the town of *Howth*, 10 m. N.E. of Dublin.

Howwood, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Lochwinnoch. Pop. 312.

Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, lying about 15 m. S.W. of Kirkwall. Here stands an immense insulated rock called, from its resemblance in shape to the human form, "The Old Man of Hoy." Pop. 1386.

Hoy and Grimsay, *hoy* and *grîm'sâ*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney. Pop. 581.

Hoyland Swaine, *hoy'land swain*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5 m. W.S.W. of Barnsley. Pop. 706.

Huancavelica, *uân-kâ-vâ-lê-kâ*, or **Guanacabellca**, *gûân-kâ-bâ-lê-kâ*, a mining town of Peru, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, 80 m. N.W. of Guamanga. It is 11,000 ft. above the sea, and its mines of quicksilver are among the richest in the world. Pop. 8000.

Hubli, *hoo'b'li*, a town of British India, div. Deccan, dist. Dharwar. Pop. 37,961.

Hucknall Torkard, a town of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. of Nottingham. Pop. 4257. Byron, the poet, was interred here in 1824.

Huddersfield, *hud'ders-feld*, a pari and munic. bor. and manufacturing town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the

Coina, 14 m. S.S.W. of Leeds; it has extensive iron foundries and engine works; plain and fancy woollen manufs. are extensively carried on; and there is an organ-building manufactory which employs a great many hands. Pop. of parl. bor. 74,868; of munic. bor. 70,263.

Hudiksvall, *hoo'diks-vall*, a town of Sweden, gov. Gefleborg, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 m. N. of Gefle. P. 4080.

Hudson, *hoo'dsun* (named from Henry Hudson who ascended it in 1607), a fine river of the United States, which has its source in the mountains between Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and, flowing southward, falls into the sea at New York, after a course of 325 m.

Hudson, a city of New York, U.S., on the river Hudson, 116 m. N. of New York city. Pop. 8615.

Hudson Bay, a great inland sea of British North America. In extent it is more than twice the size of the Baltic, and nearly twice as large as the Black Sea in Europe. It communicates with the Atlantic by Hudson Strait, and on the N. with Baffin Bay and the Arctic Ocean. Its navigation is obstructed by ice during the greater part of the year, and when open, is dangerous from the number of shoals, rocks, and islands. On its western coast are the British stations of *Churchill Fort*, *York Fort*, *Albany Fort*, and *Moose Fort*. Its S. part is named James Bay.

Hudson Bay Territory. *See* North-West Territories.

Huê, *hoo'-ê*, or *hued*, the cap. of the empire of Anam, on a navigable river about 10 m. from its mouth in the China Sea. It is strongly fortified, and surrounded by a double ditch and brick wall, 60 ft. in height. Pop. about 100,000.

Huelva, *hweel'-vd* (corr. of its Arabic name *Wuelba*), a town of Spain, cap. of the prov. of the same name, on a point of land formed by the rivers Odiel and Tinto, 51 m. W. of Seville. Pop. 10,770.—The prov. has a pop. of 198,469.

Huesca, *hwee'shd*, anc. *Ossa*, a city of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name in Aragon, 36 m. N.E. of Zaragoza; it has a fine Gothic cathedral, a university founded in 1364, and manufs. of linen and leather. Pop. 9468.—The prov. has a pop. of 374,623.

Hull, or Kingston-upon-Hull (named *Kingston* after Edward I.), a parl. and munic. bor. and river port in the E. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Humber, at the mouth of the Hull. It is the fourth commercial city of England, has extensive dock accommodation for shipping, and a very large trade in linseed and other oil-producing seeds. Pop. of parl. bor. 123,408; of munic. bor. 121,892.

Hull, the cap. of co. Ottawa, Quebec prov., Dominion of Canada, on the Ottawa River, 3 m. from Ottawa city. Pop. 5000.

Hullet, *hul'-let*, a township in co. Huron, prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 3678.

Humber, *hwm'-ber* (from Sax. *Humbræ*, so called from the humming sound made by the water at the flowing and ebbing of the tide), an estuary on the E. coast of England, between the counties of York and Lincoln, formed by the junction of the Ouse, Aire, and Trent.

Humble, *hwm'-be*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington. Pop. 967.

Hungary, The Kingdom of, *hung'-gâ-re* (from Lat. *Hungaria*, for *Hungavaria*, said to be from *Hunni* and *Averes*, two Scythian tribes who invaded this country about A.D. 400), a country of Central Europe, forming part of the Austrian empire. [*See* Austria.]

Hungerford, *hung'-gher-ford* (corr. from its former name *Inglesford*, for *Engiaford*, the ford of the Angles), a town of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, 2½ m. W.S.W. of Reading. Pop. 2308.

Hunslet, *hwn'-let*, a township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, forming a suburb of Leeds, with which it is connected by bridges across the Aire. Pop. 37,298.

Hunter, a river of New South Wales, Australia, rises in the Liverpool Range, and, after a tortuous course of about 300 m., enters the Pacific Ocean at Port Hunter.

Hunterfield and Arncliffe, *hwn'-ter-field and arn'-lic-ien*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pas. of Cockpen and Newbattle. Pop. 487.

Huntingdon, *hwn'-ting-dun* (hunter's hill), a parl. and munic. bor. and co. town of Huntingdonshire, England, on the Ouse, 17 m. N.W. of Cambridge. The Protector Oliver Cromwell was born here 25th April 1599. Pop. of parl. bor. 6806; of munic. bor. 4243.

Huntingdon, a co. and town of Quebec prov., Dominion of Canada. Pop. of co. 6664; of town 763.

Huntingdonshire, an inland co. of England, surrounded by the cos. of Northampton, Bedford, and Cambridge. Area 369 sq. m.; pop. 63,708. Almost its whole area is in arable or pasture lands. The N. portion is fenny, and is included in the midland division of that extensive tract known as the Bedford Level. The Ouse traverses the S. angle of the co. in a N.E. direction, and the *Nen* skirts its N. boundary. Agriculture occupies the chief attention of the inhabitants, the crops raised being wheat, oats, barley, and hemp. Rape is grown in the fens, and mustard-seed and hops are occasionally grown. Scarcely any manufs. are carried on except wool-stapling and spinning yarn. *Huntingdon* is the co. town.

Huntingtower and Ruthvenfield, *hwn'-ting-tower and ruth'-ven-field*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Tibbermore. Pop. 446.

Huntly, a pa. and town of Scotland, co.

Aberdeen. The town is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Bogle and the Deveron, 34 m. N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 4374; of town 3570.

Hurdwar, hûr'-u'd' (from Sansc. *Hari-dwar*, the gate of Harri or Vishnu), a town of the North-West Provinces, British India, situated on the Ganges, where it issues from the Himalaya Mountains. It is famous as a place of pilgrimage, and for its fair, which is the greatest in India.

Hurlet, hûr'-let, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Abbey. Pop. 379.

Hurford, hûr'-ford, a town of Scotland, co. Ayr, par. of Riccarton and Kilmarnock. Pop. 3488, chiefly colliers.

Huron, Lake, hû'-ron, one of the great lakes which separate Canada from the United States. Its length is 200 m., its breadth 160, and its mean depth 300 ft. It communicates by straits with Lake Superior and with Lake Michigan on the W., and by the Lake of St. Clair and the river Detroit with Lake Erie on the S.E. Along its northern shore is a chain of richly wooded islands called the *Manitoulin* or *Sacred Isles*.

Hurst, a town in Lancashire, England, 1 m. N.E. of Ashton-under-Lyne, within the parl. bor. of which it is included. Pop. 5342.

Husoh, hoo'-sh, a town of Roumania, near the Pruth, 47 m. S.E. of Jassy. Pop. 18,500.

Hutton, hût'-n, originally *Houston* (the enclosure in the hollow), a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 1077.

Hutton and Corrie, a united pa. of Scot-

land, co. Dumfries. Corrie signifies "a narrow glen." Pop. 842.

Huy, hûi, sometimes *see*, a town of Belgium, prov. and 17 m. S.W. of Liège, on the Maas, with extensive iron-works and paper-mills. Pop. 11,774.

Hyde, a town of England, co. Chester, 4 m. N.E. of Stockport. Pop. 14,223, mostly employed in coal-mines and cotton manufactures.

Hyderabad, hi'-der-â-bâd', Hyderabad, or Haidarabad (the city of Hyder), a city of British India, cap. of the div. of Sind, Bombay presidency, near the E. bank of the Indus; it has manufs. of lacquered betel snuff-boxes, and is a strong fortress. Pop., including suburbs, 41,152.

Hyderabad, Hyderabad, or Haidarabad, a walled city of India, cap. of the Nizam's Dominions, in a barren and rocky district on the Musi, a trib. of the Krishna. It is a distinctly Mussulman city, and the principal mosque is built on the model of the Kaaba at Mecca. Pop. est. at 400,000.

Hydra, hû'-drâ, a small rocky island off the E. coast of the Morea, Greece. On its N. side is a town of the same name. Pop. 7380.

Hyærea. See Hieræa.

Hymettus, hi-met'-tus, a famous mountain of Greece, 4½ m. E.S.E. of Athens, in ancient times and still celebrated for its honey.

Hythe, hit' (a haven), a parl. and munic. bor. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 11 m. W.S.W. of Dover. Pop. of parl. bor. 24,078; of munic. bor. 3863.

I

For places not found under I, see under J and Y.

Iberia, i-be'-re-â, or Iberian Peninsula, a name sometimes given to Spain and Portugal.

Iseland, îs'-land (island or water-land), a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, between 63° and 67° N. lat., and 13° and 25° W. long. Its length is 300 m., and its breadth 200 m. Its surface is rugged and mountainous, its soil barren, and its climate severe. Volcanic eruptions are frequent in many parts of the island. Of *Mount Hecla*, twenty-four eruptions are recorded, the last of which took place in April 1846. Springs of hot water are numerous, of all degrees of temperature, up to a state of violent ebullition. The most remarkable of these springs, called the Great Geyser, throws up columns of boiling water to the height of 90, 100, and sometimes even to above 150 ft., accompanied with a noise like the explosion of cannon. The island is very thinly peopled, having a superficial area estimated at 40,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 71,100. The people were formerly noted for literature, and they are still very intelligent but of simple manners. *Reikjavik*, the cap., is on the S.W. coast.

Ioolmkill. See Iona.

Ioy Cape, on the N.W. coast of North America.—70° 20' N. lat., 161° 48' W. long.

Ida, î'-dâ, a mountain of Asia Minor, 5292 ft. high, opposite the entrance of the Dardanelles.

Idaho, î'-dâ-ho, a territory of the United States, bounded N. by the British possessions; E. by Montana and Wyoming; S. by Utah and Nevada; W. by Oregon and Washington. Area 86,294 sq. m.; pop. 32,611. *Boise* is the cap.

Idle, î'-dl, a town in the W.R. of Yorkshire, England, 3 m. N.N.E. of Bradford. Pop. 6253.

Idria, î'-drâ or e'-drâ, a town of Carniola, Austria, 23 m. W.S.W. of Laybach, celebrated for its quicksilver mine, which produces from 3200 to 3500 cwts. of quicksilver annually. Pop. 2660.

Iglau, î'-glow, a town of Moravia, Austria, on the Igla, with considerable woollen and other manufs., and silver and lead mines in its neighbourhood. Pop. 20,049.

Iglesias, î'-glî'-es-âs, a town of Sardinia, prov. and 23 m. W.N.W. of Cagliari, with a good trade in wine. Pop. 7191.

Igualada, *e-guad-id'd*, a town of Catalonia, Spain, on the Noya, 38 m. N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 10,066.

Iguape, *e-guad'pâ*, a town of Brazil, prov. São Paulo, near the mouth of the Iguaçu. Pop. 8000.

Ikelembô, *ik-e-lêm'bo*, or Uriki, *oo-rû'ke*, a large river of the great central basin of Africa, lying between the Equatorial Lake and Western Maritime Regions; it joins the Congo or Livingstone near the equator, in near 20° E. long.

Iiala, *î-d'id*, the place near the S. shore of Lake Bangweolo, South Central Africa, where Dr Livingstone died, 1st May 1873.

Ilohester, *îl'ches-ter* (corr. from *Ivelchester*, the camp on the Ivel, a trib. of the Parret), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.E. of Somerton. Roger Bacon was born here in 1214. Pop. 743.

Ilfracombe, *îl'frâ-koom* (Elfric's dingle or hollow between hills), a seaport town of England, co. Devon, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 11 m. N.W. of Barnstaple; it is frequented as a bathing-place. Pop. 4721.

Ilî, *é'la*, a river of the prov. of Kuldja, Central Asia; it rises in the Thian-Shan Mountains, flows W. past the town of Kuldja, and after a course of about 600 m. falls into Lake Balkash.

Ilkeston, *îl'kes-tun* (corr. of its ancient name *Elcheastane*), a town of England, co. Derby, 8 m. N.W. of Nottingham. Pop. 9662.

Ilkley, *îl'kle*, a pa. and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5½ m. N.W. of Otley, famed from an early period for a medicinal spring of remarkably cold water, which attracts many visitors during the summer season. *Ben Rhydding* and *Ilkley Wells House*, two well-known hydropathic establishments, are near the town. Pop. 2511.

Ilî, a river of Elsass-Lothringen, W. Germany; it flows past Strasburg, and 5 m. N.E. of it joins the Rhine, after a course of about 100 m.

Ille-et-Vilaine, *elî-e-vê-lain'*, a dep. in the N.W. of France, on the English Channel. Pop. 602,712.

Iller, a river of S. Germany, which forms the boundary between Bavaria and Württemberg, and joins the Danube 2 m. above Ulm.

Illinois, *îl-lîn-ô'* (named from an Indian tribe), one of the United States of N. America, bounded E. by Indiana; N. by Wisconsin; S. by the Ohio; and W. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Missouri and Iowa. It is for the most part a range of fertile prairies, on which account it is often called the *Prairie State*. It has rich lead-mines; coal and salt springs abound, and medicinal springs, chiefly sulphur and chalybeate, are found in various parts. Area 55,409 sq. m.; pop. 8,078,636. *Springfield* is the state cap.

Illinois, a river of the United States, which flows 400 m. through the state of Illinois, and falls into the Mississippi 18 m. above the Missouri.

Illyria, *îl-lîr'ê-d*, part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, once an independent kingdom, comprehending *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, *Gorizia*, *Gradiaca*, *Istria*, and *Trieste*. It is a mountainous country, with fertile valleys, abounding in mineral wealth—quicksilver, copper, iron, silver, marble, jasper, and garnets. The most important manufs. are those of copper, iron, and steel; the commerce consists chiefly of the transit-trade between Vienna and Trieste. Area 10,940 sq. m.; pop. 1,404,553.

Ilmen, *îl-men'*, a lake of European Russia, gov. Novgorod. It is of a triangular form, and communicates with Lake Ladoga by the river Volkov and a canal.

Ilminster, *îl'mîn-ster* (the monastery on the river Isle), a town of England, co. Somerset, on the Isle, 10½ m. S.E. of Taunton. Pop. 2431.

Iloocos, *ê-lô'kocs*, two mountainous provs. of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands.

Imbros, *im'broz*, an island belonging to Turkey, 19 m. long and 10 m. broad, off the E. entrance of the Dardanelles. Pop. 4000.

Immeritia, *e-mêr-îsh'ê-d*, part of the anc. *Colchis*, a country S. of the Caucasus, once independent, but now subject to Russia, and embraced in the gov. of Kutais.

Imola, *e-mô'id*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Ravenna, on a small island in the river Santerno. Pop. 9365.

Ince in Makerfield, *înce in mak'er-feeld*, a township in Lancashire, England, 1½ m. S.S.E. of Wigan. Pop. 11,969.

Inch, *înah* (island), a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown. Pop. 3268.—Also the name of several pas. in Ireland.

Inchoolm, *înah-kom'* (the island of Columba), a small island of Scotland, with the ruins of a monastery, and an ancient oratory, in the Firth of Forth, opposite Aberdour in Fife. Pop. 6.

Inch Garvie, *înah gar've* (the rough island), a rocky islet of Scotland, co. Fife, in the Firth of Forth, opposite Queensferry.

Inchinnan, *înah-in'nân* (the island or peninsula of the rivers), a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew. Pop. 564.

Inchiquin, *înah'î-kwîn*, a barony and island of Ireland, co. Clare. The island is in Lough Corrib. Pop. 11,510.

Inchkeith, *înah-keeth'* (the island of the Keiths, to the first of which family it was given by Malcolm II.), a fortified island of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, on which is a lighthouse, opposite Leith.

Inchmarnock, *înah-mar'noh* (the island of St. Marnock), an islet of Scotland, co. Bute, in the Firth of Clyde. Pop. 30.

Inchture, *înah-toor'* (the island in the east), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 659.

India (the land of the river, *i.e.*, the

Indus), an extensive region of Asia, forming an empire of the British crown, lying between $8^{\circ} 4'$ and $36^{\circ} 15'$ N. lat., and between $68^{\circ} 44'$ and $96^{\circ} 30'$ E. long. It is bounded on the N. by the Himalaya Mountains, which separate it from Turkestan and Tibet; E. by the Patkoi and Youma Mountains, dividing it from Burmah, and by the bay of Bengal; S. by the Indian Ocean; W. by the Arabian Sea, and the Hala and Suliman Mountains, which separate it from Beluchistan and Afghanistan. It contains an area est. at 1,475,870 sq. m., and a pop. of 240,387,815. Its length, from the outlying parts of Cashmere in the N. to Cape Comorin in the S., is about 1900 m., and its breadth, from the Patkoi Mountains in the E. to the Hala Mountains in the W., is about 1800 m. Within the eastern boundary here indicated are embraced Chittagong and British Burmah, portions of British India, though geographically belonging to the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. India is politically divided into (1) independent states; (2) territories or provinces under the immediate government of Great Britain; (3) states under the rule of native princes, but subordinate in their general policy to the British Government; (4) French and Portuguese possessions. Those parts embraced under the name of British India constitute the historical presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. To facilitate the purposes of government, the immense territory of the Bengal presidency has been broken up into groups of provinces. The following are the principal political divisions of the whole country:—I. *Independent States*: Nepal and Bootan or Bhotan. II. *Provinces, etc., under the Governor-General*: Ajmere, Berar, Coorg, and Mysore; *Feudatory or Native States*: Indore (Holkar's Territory), Bhopal, Bundelcund and Rana, Hyderabad (the Nizam's Dominions), Gwalior (Scindia's Territory), Munipore, and Rajpootana. III. *Provinces, etc., in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Bengal Presidency*: Lower Bengal, Orissa, Chota-Nagpore, Behar, and Assam; *Feudatory or Native States*: Sikkim, Kooch Behar, and the Garro and Cossya States; *French Possessions*: Chandernagore. IV. *Divisions, etc., in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces*: Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Jhanse, Rohilkhand, Meerut, and Kumaon; and the following divisions of *Oudh*:—Lucknow, Seetapore, Fyzabad, and Roy Bareilly; *Feudatory or Native States*: Rampore and Gurwhal. V. *Divisions, etc., in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjab*: Peshawur, Derajat, Rawalpindsee, Mooltan, Amritsar, Lahore, Jullundhur, Ambala, Delhi, and Hissar; *Feudatory or Native States*: Cashmere, Puttoola, Bhawalpore, and a number of smaller states. VI. *Divisions in the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces*: Nagpore, Jubbal-

pore, Nerbudda, and Chhoteagurh. VII. *Divisions in the Chief Commissionership of British Burmah*: Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim. VIII. *Districts, etc., in the Governorship of Madras*: North Arcot, South Arcot, Bellary, Madura, Kurnool, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Salem, Malabar, Jeypore, Ganjam, Kriahna, Cuddapah, Godavery, Visagapatam, Nellore, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Tinnivelli, Neilgheries, South Canara, and Madras City; *Feudatory or Native States*: Travancore, Cochin, and Poodocootah; *French Possessions*: Pondicherry, Carriacul and Mahé. IX. *Divisions, etc., in the Governorship of Bombay*: Deccan, Concan, Gujerat, and Sind; *Feudatory or Native States*: Guicowar's Territory, Kattywar States, Cutch, Kolapore, and a number of minor principalities; *Portuguese Possessions*: Goa, Daman, and Diu. The total area of British India is 899,341 sq. m.; and the pop. 191,096,603. The native and independent states have an area of 575,365 sq. m., with a pop. of 49,161,540. The area of the French and Portuguese possessions is 1264 sq. m., and the pop. 679,173. The chief cities of India are Calcutta, the cap., Bombay, Madras, Patna, Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Meerut. Insular India includes Ceylon, separated from the S.E. extremity of the mainland by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, the *Laccadive Islands* off the Malabar coast; the *Maldive* to the S.W. of the S. extremity of the peninsula; and the *Andaman and Nicobar Islands* in the Bay of Bengal. The most important rivers are the *Indus*, *Ganges*, *Brahmapootra*, *Sutlej*, *Jumna*, *Gogra*, *Nerbudda*, *Taptie*, *Hoogly*, *Mahanuddy*, *Godavery*, *Kistna*, and the *Cavery*. In a country so extensive as India there is, of course, much variety of aspect. On the N. the *Himalaya Mountains*, the highest in the world, present a stupendous frontier. The *Ghauls*, on the E. and W., form a long and steep barrier parallel to the coast on each side of the peninsula, and at their junction the *Neigherry Hills* occupy an area of 700 sq. m., while the central chain of the *Vindhyas* follows the course of the Nerbudda. A series of rocky mountains reaches from the confines of Mooltan to Tatta; and of sandy hills from Cutch to the Sutlej. In the province of Sind there are deserts of sand, which, raised by the burning south wind, often buries houses and cultivated fields; and in Delhi, between Rodeerpore and Almora, there is a sandy desert 30 miles long, covered with briars and resinous shrubs. Numerous savannas occur in the northern provinces. At the mouth of the rivers, as well as along a great part of their banks in the interior, the soil is marshy. But more generally India presents beautiful plains, fields adorned with luxuriant harvests, which are gathered twice in the year, and valleys smiling in

all the beauty and variety of vegetation. Except in Cashmere, Kumaon, and Nepal, where the seasons show their more agreeable vicissitudes, the climate of India is diversified only by the dry and rainy months. These are produced by the south-west and north-east monsoons; and it is remarkable that they happen regularly at different periods of the year on the opposite coasts of Coromandel and Malabar. In Bengal the hot or dry season is from March to the end of May; the rainy from June to October. By the latter end of July all the lower parts of the country, bordering the Ganges and Brahmapootra, are overflowed, forming an expanse of water more than 100 miles wide. By these yearly inundations great fertility is imparted to the soil, which in many places is a rich vegetable mould six feet deep. The luxuriance of its vegetation is scarcely equalled in any other region of the globe. Of the stately forest-trees, one of the most valuable is the teak, which rivals the oak in firmness and durability, and is now largely used in shipbuilding. Of the fruit-trees, the most noted are the various species of palms. Rice, the chief food of the Hindoos, is the principal article of cultivation. Wheat, barley, millet, and maize are also raised; besides the sugar-cane, the mulberry-tree, cotton, indigo, pepper, and various kinds of delicious fruits. Attention has lately been turned to the cultivation of the tea-plant, which grows wild in the province of Assam. Among the domestic animals are the buffalo, camel, and elephant. The Hindoo cattle are distinguished by a hunch on the shoulders; and the sheep have hair instead of wool. Among the wild animals are the leopard, which is frequently hunted; the lion, seen only among the northern mountains; the Bengal tiger; and the rhinoceros. India is rich in minerals, comprising iron, copper, tin, gold, and coal, which is extensively distributed. Diamonds are found in several districts; the most valuable are those of Orissa and Golconda. The Hindoos have carried some manufactures to great perfection. The shawls of Cashmere are highly prized; and, until they were surpassed by the cotton manufactures of Great Britain, the Indian muslins were the finest in the world. In delicate works in ivory and metals, the Hindoos are still almost unrivalled. Indigo, opium, cotton, jute, sugar, muslins, calicoes, raw silk, pepper, rice, and diamonds are the chief exports. The internal commerce of India is being greatly facilitated by an extensive system of railways. The canals are on a grand scale, but they are more designed for irrigation than for traffic. The annual value of the imports of the Indian Empire is £44,000,000 sterling, and the exports £80,000,000. The annual revenue derived from land and other taxes exceeds £51,000,000 sterling.

The army, including British and local troops, amounts to 193,000 men. Her Majesty Queen Victoria is Empress of India, her official title being *Kaiser-i-Hind*. The government is vested in a Viceroy or Governor-General and Council resident at Calcutta, and a Secretary of State and Council resident in London; there are also Governors, Lieut.-Governors, and Chief Commissioners for the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies and their several subdivisions. The independent and tributary states are governed by native princes. The religion of the Hindoos is Brahminism, their deities being Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. The people are divided into three *castes*: Brahmins or priests, the military class, and agriculturists. In general, they adhere strictly to their particular class; but those who fall off and are degraded form a fourth denomination of *Pariahs*. The Mohammedan religion is also prevalent in several parts of India. The first Christian missionary institution was established in 1793; and, since that period, several hundred churches, and about 50,000 educational institutions, both for male and female natives, have been erected.

India beyond the Ganges, or Farther India. See Indo-Chinese or Eastern Peninsula.

Indian Archipelago. See Malaysia.

Indiana, in-di-an'-a, one of the United States of N. America, between Illinois and Ohio, bounded on the N. by Michigan, and on the S. by the Ohio, which separates it from Kentucky. The soil is rich, resembling that of Illinois. Area 33,800 sq. m.; pop. 1,978,368. — *Indianapolis* is the state cap.

Indianapolis, in-di-an-ay'-o-lis, a city of the United States, cap. of Indiana. It is situated in a fertile plain, on the White River, 156 m. W. of Columbus. Pop. 75,074.

Indian Ocean, a vast oceanic basin extending from 25° N. lat. to the Antarctic Circle, and from 20° to 145° E. long. It is bounded E. and W. by the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and S. by the Antarctic Circle. Its extent from N. to S. is about 8500 m., and from E. to W. from 4000 to 6000 m.

Indian Territory, a tract of country set apart by the Government of the United States of N. America as a permanent home for the aboriginal tribes. It lies to the N. and E. of Texas, W. of Arkansas, and S. of Kansas. Area 68,991 sq. m.

Indiantown, a town of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, co. St John, at the outlet of the St John River. Pop. 2500.

Indies, East, a collective name given to India and Further India.

Indies, West. See West Indies.

Indo-Chinese or Eastern Peninsula, sometimes called **Farther India**, or **India beyond the Ganges**, is bounded on the N. by the Chinese empire; S. by the Straits of

Malacca and the Gulf of Siam; E. by the Chinese Sea; and W. by India and the Bay of Bengal. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 1800 m.; its breadth, from Cape Negrais to the E. of Anam, is about 960 m. Its superficial area is est. at 873,240 sq. m., and its pop. at 2,555,000. The principal political divisions are—1. *Burmah*; 2. *British Territories*, embracing *British Burmah* and the *Strait Settlements*; 3. *Siam*; 4. *Anam*; 5. *French Cochinchina*; 6. *Cambodia*; 7. *Laos*; 8. *Malay States*. The chief islands are—*Penang*, or *Prince of Wales Island*, and *Singapore*. The *Andaman* and *Nicobar Islands*, although geographically connected with this peninsula, are regarded as parts of British India. The grand distinguishing feature of this portion of southern Asia is its long parallel chains of mountains, enclosing valleys, each watered by a considerable river. The principal of these rivers are the *Irrawadi*, *Salween*, *Menam*, *Menam-hong* or *Cambodia*, and the *Sankot*. Where rain does not fall abundantly, or remain long, the soil is covered by a light powder barren as sand, or a crust as hard as rock. The banks of the rivers and the sides of the mountains are clothed in perpetual verdure, and show woods in comparison with which our loftiest trees are but dwarfs. Among the forest productions are the eagle-wood, rose-wood, sandal-wood, teak, iron-wood, the true cinnamon, which is here indigenous, the sycamore, the Indian fig, the banana, the bigonias, and the fan-palms. The forests are the haunts of various species of monkeys, tigers, and elephants. The elephants of Siam are particularly admired for their beauty and sagacity. Fine fruits, aromatic and medicinal plants, the sago, the cocoa, the banana, and other nutritious plants, grow in abundance. Rice, sugar, cotton, indigo, and pepper, are cultivated to a great extent. All the countries are rich in minerals. Besides gold and silver, their mines produce copper, tin, iron, lead, antimony, and zinc. The native governments are all despotic in the highest degree. The prevailing religion is Buddhism. The inhabitants of the Malay states are Mohammedans, and the higher classes of the Anamese are followers of Confucius. [See *Anam*, *Burmah*, *Cambodia*, etc.]

Indore Agency, *in-dor'*, an administrative prov. of the presidency of Bengal, India, consisting of several native states, the chief of which are *Gwalior*, *Indore Territory* or *Dominion of Holkar*, *Bundelcund*, and *Bhopal*.

Indore, a town of India, in the above agency, cap. of the state of Indore. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

Indre, *eng-dr'*, a river of France, rises near the frontiers of the dep. of the same name, and after a course of 115 m. joins the Loire 19 m. W.S.W. of Tours.

Indre, a dep. in the N.W. of France,

watered by the rivers Indre, Cher, and Vienne. Area 2361 sq. m.; pop. 251,245.

Indre-et-Loire, *eng-dr'-d-loir'*, a dep. in the N.W. of France, comprising a region on both sides of the river Loire. Area 2361 sq. m.; pop. 324,875.

Indus, *in-dus* (most probably from Sansc. *sindhu*, the sea, this being one of the largest rivers in India), a large river of Asia, which rises in the table-land of Tibet, about 31° 20' N. lat., and 80° 30' E. long. Flowing N.W. it passes Leh in Ladak, Cashmere, and, after a course of about 250 m., is joined by the Shyook. After penetrating the Himalaya, it takes a southerly course, and, near Attock, is joined by the Kabul, when it becomes in many places rapid and deep. About 400 m. farther down it receives, in one united stream, the five rivers of the Punjab, and, dividing into several channels, falls into the sea by seven mouths.

Ingersoll, *ing'-gher-sol*, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, co. Oxford, on the river Thames, 19 m. N.N.E. of London. Pop. 4022.

Ingleborough, *ing'-gi-bur-o* (the hill of the beacon light), a mountain of England, co. York, 2365 ft. high.

Inglewood, a mining town of the Loddon dist., Victoria, Australia, on the Loddon River, 40 m. N.W. of Castlemaine. Pop. 1268.

Ingoldstadt, *ing'-gol-stadt* (the town of Ingold), a strongly fortified town in Bavaria, on the Danube, 35 m. S.W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 14,485.

Inkermann, *ink'-er-man* (from Turk. *inkerman*, the town of caverns, so named from the cells excavated in the rocks), a ruined town of the Crimea, Russia, near the eastern termination of the harbour of Sebastopol. It gave name to an obstinate and bloody conflict between the Anglo-French and Russian armies on the 5th November 1854, when the Russians were beaten back with great loss.

Inkermann, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Abbey. Pop. 723.

Inn (corr. of its ancient name *Enns*), a river which rises in Switzerland, crosses the Tyrol, and, after forming the boundary between Bavaria and Austria, joins the Danube at Passau.

Innellan, *in-nel'-lan*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the Firth of Clyde below Dunoon. Pop. 603.

Innerkip, *in'-ner-kip* (mouth of the Kip), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 4½ m. S.W. of Greenock. Pop. of pa. 4503; of vil. 637.

Inverleithen, *in-ver-le'-then*, or *Inverleithen* (mouth of the Leithen), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Peebles, on the Leithen, near its junction with the Tweed, 5½ m. E.S.E. of Peebles. The vil. was formerly much resorted to for its mineral waters, and is believed to be the St Roman's Well

of Sir Walter Scott. Pop. of pa. 2512; of vil. 1605.

Innerleven, *in-ver-le-ven* (mouth of the Leven), a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Markinch. Pop. 358.

Innerswick, *in-ver-wik*, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington. Pop. 892.

Innsbruck, *in-sbrook* (the bridge of the Inn, so called from a bridge that here crosses the river), a city of Austria-Hungary, cap. of the prov. Tyrol and Vorarlberg, on the Inn, on the direct route from Germany to Italy. It is the seat of a university. Pop. 23,000.

Insoch, *in-sch* (an island), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 26 m. N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 1596; of vil. 533.

Instertburg, *in-ter-boorg*, a town of E. Prussia, at the confluence of the Angerap and Instert, 50 m. E. of Königsberg. Pop. 16,308.

Interlachen, *in-ter-läken* (between the lakes), a vil. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, between the lakes of Brienz and Thun, a favourite resort of tourists. Pop. 1864.

Inver, *in-ver*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, on Dornoch Firth, 5 m. E. of Tain. Pop. 450.

Inver, Loch, a picturesque inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. At its head is a vil. of the same name.

Inveralloch, *in-ver-al-loch*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 2 m. S. of Fraserburgh. Pop. 744.

Inveraray, *in-ver-ar-ä* (named from its situation), a royal and parl. burgh, and the co. town of Argyllshire, Scotland, finely situated near the head of Loch Fyne, at the mouth of the Aray. Pop. of royal burgh 981; of parl. burgh 902. The pa. of Inveraray has a pop. of 984.

Inverarity, *in-ver-ar-ä-ä* (the mouth of the Arity, near which the old church stood), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 888.

Inveravon, *in-ver-ä-voa* (near the confluence of the Avon and Spey), a pa. of Scotland, cos. Banff and Elgin. Pop. 2808.

Inverbervie. *See* Bervie.

Invercargill, *in-ver-kar-gill*, a town in South Island, New Zealand, co. Southland, provincial district of Otago, at the mouth of New River. Pop. 2479.

Invercaolain, *in-ver-hoo-lain* (the plain or lands fit for tillage on the small stream), a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 443.

Inveresk, *in-ver-esk* (the mouth of the Esk), a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, in which is the town of *Musselburgh*, at the mouth of the Esk. Pop. 10,071.—The vil. of Inveresk has a pop. of 841.

Invergordon, *in-ver-gor-dun*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Rosskeen, on the N. side of the Firth of Cromarty. Pop. 1157.

Inverkellor, *in-ver-ke-lor* (the mouth of

the Kellor), a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 1521.

Inverkeithing, *in-ver-ke-thing* (the mouth of the Keith), a pa. and royal and parl. burgh of Scotland, co. Fife, on a fine bay in the Firth of Forth. Pop. of pa. 3074; of royal burgh 1455; of parl. burgh 1755.

Inverkeithny, *in-ver-keeth-ne*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff. Pop. 1000.

Inverness, *in-ver-ness*, a co. of the island of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada. Pop. 23,415.—Also a town in the prov. of Quebec. Pop. 2741.

Inverness (mouth of the Ness), a royal and parl. burgh, the co. town of Inverness-shire, and the cap. of the Highlands, Scotland, delightfully situated near the confluence of the Ness with the Moray Firth. 5 m. N.E. is *Culloden Moor*, where Prince Charles Stuart was defeated by the Duke of Cumberland 16th April 1746, and thereby an end was put to the hopes of the House of Stuart. Pop. of royal burgh 10,451; of parl. burgh 14,469.—The pa. of Inverness has a pop. of 18,552.

Inverness-shire, an important Highland pastoral county of Scotland, encompassed on the landward sides by the cos. of Ross, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, and Argyll, and embracing the islands of *Skye*, *Eig*, *Barra*, *South Uist*, *Benbecula*, *North Uist*, and the part of Long Island called *Harris*, besides a number of islets lying off the coast. It is the largest co. in Scotland, the area being 4255 sq. m., and the pop. 87,531. Its W. coast is deeply indented by creeks, bays, and arms of the sea. The principal of these are *Lochs Moidart*, *Aylort*, *Nevie*, and *Houra*. The surface of the co. is very rugged, consisting of vast ranges of lofty mountains, separated by deep straths or valleys, through which flow some of the chief rivers, such as the *Spey*, *Ness*, *Beauly*, *Lochy*, *Garry*, and *Glass*, all abounding in salmon. The mainland of Inverness-shire is divided into two nearly equal parts by *Glenmore*, or the "Great Glen of Albin," which traverses its whole extent from N.E. to S.W., and has its lakes (*Lochs Ness*, *Oich*, and *Lochy*) united by the *Caledonian Canal*. In the S.W. extremity of this glen or strath is *Ben Nevis*, the highest mountain in Britain, 4406 ft. above the sea. In *Skye* some of the mountain peaks, such as those of the *Cuchullins*, exceed 3000 ft. in height. Throughout Inverness-shire great attention is paid to the rearing of sheep and cattle. The manufs. are few, and are mostly confined to *Inverness*, the co. town.

Inversnaid, *in-ver-snaid* (the narrow confluence), a hamlet of Scotland, co. Stirling, on the E. shore of Loch Lomond, near which is Rob Roy's cave.

Invertiel, *in-ver-teel*, or West Bridge, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Kinghorn.

Inverugie, *in-ver-oog-ye* (the mouth of

the Ugie), a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of St Fergus.

Inverury, *in-ver-oore* (the mouth of the Ury), a pa. and royal and parl. burgh of Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. of Aberdeen, at the confluence of the Don and the Ury. Pop. of pa. 2970; of royal burgh 2953; of parl. burgh 2856.

Investigator Islands, *in-vest'ig-â-tur*, a group off the S. coast of Australia.—83° 45' S. lat., 134° 30' E. long.

Iona, *o-on-d*, but more commonly *t-o'nd* (holly island), or Ioolmkill, *e-kome-kill* (the island of the church or monastery of Columba), a small island off the W. coast of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, S.W. of Mull, famed as a retreat of learning and religion during the dark ages. It contains the remains of a famous monastery, founded by St Columba in the year 563, and was a royal burial-place. Pop. 236.—56° 31' N. lat., 6° 25' W. long.

Ionian Isles, *i-o-ne-on* (supposed to derive their name from the Ionians, or descendants of Ion, one of the sons of Japhet, who planted colonies in Cephalonia and some other of these islands), a group off the coasts of Albania and Greece, consisting of *Corfu*, *Zante*, *Cephalonia*, *Ithaca*, *Santa Maura*, *Pazo*, and *Cerigo*. Total area 1041 sq. m.; pop. 229,516. In 1815 they were erected into a republic under the protection of Britain, and in 1884 were re-united to Greece.

Iowa, *fo-ud*, one of the United States of N. America, lying W. of the Mississippi, and N. of the state of Missouri. It is very fertile, and rich in minerals, but is destitute of timber except along the courses of the rivers, which are well covered with oak, poplar, walnut, and other trees. It was admitted into the Union in 1846. Area 55,045 sq. m.; pop. 1,634,463. *Des Moines* is the state cap.

Iowa City, a town in the above state, on the left bank of the Iowa River, 110 m. E. of Des Moines. Pop. 5914.

Ipswich, *ip-swich* (corr. from *Gipping-wick*, the town on the Gipping), the co. town of Suffolk, England, at the junction of the Gipping and the Orwell; it is an ancient town, with iron and soap manufas., and was the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey in 1471. Pop. 42,947.

Ipswich, a town of Queensland, Australia, on the Brisbane River; in business importance it rivals Brisbane the cap. Pop. 7730.

Ipswich, a port and township of Massachusetts, U.S., on the Ipswich, 26 m. N.N.E. of Boston. Its Indian name was *Agawam*, meaning "fishing station." Pop. 3730.

Iquique, *o-to-kz*, a seaport town of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, on the Pacific, opposite the island of Iquique. Pop. 1000.—The island of *Iquique* has been of late years considerably reduced in height in

consequence of the immense quantity of guano taken from it.

Irak or Irak-Ajemi, *e-râk-â-jâ-me* (Irak of the Persians, in reference to Arak-Arabi), the most important prov. of Persia, in which is embraced the ancient *Media*.

Irak-Arabi, *e-râk-â-râ-be* (Irak of the Arabs, in reference to the above), anc. *Chaldea*, a prov. of Asiatic Turkey, comprehended in the modern pashalic of Bagdad. It is watered by the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Iran, *e-ran*, the name by which Persia is known to the natives.

Irbis, *ir-bit*, or *ser-bit*, a town of Russia, gov. Perm, on the frontiers of Siberia, at the confluence of the rivers Irbis and Nievá. It is noted for its large annual fair, which lasts for a month. Pop. 4212.

Ireland (a modified form of the native name *Eris*, which is derived from the Gael. *tar*, west, and *in*, an island. The name is significant, Ireland being the island west of the other British isles; but some suppose Ireland to mean the *swarm land*, and that this name was given to the country by the Norwegian invaders, as descriptive of its climate, which they felt to be much warmer than that of Scandinavia whence they came), one of the two principal islands of which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is composed. It is bounded N. W., and S. by the Atlantic Ocean; E. by St George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel. It extends from 51° 26' to 55° 23' N. lat., and from 5° 24' to 10° 30' W. long., and contains 81,874 sq. m., with a pop. of 5,411,416. Its greatest length is 280 m., and its greatest breadth 180 m. The island is compact in form, and the indentations, except on the W. coast, are neither large nor numerous. Ireland is divided into four provinces: *Ulster* in the N., *Leinster* in the E., *Munster* in the S., and *Connaught* in the W. These provinces are subdivided into thirty counties, of which *Ulster* contains nine, viz., Antrim, Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh, and Down; *Leinster* contains twelve, viz., Louth, Meath, West Meath, Longford, Dublin, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Carlow, Wicklow, and Wexford; *Munster* contains six, viz., Waterford, Tipperary, Clare, Limerick, Cork, and Kerry; *Connaught* contains five, viz., Roscommon, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway. The respective county towns are Belfast, Londonderry, Lifford, Omagh, Enniskillen, Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh, Downpatrick, Dundalk, Trim, Mullingar, Longford, Dublin, Naas, Tullamore, Maryborough, Kilkenny, Carlow, Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, Clonmel, Ennis, Limerick, Cork, Tralee, Roscommon, Carrick-on-Shannon, Sligo, Castlebar, Galway. The centre of Ireland consists of a great low-lying plain of limestone formation surrounded by mountains which ex-

tend along the coasts, the greatest elevation being on the W. The chief mountain systems, beginning on the N.E. and going round the coasts, are the *Mourne Mountains* in the co. Down; the *Mountains of Antrim*; the *Mountains of Donegal*; the *Mountains of Mayo*, which are divided into two groups—the *Nephin Beg* range and the *Connemara Mountains*; the *Kerry Mountains*, forming several parallel ranges and embracing the *Macgillivuddy Reeks*, one of which, *Corran Tuai* (3414 ft.), is the loftiest point of Ireland; the *Knockmeledown Mountains*, on the borders of Tipperary and Cork, and the *Wicklow Mountains*. To these may be added the *Slieve Bloom Mountains*, a range in the interior, between King's County and Queen's County, and extending into Tipperary. The principal rivers of Ireland are the *Shannon*, *Liffey*, *Bandon*, *Lee*, *Blackwater*, *Suir*, *Barrow*, *Slaney*, *Boyne*, *Bann*, *Poyle*, and the *Erne*. The most important lakes are *Neagh*, *Erne*, *Killarney*, *Allen*, *Conn*, *Meath*, *Corrib*, *Eze*, and *Derg*. The coastline is about 2300 m. Commencing at the N.E. we find the shores of Antrim bold and rocky, consisting in many places of basaltic columns which display great regularity of form. *Fair Head* rises about 600 ft. in height, and to the W. is *Bengore Head*, with the famous Glants' Causeway in its neighbourhood. After leaving the shores of Antrim the coast becomes low, until we reach the bold headland called *Magilligan Point* at the entrance to *Lough Foyle*. Continuing westward we pass *Malin Head*, the most northerly point in Ireland, and reach another large inlet called *Lough Swilly*. The whole coast of Donegal is wild, rocky, and barren, and it terminates on the S.W. in *Rosna Point*. Passing *Donegal Bay*, we find the coast again trending westward as far as *Erris Head*. In this part of the coast the chief openings are *Sligo Bay* and *Killala Bay*. *Erris Head* is the northern extremity of a curiously shaped peninsula called the *Mullet*. Turning southward we pass *Achill Island*, and reach *Clare Island*, at the entrance to *Clew Bay*. The coast of Galway is rugged and deeply indented, and terminates on the W. in *Slieve Head*, while *Galway Bay* is protected by a natural breakwater formed by the *Arran Isles*. The coast now trends S.W. to *Loop Head*. Between *Loop Head* and *Kerry Head* is the mouth of the *Shannon*, which forms one of the largest and safest harbours on the Irish coast. The coast of Kerry is rugged and broken. The chief openings are *Trillick Bay*, *Dingle Bay*, and *Kenmare River*. At the entrance to *Dingle Bay*, on the N. side, is *Dunmore Head*, the most westerly point in Ireland. *Valentia Island*, near the entrance on the southern side, contains the terminus of the two telegraphic cables which cross the Atlantic, the other terminus being at *Trinity Bay* in Newfoundland. Leaving *Valentia Island*,

and passing *Kenmare River* and *Bantry Bay*, we come to *Mizen Head*, the most southerly point in Ireland, and a little to the W. is *Cape Clear*, on an island. From *Cape Clear* the southern coast of Ireland runs in a general direction to the N.E., and the shores, though not so broken and rugged as on the W. coast, are yet rocky and indented. The first inlet of importance we meet with is *Cork Harbour*. Continuing our course to the N.E., and passing *Youghal Harbour* and *Tramore Bay*, we reach *Waterford Harbour*, a deep and capacious inlet, which receives the waters of the *Suir* and the *Barrow*. The coast eastward to *Carnsore Point* is destitute of good harbours, and is skirted by dangerous rocks and islands. About 7 m. to the N.E. of *Carnsore Point* is *Tuscar Rock*, the scene of frequent shipwrecks, to prevent which a lighthouse, modelled after that at *Eddystone*, has been erected upon it. The E. coast of Ireland stretches in a curve from *Carnsore Point* to *Dundalk Bay*; and a second curve brings us to *Fair Head*. The shores in general are low, and lined with sandbanks and sunken rocks. *Wexford Harbour* is spacious but shallow; and from thence to *Dublin Bay* there is not even a tolerable port. *Dublin Bay* is only an indifferent harbour, as there is a sand bar at its entrance, and it is exposed to the east winds. Large vessels, therefore, unload at *Kingstown*, from which there is a railway to *Dublin*. We now come to *Dundalk Bay*, which, though extensive, is shallow, and contains large oyster-beds. The shores now become bold and precipitous, as the *Mourne Mountains* come down close to the water's edge. Leaving *Carlingford Bay* and *Dundrum Bay*, we reach *Strangford Lough*, the best harbour on the E. coast, and thereafter *Belfast Lough*, between the coes. Antrim and Down. In ancient times Ireland was thickly covered with forests, but the greater part of these have disappeared, and wood is now comparatively scarce. Extensive bogs and morasses are very numerous. About the middle of the country in particular is a great plain, which contains a bog, or rather a series of bogs, estimated to cover 12,500 sq. m., or nearly two-fifths of the whole surface of the island. The climate of the country is mild but moist, and drizzling rains are frequent. In consequence the herbage has a generally verdant aspect, and hence has arisen the name of the "Green or Emerald Isle." The surface to a large extent is under pasture. In general the soil is very fertile, but until recently the mode of farming was bad. Linen is the staple manufacture, and is carried on to a considerable extent, particularly in the prov. of Ulster. Of late years the manufacture of cotton has also been introduced. Ireland abounds in valuable minerals: limestone is found in almost every district; and coal, iron, lead, and

copper, in various quarters. The beautiful marble of Kilkenny, Donegal, and Galway, are well known. The main lines of canal navigation are the Grand, Royal, and Ulster Canals. The earliest railway constructed in Ireland was "the Dublin and Kingstown," which was opened in 1834. Railway communication now extends from side to side of the island, connecting all the chief cities and towns. The great educational institutions are, the University of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Queen's University, including the Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway. The Board of National Education was established in 1839; the number of teachers is now about ten thousand, and the number of scholars upwards of a million. Since the year 1800 Ireland has been united with Great Britain, and subject to the same laws; but from that time until now, certain sections of the community have not ceased to clamour for repeal of the Union, and have even at times committed overt acts of rebellion. Within recent years this feeling of defection to English rule has been greatly fostered by a secret society, the members of which are called Fenians. The machinations of this society have tended to damage the best interests of Ireland. Discontent and mistrust prevail among all classes of the people, and the material prosperity of the country has suffered in consequence. One reason of Irish discontent was said to be, that while four-fifths of the population professed to be Roman-Catholics, the established form of religion was Protestant. To remove this cause of complaint, the British Parliament, in 1869, passed a measure disestablishing and disendowing the Irish Church from the 1st of January 1871.—The Irish are a sprightly, warm-hearted, and ingenious people. In the vivacity of their disposition, and the gaiety of their manner, they resemble the French more than the English or Scotch. Hardy, daring, and heedless of danger, they may be ranked amongst the finest soldiers in the world. In science and literature many of them have obtained great eminence. They excel particularly in eloquent declamation. In consequence of the successive failures of the potato crops, and other causes, emigration has reduced the population $\frac{1}{2}$ million in ten years.

Ireland, New, an island in the Pacific Ocean, 200 m. long, with an average breadth of 80 m. The soil is fertile, and the hills, some of which are 2000 ft. high, are covered with forests.— 2° $8'$ S. lat., 152° E. long.

Ireland's Eye, a rocky islet off the E. coast of Ireland, co. Dublin, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Howth. It is said to have been used in olden times by the Danes as a place of safe-keeping for their prisoners of war, and was called by them Ireland's Isle. When marked on maps, Isle was shortened into I.,

which led to the present corrupted form of the original name.

Irish Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the W. coast of Great Britain and the E. coast of Ireland. In it are the islands of Anglesea, Holyhead, and Man.

Irkutak, Ir-kootak, a gov. of E. Siberia, Asiatic Russia. Pop. 353,629.

Irkutak (town on the Irkut), a flourishing commercial city of Asiatic Russia, cap. of the above gov., situated in a fine plain on the Angara at the influx of the Irkut; it was devastated by fire in 1879. Pop. 32,791.

Irrawadi, Ir-râ-wâ'dâ (originally *Eri-wat*, the great river or father of waters), one of the great rivers of S.E. Asia; it has its source in Tibet, flows through the entire extent of the Burman Empire and the division of Pegu, and, after branching into an immense delta, falls by numerous mouths into the Bay of Bengal, E. of Cape Negrais. Its length is estimated at 1900 m.

Irtish, Ir'tish, Rus. pron. eer-tshk, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the Altai Mountains, on the borders of Mongolia, flows through Lake Zaisang, and, after a long and winding N.W. course, joins the Obi below Tobolsk.

Irvine, Ir'vin, a royal parl. and munic. burgh and seaport town of Ayrshire, Scotland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, with a large export trade in coals. Pop. of royal burgh 4299; of parl. burgh 6866. The pa. of Irvine has a pop. of 5679.

Irwell, Ir'well, a river of Lancashire, England, rises near Todmorden, and after a course of 40 m. passing Rochdale, Burn, and Manchester, joins the Mersey at Flixton. From the number of mills and factories on its banks, it is not inaptly said to be "the hardest-worked river in the world."

Isar, e'sar, or Især, e'ser, anc. Isara, a river of Germany, rises in the Tyrol, N. of Innsbruck, traverses the N.W. of Bavaria, and, after a course of 165 m., joins the Danube opposite Deggendorf. This is the river mentioned by Campbell in his poem of "Hohenlinden"—

"And dark as winter was the flow
Of Især rolling rapidly."

Isanderoon. See Scanderoon.

Ischia, Is'ka-d, an island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Naples; it abounds with mineral springs, and its mud, sand, and mineral baths are resorted to by invalids for rheumatic and cutaneous diseases. The city of *Ischia*, on its N.E. coast, has a pop. of 3076.— 40° $46'$ N. lat., 18° $50'$ E. long.

Isø Fiord, e'sø fjord, an inlet of Denmark, on the N. side of the island of Zealand, 30 m. long and 10 m. broad.

Iseo, Lake, e-sô'o, anc. Lacus Sarnus, a lake of N. Italy, traversed by the Oglio, between the provs. Brescia and Bergamo, 15 m. E. of Bergamo. Length 15 m.; average breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Isère, e-sêr', a rapid river of France, rises in the Alps, passes Grenoble, and falls into the Rhone above Valence.

Isère, a dep. in the S.E. of France, on the frontiers of Savoy, formed of part of the old prov. of Dauphiné. Area 3200 sq. m.; pop. 581,098.

Iserlohn, e-ser-lone' (the path by the Iser), a town of Prussian Westphalia, with manufs. of copper, bronze, and iron, 6 m. W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 16,838.

Isernia, e-ser-ne-d', a town of S. Italy, prov. and 23 m. W. of Campobasso, on the W. slope of the Apennines. Pop. 9068.

Isët, e-set', a river in the W. of Asiatic Russia, issues from a small lake on the E. side of the Ural Mountains, and after a course of more than 250 m., joins the Tobol.

Isis, i'sis (from Brit. *isca*, water), a river of England, forming the principal branch of the Thames, into it joins the Thame at Dorchester, co. Oxford.

Iakardo, is-kar-do', a valley of Cashmere, India, traversed by the upper Indus. In it is a town of the same name.

Isla, f'îl, a river of Scotland, cos. Forfar and Perth; after a course of about 40 m. it joins the Tay.—There is a small river in Banffshire of the same name.

Islamabad, is-lam-a-bad' (the city of the true faith), a town of Cashmere, India, on the Jhelum, 27 m. S.E. of Srinagar. Pop. 5656. [*See Chittagong.*]

Islay, i'îl, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, S.W. of Jura, about 24 m. long and 18 m. broad. Pop. 8143—65° 50' N. lat., 6° 12' W. long.

Isle, eîl, a river of France, rises in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, and, after a course of 160 m., enters the Dordogne at Libourne.

Isle Jesus, an island in the prov. of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, 8 m. N.W. of Montreal, bounded by the Jesus and Prairie Rivers; it belongs to the ecclesiastics of the seminary of Quebec. Length 23 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. 9472.

Isle of France. *See Mauritius.*
Isle of May, an islet of the Firth of Forth, Scotland, 6 m. E.S.E. of Fifeness, with a lighthouse. Pop. 17.

Isle of Pines, Span. *Isla de Pinos*, an island in the West Indian Archipelago, 50 m. S. of Cuba. Area 600 sq. m.—Also, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. of New Caledonia.

Isle of Thanet, than-et', the N.E. extremity of the co. of Kent, England, surrounded N. and E. by the sea, S. and W. by the river Stour and its branch the Nether-gong. On it are the favourite watering-places, *Broadstairs, Margate, and Ramsgate.* Thanet was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain.

Isle of Whithorn, whit'horn, a vil. of Scotland, co. Wigton, pa. of Whithorn, at the head of a small bay. Pop. 459.

Isle of Wight (corr. of *Vectis*, the Roman name of the island), a beautiful

island off the S. coast of England, between which and Portsmouth is the great naval road of Spithead. In the centre of the island is Carisbrooke Castle, where Charles I. was confined after his escape from Hampton Court in 1647. Pop. 86,219.

Ile Verte, veri (green island) a town of the prov. of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, on an island on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence. Pop. 1134.

Isleworth, the'wurt, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames. P. 11,498.

Islington, is'ling-ton (probably corr. from *Iseldone*, lower town or fort, and so named from its situation with respect to *Totentone*, whose site was the elevated ground adjoining the woods of Highbury), a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, now forming one of the N. suburbs of London. Pop. 218,778.

Ismaïl, is-mâ-eî', a strongly fortified town of Russia, on the principal arm of the Danube, about 40 m. from the Black Sea. Pop. 21,000.

Ismaïlia, is-mâ-eî'-a-d', the half-way station on the Suez Canal, Egypt; it is supposed to occupy nearly the site of Ramesses, whence the Israelites started on their exodus.

Ismaïlia. *See Gondokoro.*
Ismid or Ismid, is-meed', anc. *Nicomedia*, a maritime town of Asia Minor, at the head of the Gulf of Ismid.

Isnik, is-neek', anc. *Nicas*, a vil. and ruined city of Asia Minor, noted as the place where the first general ecclesiastical council met in 325, when the famous Nicene Creed was framed.

Isola Grossa, i'so-lâ gros-sâd, or *Lunga, loon'gâ* (great or long island), anc. *Scardona*, an island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia. Pop. 12,400.

Ispahan, is-pâ-hân', or *Isfahan*, a city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, till 1770 the cap. of Persia. Pop. 80,000.

Isak-Kul, is-sik-kool' (the warm lake), a lake of Russian Central Asia; it lies 4476 ft. above the ocean-level.

Issoire, ees-swar' (corr. from anc. *Isiodorum*, the town at the opening of the waters), a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Creuze, 19 m. S.S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 5967.

Issoudun, ees-soo-dung' (the fort on the water), a manufacturing town of France, dep. Indre, on the Thôis, 17 m. N.E. of Châteauroux. Pop. 11,098.

Istamboul or Stamboul. *See Constantinople.*

Istria, is'tre-d' (water and land), a peninsula of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, between the Gulf of Trieste and the Quarnero Isles. Pop. 263,963.

Italy, it'-i-e, anc. *Italia* (land of cattle, the name given by the Greeks to the extreme southern portion of the peninsula, and in the time of Augustus applied to the whole country), a celebrated country in the

S. of Europe, formed of a continental portion, a peninsula, and numerous islands. It is bounded N. by the Alps, which separate it from Austria and Switzerland; W. by France and the Mediterranean; S. by the Mediterranean; and E. by the Adriatic. Area 114,445 sq. m.; pop. about 28,801,154. It extends from 36° 40' to 46° 40' N. lat., and from 6° 40' to 18° 30' E. long. The greatest length of Italy, from Mont Blanc to Cape Leuca, is 750 m.; the extreme breadth, from the head of the Adriatic to the borders of Savoy, is 370 m.; but the average breadth does not exceed 140 m. The coast line is estimated at 2000 m., and is much indented. The principal gulfs and bays are those of *Genoa, Gaeta, Naples, Salerno, PolICASTRO, St Eufemia, Squillace, Taranto, Manfredonia, Venice, and Trieste*. The straits are *Bonifacio, Messina, and Otranto*. The chief islands are *Sardinia, Sicily, Lipari, Capri, Ischia, Elba, Corsica* (belonging to France), *Malta, and Goso* (belonging to Britain). The most prominent capes are *Spartico, Colonne, Leuca, and Passaro*. Italy has a diversified surface, having as its N. boundary a crest of the Alps, including Mont Cenis, and being traversed in its whole length by the Apennine chain, some of whose peaks are nearly 10,000 ft. high. There are also the isolated volcanoes of *Vesuvius* near Naples, and *Etna* in Sicily. The rivers embrace the *Po, Adige, Ticino, Fluminio, Arno, Tiber, and the Volturno*; and the lakes include *Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Iseo, Garda, Perugia, and Bolsena*. Italy thus presents in its extensive range, from Mont Cenis to Cape Leuca, every variety of beauty of which landscape is susceptible. The air in most districts is mild and genial. Some tracts, however, are unhealthy in the summer and autumnal months, particularly that called the *Maremma*, stretching from Leghorn to Terracina—a distance of 300 m. In the southern provinces the heat during summer is excessive; and its effect is occasionally rendered peculiarly oppressive by a sultry wind, called the *sirocco*, which blows from the hot and arid regions of Africa. From the eastern coasts of France to Illyria, the soil is a deep alluvial mould; farther south it becomes light. Corn, pulse, maize, rice, cotton, silk, olives, and several delicious fruits, are among the productions of this fertile country. The vine grows all over Italy, and the mountains afford summer pasture for the cattle. Among the domestic animals of Italy the horses and sheep of Naples are famous. The finest cheese in the world is made from the milk of the cows of Lombardy and Parma. Although in such a mountainous country minerals may be supposed to abound, its mines are almost entirely neglected. Marble of singular beauty is found in the N., as well as in the neighbourhood of Florence and Siena. Alabas-

ter, jasper, and agate are met with in the Apennines.—Napoleon I. united all Italy into one kingdom, but after his overthrow in 1815, it was subdivided into eight states: 1. The Kingdom of Sardinia, comprising the island of that name, Piedmont, Genoa, Nice, and Savoy. 2. The Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, governed by the Emperor of Austria. 3. The States of the Church, under the sovereignty of the Pope. 4. The Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, otherwise called the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprehending the island of Sicily and the southern extremity of Italy. 5. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany, including Tuscany Proper and the Duchy of Lucca. 6. The Duchy of Parma. 7. The Duchy of Modena. 8. The Republic of San Marino, the smallest state in Europe. This state of things continued for nearly half a century, when in 1859 war broke out between Austria on one side, and France and Sardinia on the other. Austria was defeated, and her supremacy in Italy being overthrown, Lombardy, Naples and Sicily, Tuscany, Lucca, Parma, Modena, and great part of the States of the Church, were incorporated with Sardinia, which, being thus enlarged, took the name of the Kingdom of Italy. The duchy of Savoy and the county of Nice were surrendered to France, and in 1866 Venetia was given up by Austria. In 1870 a plebiscite of the States of the Church was taken, when the people elected to be united to the Kingdom of Italy, and thus the temporal sovereignty of the Pope ceased to exist.—For administrative purposes Italy is divided into the following compartments and provinces:—

Compartments.	Provinces.
Piedmont.....	Alessandria, Cuneo, Novara, Turin.
Liguria.....	Genoa, Porto Maurizio.
Lombardy.....	Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, Sondrio.
Venetia.....	Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, Vicenza.
Emilia.....	Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio di Emilia.
Umbria.....	Perugia.
Marches.....	Ancona, Ascoli, Macerata, Pesaro and Urbino.
Tuscany.....	Arezzo, Florence, Grosseto, Leghorn or Livorno, Lucca, Massa and Carrara, Pisa, Siena.
Rome.....	Rome.
Abruzzi and Molise.....	Aquila, Campobasso, Chieti, Teramo.
Campania.....	Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Naples, Salerno.
Puglia.....	Bari, Foggia, Lecce.
Basilicata.....	Potenza.
Calabria.....	Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio of Calabria.

Compartments.	Provinces.
Sicily	Caltanissetta, Catania, Girgenti, Messina, Palermo, Siracusa or Syracuse, Trapani.

Sardinia.....Cagliari, Sassari.

The government is vested in the sovereign, who, with his ministers, has the sole executive power; a senate of princes and nobles nominated by the king; and a chamber of deputies returned by the people. The small republic of *San Marino* still exists; it has an area of 34 sq. m., and a pop. of about 7000. Italy contains a number of ancient and celebrated cities, such as *Rome* (the capital), *Florence*, *Naples*, *Venice*, *Genoa*, *Turin*, *Milan*, and *Leghorn*. Venice and Genoa once held the first rank among the commercial communities of Europe; but they have long been far outstripped by England; and even in Italy, Leghorn has now a greater trade than either, although since 1848 that of Genoa has nearly doubled. The commerce of both cities with the Levant is still considerable. The chief exports are wine, oil, fruits, and silk. Italy has few manufactures in proportion to its extent and resources. Industry, however, has recently made and is still making considerable progress; better modes of agriculture have been adopted; manufactures are established in various districts; railways and lines of telegraph have been opened throughout the country; and projects have been devised for draining the unhealthy districts in the neighbourhood of Rome. The principal towns are distinguished by superior architecture and elegance, and are increasing in population. Italy has long been distinguished as the chief seat of the fine arts. Painting, music, and sculpture have here been carried to great perfection. Architecture has been most successfully cultivated at Rome, Venice, and Florence. The remains of antiquity still afford exquisite models to the student of the fine arts, and interesting objects to the traveller and the scholar. Imagination, taste, enthusiastic devotion to the fine arts, vivacity, refinement, frugality, simplicity of life, and courtesy to strangers, are the better qualities by which the Italians are in general characterized.

The state religion of Italy is Roman-Catholic, the clergy of which are very numerous. By various Acts of the Legislature, however, religious freedom is secured to the adherents of all creeds without exception. Nearly all the monastic establishments have been suppressed, and their property applied to the purposes of the state, especially to the promotion of public elementary schools and other educational seminaries. There are in all twenty-two Italian universities, which have produced many men famous in literature and science.

Itawa, or *Itawah*, *et-d'wad*, a dist. and town of British India, div. of Agra, N.W. Provinces. Pop. of dist. 608,641; of town 30,549.

Itchen, *ick'en*, a river of England, which, after a tortuous S.W. course of 22 m. through Hants, falls into Southampton Water.

Ithaca, *ith'd-ká* (hard and rugged island), corrupted by the modern Greeks into *Theaki*, *the'd'ke*, one of the Ionian Islands, N.E. of Cephalonia. Homer has given it celebrity as the kingdom of Ulysses. Pop. 2678.—38° 22' N. lat., 20° 43' E. long.

Ithaca, a town of New York, U.S., on the S. shore of Cayuga Lake. Pop. 10,107.

Iturup, *e-too-roop*, or *Staten Island*, one of the most important of the Kurile Islands, in the N. Pacific.

Itzehoe, *it'ed-ze-z*, a town of Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the Sülz, 81 m. N.W. of Altona. Pop. 9776.

Iviga, *e-es'ed*, anc. *Edessus* (the pine island), an island in the Mediterranean belonging to Spain, about 60 m. from the coast of Valencia; its chief trade is in salt, which is produced by evaporation. Pop. 21,608.

Iviga, a fortified seaport of Spain, the chief town of the above island, with a good harbour, on the S.E. coast. Pop. 5970.

Ivory Coast. See *Guinea*.

Ivrea, *e-vr'd*, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 29 m. N.N.E. of Turin, with silk manufs., and a good trade in rice and hemp. Pop. 7877.

Iwo, *e'wo*, a town of Yoruba, Upper Guinea, W. Africa, 98 m. N.N.E. of Lagos. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

J

For names not inserted here, refer to I or Y.

Jabbok, *jab'boh*, a river of Palestine, rises in the Jebel Hauran, and flows westward into the Jordan.

Jackson, *jak'sun*, the cap. of Mississippi, U.S., 45 m. E. of Vicksburg. Pop. 4234.

Jacksonville, *jak'sun-vel*, a town of Illinois, U.S., 32 m. W. of Springfield. Pop. 2908. There are several other towns of this name in the United States.

Jacoba, *ja-co'da*, a flourishing city of Central Africa, on the Chadda.

Jaen, *h'd'en*, a prov. of Spain, forming the eastern part of Andalusia. Pop. 392,100.

Jaen, a city of Spain, cap. of the above prov. 37 m. N. of Granada. Pop. 20,998.

Jaffa, *jaf'fa*, or *Yafa*, *yaf'd*, anc. *Joppa* (beauty), a maritime town of Palestine, on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean. Pop. 12,000.

Jahde, *ja'deh*, a wide estuary of the North Sea, Oldenburg, N. Germany, on the territory at the entrance to which is a

marine station established by Prussia in 1854.

Jalisco, *hâ-lees'ko*, a maritime state of Mexico. Area 39,162 sq. m.; pop. 966,689.

Jaloun, or Jalaun, *jà-loon'*, a town in Jhansie div., North-West Provinces, British India, 65 m. S.W. of Cawnpore. Pop. 10,197.

Jamaica, *jà-mă'kă* (corr. of *Xaymaca*, which in the native language is said to mean "a country abounding in springs"), the largest and most valuable of the British West India Islands. It lies nearly 100 m. W. of San Domingo, and the same distance S. of Cuba. It is 150 m. in length by 40 m. in average breadth. It is traversed from E. to W. by the lofty range of the Blue Mountains, covered with majestic forests. The principal exports are sugar, rum, coffee, spices, and fruits. Area 4200 sq. m.; pop. 506,154. Kingston is the cap.

James Bay. See Hudson Bay.

James River, in Virginia, U.S., formed by the junction of the Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, which descend from the Alleghany Mountains; it flows eastward, and falls into Chesapeake Bay, 12 m. N. of Norfolk.

Jamestown, *jà-mə'town*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, pa. of Bonhill. Pop. 1168.

James Town, the cap. of the island of St Helena, on its N.W. coast. Pop. 5500.

Jamoo or Jamru, *jà-moo'*, a town of Cashmere, India, on an affluent of the Chenab, 75 m. N. of Amritsar. Pop. 41,817.

Janesville, *jà-nə'veel*, a town of Wisconsin, U.S., on Rock River, 45 m. S.E. of Madison. Pop. 8789.

Janina or Yanina, *jà-nə-nd*, a town of Albania, European Turkey, on a lake of the same name, 44 m. N. of Arta. Pop. estimated at 80,000.

Jan-Mayen, *jà-mi'en*, an island in the Arctic Ocean, between Iceland and Spitzbergen, discovered by Hudson in 1807, and by him named *Hudson's Pritchard*. It afterwards improperly received its present name after a Dutch skipper who was thought to have discovered it in 1611. On its N. extremity is the volcanic peak of *Beerenberg* or *Beer Mountains*, rising 6870 ft. above the sea.

Japan, *jà-pan'* (corr. from Chinese *Japen*, signifying "the kingdom of the rising sun"), a rich and populous empire in the E. of Asia, consisting of four large islands and a multitude of smaller ones, between 22° and 51° N. lat., and between 128° and 166° E. long. Their total area is about 187,000 sq. m., and their pop. 33,633,973. The principal islands are

Nippon, *Kjusiu*, *Siokou*, and *Yesso*, with the dependencies the *Kurils*, *Loo Choo*, and *Bonia Islands*. The Japan Islands proper are separated from the peninsula of Corea and the Maritime Provinces of Asiatic Russia, by the Strait of Corea and the Sea of Japan. They are intersected by chains of mountains, several of which are volcanic,

and some so lofty as to be covered with perpetual snow. Many of the valleys are fertile; and although the soil is generally poor, the extraordinary ingenuity and industry of the inhabitants have rendered the most barren spots productive. Rice, the principal article of food, is the favourite crop; wheat, barley, and other grains are cultivated in smaller quantities; and there are plantations of tea, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. The country abounds in mineral wealth—gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, coal, and porcelain clay being found in abundance. The Japanese are intelligent and enterprising, and are better educated than any other people of Asia. Art and science have made considerable progress among them, and history, poetry, music, painting, geography, and astronomy, are favourite branches of education. In the manufacture of sword-blades, porcelain, and lacquered ware, they are unrivalled; their silk and cotton cloths are nearly equal to those of China; and by means of the juice of a tree called *crusci*, they excel particularly in the art of varnishing. The prevailing religions are Shintoism and Buddhism. Shintoism professes belief in one Supreme Being with a number of inferior deities, and in this respect resembles the mythology of ancient Greece and Rome. The present system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. Until 1869 there were two sovereigns, the Mikado or spiritual emperor, and the Tycoon or temporal emperor; but as the result of a civil war, the sole supreme power is now vested in the Mikado, who acts through an executive ministry, organized on a basis which is partly European. By the strange policy of the Japanese government, all foreign nations, except the Chinese and Dutch, were, for centuries, jealously excluded from the ports of the empire, but the barriers by which the Japanese sought to seclude themselves from the rest of mankind have now been thrown down. The United States of America in 1854, and Great Britain in 1858, obtained liberty to trade at Nagasaki and other ports; thus preparing the way for the great changes which occurred at the close of the civil war of 1869, when a strange reaction in public feeling suddenly swept away all the peculiar prejudices and exclusiveness that had previously characterized the Japanese. The principal towns in the Japanese empire are *Tokio* or *Yaddo*, *Kioto* (formerly known as *Miaco*), *Kanagawa*, *Nagasaki*, *Kobe*, *Tosa*, *Matsumai*, and *Hakodadi*.

Japan, Sea of, between the islands of Japan and the E. coast of Corea.

Japara, *jà-pà'rd*, the cap. of a prov. of the same name on the N. coast of the island of Java. The prov. forms a peninsula.

Jarlsberg and Laurvig, *jà-ri-berg* and *laur-vig*, a ballwick of Norway, prov. of Christiania. Pop. 87,494.

Jaroslavl, *yâ-ro-slav*, a gov. in the interior of European Russia, traversed by the Volga, and surrounded by Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, Tver, and Novgorod. Area 18,835 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,748.

Jaroslavl (named after its founder), a city of European Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Volga, 180 m. N.E. of Moscow; it has copper, iron, and bell foundries, and extensive manufs. of silks, linen, cotton, leather, etc. Pop. 26,429.

Jaroslavl, *yâ-ro-slav*, a town of Galicia. Austria-Hungary, on the San, 17 m. N.N.W. of Przemyśl, with linen and woollen manufs., and trade in flax, wax, and liquors. Pop. 11,166.

Jarrow, *jar-ro*, a pa. and town of England, co. Durham, on the Tyne, 2½ m. W.S.W. of South Shields. The venerable Bede was a native of this pa., and was educated in a monastery founded here by Bishop Benedict, of which some traces are still visible. Pop. of pa. 85,616; of town 18,179, chiefly engaged in collieries.

Jassy, or Yassy, *yâ-ss* (the marshy place), a town of Roumania, on an affluent of the Pruth, 200 m. N.N.E. of Bucharest; it covers a large space, the houses being interspersed with gardens, and has considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 20,336.

Jauer, *yau-er*, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, on the right bank of the Neisse, 10 m. S.E. of Liegnitz. Pop. 10,392.

Java, *yâ-vâ* (from *jayah*, the sale of nutmegs, or it may be, as some suppose, from *jawa*, rice), a large island of the Eastern Archipelago, lying between 5° 52' N. and 8° 50' S. lat., and between 105° 15' and 114° 40' E. long. It extends from E. to W. about 600 m., with an average breadth of 100 m., and is traversed through nearly its whole length by a range of volcanic mountains. The Dutch possessions are chiefly on the N. coast, which has a great number of rivers and fine bays. Java surpasses all the other islands of the Archipelago in fertility and population; it is fruitful in rice, sugar, and coffee, and has extensive forests of teak. Area, including the contiguous island of *Madura*, 52,000 sq. m.; pop. 18,125,299.

Jaxartes. See Sir Daria.

Jeanstown, *jean-town*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. of Leicharron. Pop. 491.

Jebel-Hauran, an elevated plain of Syria, 50 m. S. of Damascus, and 40 m. E. of the Sea of Galilee. It is 6084 ft. above the level of the sea.

Jed, a river of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, rises in the Cheviots, and after a course of 16 m. falls into the Teviot about 2 m. below Jedburgh.

Jedburgh, *jed-bur-o* (town on the Jed), a royal and parl. burgh, and the co. town of Roxburghshire, Scotland, pleasantly situated on the Jed, 10 m. S.S.W. of Kelso; it contains the remains of a fine abbey

generally supposed to have been founded by David I. Pop. 3321.—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 5214.

Jeddo, or Yedo. See Tokio.

Jeddore, *jed-dore*, a fishing vill. on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, 42 m. from Halifax. Pop. 1643.

Jefferson, *jeff-er-sun*, the name of several cos. and townships in the United States, named in honour of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States.

Jefferson City, the state cap. of Missouri, U.S., on the Missouri river, 125 m. W. of St. Louis. Pop. 4420.

Jefferson, Mount, one of the peaks of the Cascade Mountains, Oregon Territory, U.S. Height 10,000 ft.

Jehanabad, *je-hâ-nâ-bâd* (town of Shah Jehan), two towns of British India, presidency of Bengal—I., in the dist. of Gya, div. Patna, prov. Behar, 37 m. S. of Dinapore. Pop. 21,022.—II., in dist. and div. of Burdwan, prov. Bengal, 40 m. N.W. of Calcutta. Pop. 18,409.

Jehoshaphat, Valley of, *je-hoshâ-fai*, the name given to the mountain gorge in Palestine, which bounds Jerusalem on the E., and separates it from the Mount of Olives.

Jelalabad, *jel-lâ-bâd* (the city of Jelal, a famous warrior), a town of Afghanistan, near the Kabul River, famous for the siege which it sustained when garrisoned by the British force under Sir Robert Sale in 1841-2. Pop. 3000.

Jelalpoore, or Jelalpur, *jel-lî-poor* (town of Jelal), a town in the Punjab, British India, on the right bank of the Jhelum, 90 m. N.W. of Lahore. Pop. 15,626.

Jelets, or Yelets, *yâ-lets*, a town of European Russia, gov. and 112 m. E.S.E. of Orel, on the Boma; near it are extensive iron mines. Pop. 30,540.

Jelissawetgrad, *yâ-le-sâ-vet-grâd*, also written Elisabetgrad, a town of European Russia, gov. and 130 m. N. of Kherson. Pop. 35,179.

Jemmappes, or Gemappes, *shâ-map*, a vil. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, 3 m. W. of Mons. Here the French, under Dumouriez, defeated the Austrians in 1793. Pop. 10,816.

Jena, *yâ-nâ*, a town in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on the Saale, 12 m. E.S.E. of Weimar; it is the seat of a celebrated university, and was the scene of a decisive victory gained by Napoleon I. over the Prussians in 1806. Pop. 8903.

Jenne, or Jenneh, *jen-nâh*, the cap. of a state of the same name in Soudan, Central Africa, on an island formed by the Joliba or Niger. Pop. 9000.

Jerax. See Xares.

Jericho, *jer-ko*, a city of Palestine, of which frequent mention is made in Scripture. It is now represented by the small vil. of *Rûkâ*, 18 m. E.N.E. of Jerusalem.

Jersey, *jer-ss* (Caesar's Isle), a fertile

island in the English Channel, near the coast of France, belonging to Great Britain. It is 12 m. long by 7 m. in breadth, and possesses all the advantages of a delightful climate, a rich soil, and a considerable commerce. Pop. 56,827.

Jersey City, cap. of Hudson co., New Jersey, U.S., on the W. bank of the Hudson River at its entrance into New York Bay, and opposite the city of New York, from which it is 1 m. distant. P. 82,546.

Jersey, *New*. See New Jersey.

Jerusalem, *jer-oo'-al-lem* (abode of peace), a city of Palestine, the celebrated cap. of ancient Judea, situated on the declivity of a hill, at the extremity of an extensive plain, and comprised in the Turkish pashalic of Sidon. The splendour of its first and second temples, the destruction of the city by Titus, and the dispersion of the Jews by Adrian, are events known to every reader of history. The recovery of Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the Saracens was the great object of the Crusaders. It was taken, in 1099, by Godfrey of Bouillon, who was created King of Jerusalem, and re-taken by Saladin in 1187. Pop. about 15,500, of whom one-fourth are Christians.

Jesi, or **Iesi**, *e-â'-se*, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 16 m. W.S.W. of Ancona, on the left bank of the Esina. Pop. 13,472.

Jesso, or **Yesso**, *yes'-so*, a large island of Japan, N. of Nippon, from which it is separated by the Strait of Sangar. Est. area 62,500 sq. m.; pop. 144,069.

Jessore, or **Jessur**, *jes-soor'*, a dist. of British India, presidency of Bengal, occupying the centre of the delta of the Ganges. Area 8658 sq. m.; pop. 2,075,000. —The chief town has the same name, and is 77 m. N.E. of Calcutta. Pop. 8152.

Jessulmère or **Jessulmir**, *jes-eul-meer'*, a state and town of Rajpootana, India, presidency of Bengal. Pop. of state est. at 73,700; of town 35,000.

Jesus Island. See Isle Jesus.

Jever, *yâ'-ver*, a town in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, N. Germany, on the Sieltief Canal, 33 m. N.N.W. of Oldenburg. Pop. 4500.

Jeypore, **Jypore**, or **Jeypur**, *ji-poor'*, one of the five principal Rajpoot States of India, presidency of Bengal, tributary to the British. Area 15,251 sq. m.; pop. est. at 1,900,000.

Jeypore, **Jypore**, or **Jeypur**, the cap. of the above state, in a valley, 148 m. S.W. of Delhi; it contains a magnificent palace, numerous temples of the finest Hindoo style, and is altogether the handsomest and most regularly-built city in India.

Jeypore, or **Jeypur Agency**, an administrative prov. of the presidency of Bengal, in the ancient territory of Orissa. Area 12,041 sq. m.; pop. 391,230. —The cap. is of the same name, and is situated 2 m. N.W. of Visagapatam.

Jhansi, or **Jansl**, *ja'-se*, a div. dist. and town of the N.W. Provinces, British India. The town is 36 m. from Gwalior. Pop. of div. 934,934; of dist. 317,826.

Jhalum, *je'-lum*, or **Behut**, *be'-hut'*, the farthest W. of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, India, rises in Cashmere, and, after a S.W. course of about 350 m., joins the Chenab 80 m. N.N.E. of Mooltan.

Jhalum, a dist. of the Punjab, India, div. Rawulpindee. Pop. 500,988.

Jiddah, *jid'-da*, a seaport of Arabia, on the coast of the Red Sea. It is a place of great trade, and may be considered the port of Mecca. Pop. about 23,000.

Jitomir, **Zytomir**, or **Zhitomeer**, *skit-o-meer'*, or **Zytomiers**, a town of European Russia, cap. of Volhynia, on the Tchernov, 80 m. S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 43,047.

Jock's Lodge, or **Piarshill**, *poor'-hill*, a vil. of Scotland, 1½ m. E. of Edinburgh. Here are cavalry barracks built in 1798. Pop. including those in the barracks, 1818.

Johanna, *jo-han'-ad*, the central and most frequented of the Comoro Islands, in Mozambique Channel, Africa. It is well wooded and very picturesque. Pop. est. at 20,000.

John o' Groats' House, the name of a once famous building which in ancient times stood on the beach at the mouth of the Pentland Firth, 1½ m. W. of Duncansby Head, the N.E. extremity of the mainland of Scotland, co. Caithness. Although tradition gives a romantic origin to the house, it was probably built for the reception of travellers crossing the firth to the Orkneys.

Johnshaven, *john'-shav's*, a seaport vil. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 3 m. S.S.W. of Bervie. Pop. 1077.

Johnstone, *john'-ston*, a manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Black Cart, 3 m. S.S.W. of Paisley, with valuable coal-mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 7538.

Johnstone, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 1089.

Johore, *jo-hore'*, a flourishing state and town in the S. part of the Malay Peninsula. Area of state about 10,000 sq. m.

Joigny, *zhwa'-ye'*, a town of France, dep. Yonne, on the river Yonne, 15 m. N.N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 5199.

Joinville, *zhweng'-veel'*, a town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, on the river Marne, 23 m. N. of Chaumont. Pop. 3840.

Joliba, *jo'-e-bâ*, a river of W. Africa. See Niger.

Joliet, *jo'-le-et*, a thriving town in Will co., Illinois, U.S., surrounded by fertile and cultivated prairies, whose produce is shipped here by the canal. Pop. 7263.

Joliette, a co. and town of Quebec prov., Dominion of Canada. Pop. of co. 23,075; of town 3047.

Jönköpings, *yon'-chup-ing*, almost *yon'-chep-ing*, an interior gov. of Sweden. Pop. 190,941.

Jönköpings, a town of Sweden, cap. of the above gov., on the S. bank of Lake Wetter. Pop. 13,744.

Joppa, a town of Palestine. See Jaffa.
Joppa, *jop'pâ*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, an eastern suburb of Portobello, on the Firth of Forth. Pop. 313.—Also a vil. in Ayrshire, pa. of Coylton.

Jordan, *for'dan* (from Heb *yar den*, the flowing, or the river), Arab. *Esh-sherîah* (the watering-place), a celebrated river of Palestine. Issuing from Mount Hermon, a branch of Anti-Libanus, it forms, with some other streams, the small lake Merom. Passing afterwards through the great lake called the Sea of Tiberias, and then flowing through an extensive plain, it falls into the Dead Sea.

Jorullo, *ho-roo'yo*, often *ho-roo'yo*, a remarkable volcano in the S. of Mexico, thrown up on the night of the 28th Sept. 1759, from a plain having an elevation of 2590 ft., to the height of 4265 ft. above the sea. At the same time thousands of small cones issued forth, each being a funnel from which ascended a thick vapour to the height of from 33 to 50 ft., but since then many of the small cones have disappeared, others have changed their form, and few now continue to smoke.

Joudpore, *jood-pore'*, a city of India, cap. of the Rajpoot state of Joudpore or Marwar. Pop., including suburbs, 150,000.—The state has a pop. of 1,783,800.

Jounpore, or Jaunpur, *joun-poor'*, a dist. and town of British India, N.W. Provinces. Area of dist. 1556 sq. m.; pop. 1,026,000; of town 23,327.

Joux, *shoo*, a lake of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, near the Jura and the French frontier. Length 7 m., breadth 1 m.

Juan Fernandez, *fu'an fer-nan'dez*, Span. pron. *hoo-dû fer-nân'deth* (named after the Spanish navigator who discovered it in 1567), an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 m. from the coast of Chili. It is 18 m. long by 6 m. broad, and is noted as having been, about 1703, the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk for upwards of four years—an event upon which Defoe founded his celebrated *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Jubbulpore, or Jabbalpur, *jub-bul-poor'*, a div. dist. and town of the Central Provinces, India. Pop. of div. 1,946,574; of dist. 528,559. The town is situated on the Upper Nerbudda, and has a pop. of 55,193.

Judea, *ju-de'a*, the ancient kingdom or country of Judah, forming the S. part of Palestine.

Juggernaut, *jug-gher-naw't*, or more properly Jagannatha (the lord of the world, from Sansc. *jagat*, the world, and *nâtha*, lord), or Pooree, or Puri, a town on the coast of Orissa, British India, near Lake Chilka. It contains the famous temple and car of Juggernaut, the pagoda

of which, being 300 ft. high, serves as an important landmark at sea.

Jüllich, *yu'lih*, French *Juliers*, a town in Rhenish Prussia, on the Roer, 15 m. N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 5111.

Jullesur, Juleysur, or Jalesar, *jul-esur'*, a town of the N.W. Provinces, British India, div. Agra, 39 m. E. of Muttra. Pop. 15,684.

Jullinder Doab, *jul'tin-der doo'db*, the tract of land in the Punjab, India, between the rivers Sutlej and Beas, ceded to the British in 1846.

Jullundhur, or Jallandar, *jul-lun-dur'*, a div. dist. and town in the Punjab, British India. Pop. of div. 2,477,536; of dist. 794,764; of town 45,807.

Julpigoree, *jul-pig-o-re'*, a dist. and town of Cooch Behar, prov. Bengal, British India. The town is situated 40 m. S.E. of Darjeeling. Pop. of dist. 418,665.

Jumet or Jumetz, *shoo-met'*, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 8 m. N. from Charleroi; it has glass-works and coal-mines in its neighbourhood. Pop. 20,102.

Jumilla, *hoo-mee'ya*, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. N.N.W. of Murcia, with manufs. of fire-arms, tiles, earthenware, and salt. Pop. 7400.

Jumna, *jum'nd* (corr. from Sansc. Yamunâ, a goddess who "in mythology is considered the daughter of Sûrya or the Sun, and sister of Yama," who corresponds to Minos, the Judge of hell), a river of India, which issues from the Himalaya range, flows through Delhi and Agra, and joins the Ganges at Allahabad.

Jungfrau, *yoon'frou* (the maiden), one of the Alps, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, rising to the height of 13,720 ft. 7 m. W. of the Finster Aarhorn.

Jungipore, or Jangipur, *jun-gho-poor'*, a town of the div. Rajshahi, prov. Bengal, British India, 30 m. N.W. of Moorshabad. Pop. 11,361.

Juniper Green, *joo'ni-per green*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Collinton, 5 m. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 718.

Jura, *joo'rd* (from Scand. *deor-oe*, deer island), an island of Argyllshire, off the W. coast of Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides, separated from Islay by the Sound of Islay, and from Scarba by the Gulf of Corryvreckan. It has three conical mountains called the Paps of Jura, the highest being 2556 ft. above the sea. Pop. 761.—56° 0' N. lat., 6° 54' W. long. The pa. of Jura embraces the islands of *Balnahua*, *Garsellach*, *Jura*, *Lunga*, *Pladda*, *Scarba*, and *Sherwinia*. Total pop. 952.

Jura, *joo'rd*, Fr. pron. *shu-ré'*, a chain of mountains between France and Switzerland; the highest peak is 6565 ft. above the sea.

Jura, a dep. in the E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Franche-Comté. Area 1928 sq. m.; pop. 298,523.

Jurjura, *jur'joo-rd*, a mountain chain

of Algeria, N. Africa, forming a division of the Little Atlas, 50 m. S.E. from Algiers.

Jütland, *yut'land*, Dan. Jütland, *yut'land* (the land of the Jutes), anc. *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, a large prov. of Denmark, which formerly comprised the whole peninsula; but the name is now confined to the northern

division, extending from 55° 26' to 57° 43' N. lat., in length 180 m., with an average breadth of 70 m. Pop. 846,000.

Jütterbock, *yut'er-bok* (named in honour of the Sclav. god of spring), a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 27 m. S. of Potsdam. Pop. 6776.

Jyepore. See Jeypore.

K

For names not inserted here, refer to the letters C, G, and Q.

Kaagöe, *ko'gu-eh*, an island of Norway in the Arctic Ocean. Length 11 m., breadth 7 m.—70° N. lat.

Kaarta, *ka'ta*, a kingdom in the N.E. of Senegambia, W. Africa.

Kabenda, *ka-ben'da*, a seaport town of W. Africa, 40 m. N. of the mouth of the Congo or Livingstone; it is the chief centre of the coast trade in ivory, wax, etc.

Kabuang, or Kabrooang, *ka-broo-ang*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 30 m. in circumference, between the Philippines and Gilolo.—5° 41' N. lat., 137° E. long.

Kabul, Cabool, or Cabul, *ka-beet*, an extensive prov. of Afghanistan, bounded on the N. by the Hindu-Kush, which separates it from Balkh.

Kabul, a fortified city in the above prov., and cap. of Afghanistan; it stands on the river Kabul, 6400 ft. above sea-level. In consequence of the massacre here of the British Resident and his suite on 2d Sept. 1879, General Roberts took possession of the city on 18th Oct. following, but subsequently evacuated it. Pop. 60,000.

Kabul, or Jui-Shir, *fo'e-shir*, a river of Afghanistan, rises near 34° 21' N. lat., and 65° 30' E. long., at an elevation of 5400 ft., and, after an E. course of 280 m., joins the Indus at Attock.

Kadee, or Kadi, *ka-de'*, a town of Baroda, India, presidency of Bombay. Pop. 16,725.

Kaifa, Gaffa, *ka'fa*, or Feodosia, *fa-o-de'-o'-da*, an important seaport of European Russia, on the E. coast of the Crimea. Pop. 8462.

Kaifa, a country of E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia, between the Godjeb River on the N. and the Bako on the S.—7° 58' N. lat., 35° 40' E. long. Chief town, *Bonga*.

Kafraria, *ka'fra-ri*, *ka'fa'ra'-ri*, or Kafriland, *ka'fa'-land* (the land of the *kaifers* or infidels), a fertile region of S. Africa, between Cape Colony and Natal. It is well wooded, watered by numerous streams, and intersected by savannas. The coast is rocky and dangerous, and the anchorages are unsafe. The natives are a fierce pastoral race, but brave, frank, and independent. Pop. estimated at 80,000.

Kafraria, British, a prov. of Cape Colony, S. Africa, lying to the S.W. of independent Kafraria. It is divided into the two divs. of King Williamstown and East London.

Kafiristan, *ka-fo-ri-tan'* (country of the infidels), a country of Central Asia, N.E. of Afghanistan. Estimated area 7000 sq. m. It is mountainous, with narrow and fertile valleys, producing fruits in abundance. Comparatively little is known about this country. Its inhabitants, called *Kafirs*, *i.e.*, infidels, by their neighbours, strongly resemble Europeans in their persons and many of their habits. They exhibit perpetual enmity towards Mohammedans. Pop. est. at 100,000.

Kagera. See Alexandria.

Kagosima, *ka-go-si-ma'*, a town of Japan, on a deep bay at the S. end of the island of Kjusiu. Pop. estimated at 180,000.

Kai-fong, *ki-fong*, a city of China, the cap. of the prov. Ho-nan, on the Hoang-ho.

Kaikora Mountains, *ka-ko-ra'*, in South Island, New Zealand, provincial dist. of Marlborough.

Kailas, *ka-las'* (paradise), the Olympus of the Hindoos, a mountain region of Tibet, on the boundary of the British dist. of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces, India.

Kaira, *ka-ra'*, a dist. and town of British India, prov. Gujarat. Pop. of dist. 763,733; of town 12,681.

Kairwan, *ka-wan'*, a city of Tunis, N. Africa; it is one of the holy cities of the Mohammedans, and its mosque—the finest in N. Africa—is held particularly sacred, as containing the tomb of Mohammed's barber.

Kaisariyah, Kaisariah, or Kisarlah, *ka-sa'-ra'*, anc. *Cesarea*, a town of Carmania, Asia Minor, on the S. side of a fertile plain, watered by the Karasu, at the N. foot of Mount Erjiah, 160 m. E.N.E. of Koneh. Pop. 25,000.

Kaiserberg, *ka'-ser-berg* (emperor's hill or hill-fortress), a town of Germany, dep. Elsass-Lothringen, on the Weiser, 9 m. N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2583, chiefly employed in cotton spinning and weaving.

Kaiserslautern, *ka'-ser-lau-tern'* (the emperor's place on the Lauter), a town of Bavaria, on the Lauter, 25 m. N.W. of Landau, with iron forge, cotton manuf., and paper mill. Pop. 22,693.

Kalaftat, *ka-la-fat'*, a town of Roumania, on the left bank of the Danube, nearly opposite Widdin. Pop. 10,000. This place was nobly defended by the Turks against the Russians in 1854, when a battle, lasting four days, was fought between the

Turks, under Omar Pasha, and the Russians, under Gortschakoff. Pop. 2280.

Kalahari Desert, *kâ-lâ-hâ-re*, a parched and almost uninhabited waste in S. Africa, lying between the Orange River and the parallel of 24° S. lat., and between 19° and 23° E. long. It is not destitute of vegetation, for there is abundance of grass, creeping plants, and even trees, but it contains almost no water, either running or in wells, and hence the name *desert* is not altogether inappropriately applied to it.

Kalamita Bay, *kâ-lâ-mî-tâ*, a large inlet of the Black Sea, on the western shore of the Crimea, European Russia, memorable as the landing-place of the Anglo-French army which invaded the Crimea in Sept. 1854.

Kalgan, *kâ'gan* (a Tartar word signifying "a gate"), Chinese *Chang-ka-han*, a town of China, prov. Chi-li, 110 m. N.W. of Peking. It is an important depôt of the overland trade between China and Russia.

Kalisch, *kâ'hîsh*, a manufacturing city of Poland, Russia, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on an island in the Prosna, 180 m. W.S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 16,967.

Kaimar. See Calmar.

Kalpi. See Calpee.

Kaluga, *kâ-lû-gâ*, a gov. of European Russia, bounded by Moscow, Smolensk, Orel, and Tula. Area 12,068 sq. m.; pop. 296,263.

Kaluga, a town of Russia, cap. of the above gov., on the Oka, 96 m. S.W. of Moscow; it has various manufs., sugar refineries, tanneries, and trade in wax, sheep skins, and Russian leather. Pop. 38,608.

Kama, *kâ-mâ*, a river of European Russia, which rises in Viatka, traverses Perm, and joins the Volga 24 m. below Kazan.

Kamalondo, *kâ-mâ-lôn-dô*, a river of the great lake region, S. Central Africa; it joins the Lualaba or Congo from the S.W.

Kambia, *kâm-bâ'â*, a great centre of trade in W. Africa, on the Great Scarcies River, about 50 m. from its mouth on the Sierra Leone coast.

Kamesburgh. See Port Bannatyne.

Kamieniec, or Kaminiets, *kâm-yen'yets* (the stony place), a town of Russian Poland, cap. of the gov. Podolia, near the Dniester. Pop. 22,811.

Kamouraska, *kâ-moor-dâ-kâ*, a co. and town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec; the town is situated 90 m. N.E. of Quebec city. Pop. of co. 21,254; of town 797.

Kampen, *kâm'pen* (the field), a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, on the Yssel, 9 m. W.N.W. of Zwolle, with manufactures of carpets. Pop. 16,802.

Kamtschatka, *kâm-ôktâ'kâ*, a peninsula in the eastern extremity of Asiatic Russia. Though situated within the temperate zone, the cold is severe, owing partly to

the elevated chain of mountains which traverses nearly its whole length, and partly to the winds blowing from the Polar seas. The country abounds in wild animals, many of which yield valuable furs. The inhabitants live during winter in huts under ground, and travel in sledges drawn by dogs. Pop. about 6800.

Kanagawa, *kân-dâ-gâ-wâ*, a seaport town of Japan, on the island of Nippon, 15 m. S. of Tokio. Pop. 100,000.

Kandahar, or Candahar, *kân-dâ-hâr'*, a prov. of Afghanistan, inhabited by Afghans of the Douranee tribe.

Kandahar, or Candahar, called by the Afghans Ahmed Shahi, a fortified city of Central Afghanistan, and cap. of the above prov., is the chief station on the caravan route from India by the Bolan Pass to Herat. This city is supposed to have been originally founded by Alexander the Great. Pop. est. at from 50,000 to 100,000.

Kandalak, *kân-dâ-lâk*, a gulf of the White Sea, stretching into Russian Lapland. On its banks is a vil. of the same name.

Kandla, or Kandliab, *kân'dâ*, a town of British India, North-West Provinces, dep. Meerut. Pop. 11,026.

Kandy, or Candy, *kân'de* (splendour), a town in the interior of the island of Ceylon, 62 m. N.E. of Colombo. It is surrounded by wooded hills, and was formerly the cap. of a native kingdom. Pop. 17,408.

Kangaroo Island, *kâng-gâ-roo'* (so called by Captain Flinders, because he found it full of kangaroos), an island off the coast of S. Australia, 80 m. in length, with an average breadth of 20 m.

Kano, *kâ-nô'*, a town of Nigritia, N. Central Africa, cap. of Housa, and one of the chief seats of the caravan-trade. Pop. 40,000.

Kansas, *kân'sas*, a large river of the United States of N. America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and falls into the Missouri.

Kansas, one of the United States of N. America. It has the Indian Territory to the S.; Missouri to the E.; Nebraska to the N.; and Colorado to the W. The surface is a continued succession of gently undulating ridges and valleys, or "rolling prairie," as it is called, to distinguish it from the level surface of Illinois. Area 81,318 sq. m.; pop. 996,335.

Kansas City, a city of co. Jackson, Missouri, United States, N. America, on the Missouri river. Pop. 55,813.

Kan-su, *kân-soo'*, a prov. in the N.W. of China, producing gold, mercury, silks, dyes, musk, and tobacco. Area 400,000 sq. m.; pop. 19,512,718.

Kanturk, *kân-turk*, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, at the confluence of the Dullas and the Allua, 16 m. S.W. of Donersile. Pop. 1964.

Kaoko, *kâ-ôk'ô*, a thinly-peopled region

of the W. coast-land of S. Africa, S. of the Cunene River.

Kapadoanj, *kâ-pâ-dâ'anj*, a town of British India, prov. Gujerat, dist. Kaira. Pop. 13,882.

Kapunda, *kâ-pun'dâ*, a town of South Australia, on Light River, 45 m. N. of Adelaide. Pop. 2272.

Kara, *kâ'rd*, a river forming part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, rises in the Ural Mountains, and enters the Sea of Kara after a northward course of 125 m.

Kara, Sea of, a portion of the Arctic Ocean, between Nova Zembla on the N. and the Russian governments of Archangel and Tobolsk on the S.

Karachi. See *Kurrachee*.

Karak, *kâ-râk*, a small rocky island, belonging to the British, in the Persian Gulf.

Karakorum, *kâ-râ-kô'rum*, a range of mountains in Central Asia, diverging in a S.E. direction from the western section of the Kuen-lun chain, and stretching to the E. of Lassa, in Tibet. The culminating point is *Dipsang Peak*, 28,278 ft. high.

Karamania. See *Caramania*.

Kara-su-Bazar, *kâ-râ'soo-bâ-sâr* (market-place on the Black River), a Tartar town of S. Russia, in the Crimea, 24 m. E.N.E. of Simferopol. Pop. 11,639.

Kardaszag, or *Kardaszag*, *kârd-sâg*, a town of Hungary, 25 m. S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 14,486.

Karikal, *kâ-re-kâl*, a maritime town of India, on the Coromandel coast, 8 m. S. of Tranquebar; it was ceded to the French by the rajah of Tanjore in 1759. Pop. 10,000.

Karlsburg, or *Carlsburg*, *kârls-boorg*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Transylvania, on the Maros, 48 m. S. of Klausenburg; it has a strong fortress. Pop. 7955.

Karlstadt. See *Carlstadt*.

Karroo, *kâr-roo*, an old Hottentot name signifying dry or barren, and applied to the arid and barren plateau in the Western Province of Cape Colony, lying between the Roggeveld and Nieuwveld Mountains on the N., and the Lower and Great Zwarteberg on the S.

Kars (probably from Arab. *Kars*, signifying "very cold" or "freezing," and may have been so called from the climate here being very severe), a city of Armenia, Asiatic Russia, on the Arpa-chai, 105 m. N.E. of Erzeroum; it formerly belonged to Turkey, and is famous for its siege and capture by the Russians in 1855, and again in 1877. Pop. 12,000.

Karwar, *kâr-wur*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, dist. Concan. Pop. 13,263.

Kashin. See *Cashin*.

Kaschau, *kâ'shou*, a city of N. Hungary, on the right bank of the Hernad, 130 m. N.E. of Pesth. Pop. 21,742.

Kasheepore, or *Kashipur*, *kâsh-i-poor*, a town of the North-West Provinces,

British India, div. Rohilkbund. Pop. 13,221.

Kashgar, or *Cashgar*, *kâsh-gâr*, a town of Eastern Turkestan, Central Asia, on a river of the same name, with important manufs. of gold and silver cloths, cotton, silk, and carpets.

Kashmir. See *Cashmere*.

Kassel. See *Cassel*.

Kastamouni, *kâs-tâ-moo'ne*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, on the Kara-su, 114 m. N.N.E. of Angora; it has copper forges, cotton printing and dyeworks, but its principal trade is in wool. Pop. 40,000.

Katanga, *kâ-tân'gâ*, a famous gold and copper-yielding district in Uruga, great lake region, S. Central Africa, between the Luapula and Kamalondo Rivers.

Katrine, *Loch*, *loh kâ'trin*, a lake in the S.W. of Perthshire, Scotland, 9½ m. W. of Callander; it is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and is the source from which Glasgow is supplied with water.

Kattywar, *kât-te-wâr*, a peninsula on the W. coast of India, presidency of Bombay, between the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch.

Kauai, *kâ-wi'e*, one of the Sandwich Islands. Area 525 sq. m.

Kavala, *kâ-vâ'ld*, or *Cavalle*, *kâ-vâ'lo*, a seaport town of W. Roumelia, European Turkey, on the Egean Sea. Pop. 4000.—9 m. S.W. is *Eski* or *Old Kavala*, anc. *Neapolis*, where St Paul landed from Troas.

Kazan, *kâ-zân*, a gov. of European Russia, S. of Viatka, inhabited by people who are chiefly of Tartar origin. Area 23,465 sq. m.; pop. 1,704,624.

Kazan, a city of European Russia, cap. of the above gov., on the Kazanka, near its junction with the Volga. It has an extensive trade and is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a university founded in 1804. Pop. 86,262.

Kearaley, *keers'li*, a town in Lancashire, England, 3 m. S.S.E. of Bolton. Pop. 6330.

Kediri, *kâ-dê-re*, a Dutch prov. of the island of Java, with a chief town of the same name, situated on the river Kediri, which runs through the prov. Pop. of prov. 415,000; of town 6500.

Kedoe, *kâ-doo*, a Dutch residency near the centre of the island of Java. *Magellan*, the cap., is 38 m. S.S.W. of Samarang.

Keen, *Mount*, a mountain of Scotland, 2278 ft. high, between the cos. of Aberdeen and Forfar.

Keene, *keen*, a town of Cheshire co., New Hampshire, U.S., 70 m. W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 5971.

Keeper, *keep'er*, a mountain of Ireland, 2278 ft. above the sea, co. Tipperary, 7 m. S.W. of Nenagh.

Kelg, *keep*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 886.

Kelghley or *Keithley*, *keeth'li*, a pa. and manufacturing town in the W. R. of York-

shire, England, on the Aire, 9 m. N.W. of Bradford. Pop. 19,775.

Keir, keer (from Brit. *caer*, a fort), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 828.

Keiss, keese, a vil. of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. of Wick. Pop. 327.

Keith, keeth, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Banff and Elgin. It contains the three distinct vils. of *Old Keith*, *New Keith*, and *Fife Keith*, which unitedly form the town of Keith, on the Isla, 8 m. S.E. of Fochabers, and 20 m. W.S.W. of Banff. Pop. of pa. 5891; of town 3802.

Keithhall and Kinkell, keeth-hall and kin-kell, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Keithhall became the name of this parish after the greater part of it was possessed by Keith, the Earl Marischal of Scotland. It was formerly called *Montkeggie*. Kinkell signifies "the head or principal church." Pop. 874.

Kelat or Khelat, ke-ldt' (castle), a strongly-fortified town, the cap. of Beluchistan, on a hill 8000 ft. above the sea, in 28° 52' N. lat., and 68° 30' E. long. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1839 and again in 1840; but the British forces were finally withdrawn in 1841. It has a good transit trade, and almonds, melons, and dates are plentifully produced in its neighbourhood. Pop. 12,000.

Kellington, kel'ing-tun, a pa. in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, noted for its breed of sheep. Pop. 1357.

Kelloe, kel'io, a pa. of England, co. Durham. Pop. 12,069.

Kells (contr. of its auc. name *Kenlis* or *Ceanntias*, the chief enclosure), an anc. town of Ireland, co. Meath, on the Blackwater, 36 m. N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 2925.

Kells (cells or churches), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1007.

Kelso, kel'so (corr. of its auc. name *Calchow*, the chalk *heugh* or height, so called with reference to a hill of chalk or gypsum, which was once a prominent feature in the district, but is now broken down; some authorities, however, say that the name signifies "the house of prayer"), a town of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Tweed and the Teviot. Here are the ruins of a magnificent abbey, founded by David I. in 1123, and in the vicinity is *Floors Castle*, the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe. Pop. 4564. The pa. of Kelso has a pop. of 5124.

Kelton, kel'ton (the dwelling in the wood), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 3222.

Kelty, kel'te, a vil. of Scotland, cos. Fife and Kinross, pas. of Beath and Cleish. Pop. 793.

Kelvedon, kel've-don, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Essex, 12½ m. N.E. of Chelmsford. About 4½ m. from the vil. is the celebrated *Tiptree Farm*, where Mr Mechi carried on his important experiments in agriculture. Pop. of pa. 1666.

Kelvin, kel'vin, a small river of Scotland, rises in Stirlingshire, flows S.W. and S., and falls into the Clyde at Glasgow.

Kemback, kem'bak, formerly written *Kembok*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. The first syllable of the name is derived from the *Kem* or *Kame*, a streamlet which traverses the parish, and there joins the Eden; the second syllable is from the Scand. *bec* or *loek*, a brook. The course of the Kame is through a highly picturesque glen called *Dura Den*, noted for its interesting geological features. Pop. 1066.

Ken, a river of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright; flowing S. it expands into Loch Ken, and unites with the Dee.

Kendal, or more correctly Kirkby in Kendal, kir'be in ken'dal (church town in the dale of the *Ken*), a town of England, co. Westmoreland, on the Ken, 23 m. N. of Lancaster; it has long been celebrated for its woollen manufactures, which were first introduced by some Flemish weavers who settled here in 1337. Pop. 13,446.

Keneh, ken'eh, a city of Upper Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 34 m. N.N.E. of the ruins of Thebes. Pop. 13,900.

Kenia, ken'e-d, a lofty mountain on the E. coast of Africa, near the equator. Height above the sea, 20,000 ft.—36° 0' E. long.

Kenilworth, ken'ti-wurth, a town of England, co. and 4 m. N. of Warwick, celebrated for its magnificent castle, now in ruins, where Dudley, Earl of Leicester, entertained Queen Elizabeth for 17 days, in such a style of sumptuous magnificence as to render the revels of Kenilworth a subject both of history and romance. Pop. 3335.

Kenmare, ken-mara' (from Irish *ceann-mara*, the head of the sea, i.e. the highest point reached by the tide in a river), a town of Ireland, co. Kerry, 13 m. S.W. of Killarney. Pop. 1205.

Kenmare River or Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic, about 40 m. long, in the S.W. of Kerry, Ireland.

Kenmore, ken'more (high promontory, from Gael. *ceann*, head, headland or promontory, and *more*, great), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, 8 m. N.E. of Killin. Near the vil. is *Taymouth Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, where Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort were magnificently entertained for three days in 1842.

Kennedy, ken'no-de, a lake of Fox Land, British N. America. It is 70 m. long and 30 m. broad.—66° N. lat., 73° W. long.

Kennoway, ken'no-wâ (from *cean-nan-utagh*, the head of the den or glen), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 7 m. S. of Cupar. Pop. of pa. 1703; of vil. 885.

Kensington, ken'sing-tun, a pa. and town of England, co. Middlesex, forming a western suburb of the metropolis, 4 m. W.S.W. of St Paul's. Pop. 120,229.

Kent (from Celt. *ceann*, a promontory),

an important maritime co. occupying a portion of the S.E. angle of England. The Thames and its estuary bound it on the N.; Surrey and Sussex on the W. and S. respectively; and the Strait of Dover on the E. Area 1634 sq. m.; pop. 848,394. Kent is an eminently historical co., and is noted for its uncommonly beautiful scenery. It was in this co., near Deal, the Romans under Cæsar first landed when they invaded Britain, and the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa landed in the *Isle of Thanet*. In this co. also the monk Augustine introduced Christianity among the Saxons; hence the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is Primate of all England. Two principal ridges of hills, continuous with the North Downs of Surrey and Hampshire, traverse the co. from W. to E., and terminate in the white cliffs of Dover. These ridges are termed the Upper and Lower Hills; but the former is popularly known as the *Hog's Back*. In the S. are the tracts called the *Weald* and *Romney Marsh*, the latter of which comprises 44,000 acres, and affords excellent pasturage for sheep. The rivers are the *Thames*, *Medway*, *Stour*, *Darent*, and *Rother*. The soil throughout the co., but especially in the *Isle of Thanet*, is exceedingly fertile. The hop-gardens are the largest in England. Off the coast are several valuable oyster fisheries. Paper-making and ship-building give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. *Maidstone*, on the Medway, is the co. town.

Kent, a co. of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, bordering on Lakes St Clair and Erie. Pop. 26,836.—Also a co. of New Brunswick, bordering on the Gulf of St Lawrence and Northumberland Strait. Pop. 19,101.

Kentucky, *ken-tuk's* (the dark and bloody ground, in allusion to the many battles fought here between the northern and southern Indians, and between the Indians and the first white settlers), one of the United States of N. America, bounded N. by the Ohio, separating it from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; W. by the Mississippi, separating it from Missouri; S. by Tennessee; and E. by Virginia. The soil is fertile, wheat, maize, hemp, and tobacco being the chief objects of culture. Area 37,680 sq. m.; pop. 1,648,599. *Frankfort*, on the Kentucky, is the state cap.

Kentville, *ken-voel*, a town of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, on the Cornwallis River, 70 m. from Halifax. Pop. 1779.

Keokuk, *ke-o-kuk*, a town of Iowa, U.S., situated at the foot of the "Lower Rapids" of the Mississippi River, 205 m. above St Louis. Pop. 12,766.

Karbala, *ker-jâ'id*, or Meshed Hossein, *mesh-ed Aso-saïr*, a town of Irak-Arabi in Asiatic Turkey, near the Euphrates, with which it is connected by a canal. The in-

habitants are chiefly Persians, with whom it is a holy city; it contains the splendid tombs of the Imams Hossein and Abbas. Pop. 25,000.

Kerguelen Land, *kerj's-len*, or Island of Desolation, a sterile island in the S. Indian Ocean. It is about 100 m. in length and 60 m. in extreme breadth. It was named *Kerguelen* after the French navigator by whom it was discovered about the year 1773, and the *Island of Desolation* by Captain Cook, on account of its vegetable destitution, and cold and rigorous climate. —49° 30' S. lat., 69° 30' E. long.

Kerinia, *ker-i-nô'd*, a town on the N. shore of the island of Cyprus, 14 m. from Nicosia. Pop. 9000.

Kerman or **Kirman**, *kir-mâd*, anc. *Carmanis*, a prov. of Persia, E. of Fars; it is mostly mountainous, interspersed with extensive tracts of desert, and the climate is unhealthy. Pop. 300,000.

Kerman, a city of Persia, the cap. of the above prov.; it was once a place of great importance, but, having been taken by Aga Mohammed in 1794, it has never recovered its splendour. Pop. 30,000.

Kermanshah, *ker-man-shâ'*, anc. *Chosroes*, a town of Persia, near the Kerkah, on the great south road from Persia into Asiatic Turkey. Pop. 30,000.

Kerry, *ker-re* (supposed to be a corr. of *Clarraidhe*, pronounced *keery*, which signifies "the territory of the race of Clár," son of Fergus, king of Ulster), a co. of Ireland, bounded N. by the estuary of the Shannon; E. by Limerick and Cork; S. by Cork and Kenmare estuary; W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 60 m.; greatest breadth from E. to W. 58 m. Area 1853 sq. m.; pop. 196,593. The surface of the co. is chiefly formed of mountain ranges, in which are *Corran Tuai*, in *Macgillivuddy Reeks*, the highest mountains in Ireland, with an elevation of 3414 ft.; *Caher*, 3900 ft.; *Brandon*, 3127 ft.; and *Mangerton*, 2766 ft. The principal rivers are the *Feale*, *Maine*, *Lane*, or *Lane*, and *Roaghly*. The lakes comprise those of *Killarney* (small, but very picturesque), *Carra*, and *Orrane*. The coast-line is deeply indented by bays, of which *Tralee*, *Dingle*, and *Kenmare* are the chief. Off the coast is the fertile island of *Valentia*, the Cis-Atlantic terminus of the telegraph cables. Kerry is rich in minerals. Iron ore abounds in various places, and copper and lead mines are worked near *Kenmare* and *Tralee*, the latter of which is the chief town. Dairy-farming is the leading industry.

Kerry, or **Cerl**, a pa. of Montgomeryshire, N. Wales. Pop. 3077.

Kerry Head, a promontory of Ireland, co. Kerry, forming the extremity of the S. boundary of the estuary of the river Shannon.

Kertch, a seaport of European Russia, in the Crimea, on the Strait of Enikale,

celebrated for its mud baths. The fortress of Kertch, on the Crimean side of the strait, is capable of holding 12,000 men. Pop. 22,449.

Keaho, *keah'o*, Ketcho, *kech'o*, or Oachao, *kech'-a'o*, a city of Anam, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, the cap. of Tonquin, on the river Sang-koi, about 100 m. from its mouth; it exports bullion, silks, and lacquered wares. Pop. 150,000.

Kesteven, Parts of, *kes'te-ven*, a subdivision of Lincolnshire, England, embracing about 445,550 acres, in the S.W. of the county. Pop. 105,587.

Keswick, *kes'wik* or *kes'ik*, a town of England, co. Cumberland, beautifully situated on Derwent Water, 18 m. S.W. of Penrith. Pop. 2,777.

Ketakemet, or Keokemet, *kech'-kem-ait*, a town of Hungary, between the Danube and the Theiss, 60 m. S.E. of Pesth; it has the largest market for cattle in Hungary. Pop. 41,186.

Kettering, *ket'ter-ing*, a town of England, co. and 14 m. N.E. of Northampton, with various manufs., and a large trade in boots and shoes. Pop. 7,184.

Kettins, *ket'tins*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 775.

Kettle, or King's Kettle, *ket'ti* (hollow or bowl-shaped valley, formerly belonging to the king), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 6 m. S.W. of Cupar. Pop. of pa. 2,323; of vil. 618.

Kettlebridge, *ket'ti-bridj*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Kettle. Pop. 498.

Kew, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Brentford; it is noted for its Royal Botanic Gardens, which are said to be the finest in the world. Pop. 10,383.

Kew, a town of Victoria, Australia, 44 m. E. of Melbourne. Pop. 3,800.

Kewatin, *ke-wat'in*, a dist. of the Dominion of Canada, stretching N. and E. of the prov. of Manitoba; it is under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

Key West, an island of the United States, at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico.

Key West City, a town in co. Monroe, Florida, U.S. Pop. 5,016.

Kharail, *kh-meel*, or Hami, *kh-me'*, a town of Eastern Turkestan, in a fertile and well-cultivated district, N.E. of Lake Lob Nor.

Kharkov, Kharkow, Charkov, *kh'-kov*, or the Ukraine, *kh'-ra-iv*, a gov. of European Russia, S. of Kursk and E. of Poltava. Area 20,731 sq. m.; pop. 1,698,015.

Kharkov, a city of European Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the small rivers Kharkov and Lapan. It has leather and carpet manufs., a great trade in cattle and wool, and is the seat of a university founded in 1803. Pop. 22,183.

Khartoum, *kh'-toun* (the promontory

or point), the modern cap. of Nubia, at the junction of the Blue and the White Nile, 95 m. S.W. of Shendy; it exports ivory, gum-arabic, senna, castor-oil, etc., but is chiefly sustained by its trade in slaves. Pop. 15,000.

Kherson, or Cherson, *kh'-son*, a gov. in the S. of European Russia, on the Black Sea, between the Dnieper and the Dniester. Area 28,363 sq. m.; pop. 1,506,809.

Kherson, a fortified town of S. Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the right bank and near the mouth of the Dnieper; it is the centre of an active trade in timber and Crimean salt. About 4 m. from the town is the tomb of Howard the philanthropist, who died here in 1790. Pop. 46,330.

Khingan Mountains, *kh'-gin*, an extensive range in E. Asia, between Mongolia and Manchuria.

Khiva, *ke'va*, or Kharezm, *kh'-rezm*, a khanate in the N.W. of Western Turkestan, under the jurisdiction of Russia. Pop. 200,000.

Khiva, a town of Western Turkestan, the cap. of the above khanate, near the Oxus. Pop. 12,000.

Khol, *koy*, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 30 m. N. of Lake Urmiah. Pop. 30,000.

Khojend, *ko'-jend*, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the Sir Daria, formerly within the khanate of Khokan, now in prov. Sir Daria. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

Khokan, *See* Ferghana.

Khokan, *ko'-kan*, a town of Asiatic Russia, cap. of prov. Ferghana, on the Sir Daria. Pop. estimated at 75,000.

Khooloom, *ko'-loom*, Khulm, *ko'-lm*, or Taashkurgan, *tash'-koor'-gan*, a district of Afghan Turkestan, between Kundus and Balkh.

Khorasan, or Khorassan, *ko'-ra-sân* (the country of the sun), an extensive prov. of Persia, now divided between the Shah of Persia and the Afghans. The great Salt Desert occupies the larger part of it. Area estimated at 200,000 sq. m.; pop. 865,000.

Khotan, *ko'-tan*, a prov. of Eastern Turkestan. Pop. 250,000. *Khoten* or *Hokt*, the cap., is a manufacturing city of considerable importance. Pop. 40,000.

Khuzistan, *ko'-sis-tân* (originally *Khor-isten*, the country of *khors* or estuaries, so called from there being many estuaries on that part which borders the Persian Gulf), anc. *Susiana*, a prov. of Persia, bounded N. by the Bakhtiari Mountains; E. by Fars; S. by the Persian Gulf; and W. by the pashalik of Baghdad. Area est. at 25,677 sq. m.

Khyber Pass, *kh'-ber*, the principal N. pass from India into Afghanistan. It is narrow and dangerous, slaty cliffs rising on each side from 600 to 1000 ft. It is 30 m. in length, and its passage is controlled by a blood-thirsty tribe. This pass

with those of the Koord Kabul and Jugduluck, was the scene of a terrible disaster to a British army in 1842, when 4000 soldiers and 12,000 camp followers were massacred.

Klaohka, kē-āh'-tā, a frontier town of Siberia, Asiatic Russia, at which and the contiguous Mongolian town of Maimatchin an active trade between Russia and China is carried on. Pop. 4286.

Kiang-si, kē-āng-sē' (west of the river), a prov. of China, W. of Che-kiang and Fo-ki-en. It is traversed by the *Kan-kiang* and bordered by high mountains, many of which are cultivated to the very top. The products are gold, iron, tin, lead, hemp, etc. The manufs. embrace the finest porcelain. Pop. 26,513,889. *Nan-chang* is the cap.

Kiang-su, kē-āng-soo', a maritime prov. of China, N. of Che-kiang, and S. of Shantung; its surface except in the S. is level and very fertile, the chief products being rice and cotton. Its exports of silk are larger than those of any other part of China. Pop. 39,648,924. The cap. is *Nanking*.

Kishinev, or Kishenev, kish'-j-nev', or Kishenau, a town of European Russia, cap. of the gov. of Bessarabia, on the Bulk, an affluent of the Dniester, 86 m. N.W. of Bender; it has extensive woollen and other manufs. Pop. 102,427, composed of Russians, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Gypsies, and Jews.

Kidderminster, kīd'-der-min-ster (corr. of its Saxon name *Chidderminster*, which may have been derived from Brit. *chid*, a hill, and *dur*, water—the minster on the hill beside the water), a parl. and munic. bor. and manufacturing town of England, co. and 15 m. N. of Worcester, on the Stour; it has iron foundries, wire-works, tanneries, breweries, dye works, and paper mills, but most of the inhabitants are engaged in the manuf. of carpets, which was first introduced in 1735. Pop. of parl. bor. 20,814; of munic. bor. 19,473.

Kidsgrove, a town in Staffordshire, England, 5 m. N. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. 4162.

Kidwelly, or Cydweli, kīd-wel'-e, a pa. and town of Wales, co. and 10 m. S. of Carmarthen, on Carmarthen Bay. Pop. of pa. 2072.

Kief. See Kiev.

Kiel, kēl' (probably from Teut. *kielle*, and so called on account of its fine bay or harbour), a seaport of Prussia, the cap. of the prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on a deep inlet of the Baltic, 28 m. S.E. of Schleswig; it exports dairy produce, and the finest butter bears its name. It is the seat of a university founded in 1685. Pop. 87,346.

Kiev, kē-ev', or **Kief, kē-ēf'**, a gov. in the S.W. of European Russia, on the Dnieper. Its soil is very fertile, and produces wheat, reputed the best in Europe, oats, maize, rye, tobacco, hops, flax, and hemp. Area 19,280 sq. m.; pop. 2,175,132.

Kiev, or Kief, a fortified city of European Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the right bank of the Dnieper. It is an ancient city held in high veneration by the Russians as an early seat of their religion, and is the seat of a university founded in 1833. Pop. 127,251.

Kilauea, kēel-d-wē'-d, an active volcano, 8970 ft. high, in Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands.

Kilbarohan, kīl-bar'-an (chapel of the hill-bounded vale), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 5½ m. W.S.W. of Paisley, with silk and cotton manufs. Pop. of pa. 6093; of town 2678.

Kilbeggan, kīl-beg'-gan (church of St Bega), a town of Ireland, co. Westmeath, on a branch of the Grand Canal, 6½ m. N. of Tullamore. Pop. 1145.—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 1956.

Kilburnie, kīl-bir'-ne (the church of St Birinus), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Ayr, 9 m. N. of Irvine. Pop. of pa. 4963; of town 3813.

Kilbrandon and Kilehatten, kīl-bran'-don and kīl-kat'-an, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Kilbrandon means "the church of St Brandon," the patron saint of Bute; Kilehatten, "the church of St Chattan." Pop. 1930.

Kilbrannan Sound, kīl-bran'-nan, a strait of Scotland between the island of Arran and Cantyre.

Kilbride, kīl-brīd' (the cell or church of St Bridget), the name of several pas. in Ireland.

Kilbride, a pa. of Scotland, on the E. coast of Arran, co. Bute. Pop. 2380.

Kilbride, East, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 5 m. N.W. of Hamilton. Pop. of pa. 8861; of vil. 1100.

Kilbride, West, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 9 m. N.W. of Irvine. Pop. of pa. 1891; of vil. 1218.

Kilbucho (the cell of St Bega). See Broughton.

Kilburn, kīl'-burn, a suburban dist. of London, England, 4 m. N.W. of St Paul's, and 2½ m. from Hyde Park corner. Pop. 19,544.

Kilburn, a pa. and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, England, 6 m. S.E. of Thirsk. Pop. of pa. 739; of township 425.

Kilehatten, kīl-kat'-an, a vil. of Scotland, co. Bute, on Kilehatten Bay, 5 m. S. of Rothesay.

Kilohoman, kīl-ho'-man, a pa. of Scotland, in the W. part of the island of Islay, co. Argyll. Pop. 2961.

Kilchrenan and Dalavich, kīl-kren'-an and dā'-id-vīh, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 484. Kilchrenan signifies "the burying-place of Chrenan," the tutelary saint of the parish; and Dalavich means "the field of Avich," in allusion to a tract of level ground in the vicinity of the stream called the Avich.

Kilconquhar, kīl-kon'-er (the church at

the head or extremity of the fresh water lake), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Flie. Pop. of pa. 2018; of vil. 381.

Kiloreggan. See Cove and Kiloreggan.
Kildalton, kil-dal'ton, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, at the S.E. end of the island of Islay. The name signifies "the burial-place of a stepson or foster-son," in allusion to a stepson of one of the Macdonalds of the Isles who was killed in early life, being buried in the parish church here. Pop. 2283.

Kildare, kil-dair', an inland co. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by Meath; on the E. by Dublin; on the S. by Carlow; and on the W. by Queen's County, King's County, and Westmeath. Its extent from N. to S. is 40 m.; from E. to W. 27 m. Area 653 sq. m.; pop. 63,614. The surface is generally flat, and exhibits about 50,000 acres of bog. Near the town of Kildare is an extensive common of most beautiful sward, called the *Curragh*, on which is the chief Irish race-course. The rivers *Liffey* and *Barrow* pass through the co., and the *Boyne* has its source near the western boundary. Kildare is also traversed by the *Grand* and *Royal Canals*. The industry of the co. is almost wholly agricultural. The co. town is *Naas*, near the Liffey.

Kildare (corr. from *cill-dara*, the cell or church of the oak, so called from St Bridget having built her cell here under a very high oak), a town of Ireland, co. Kildare, 30 m. W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1333.

Kildonan, kil-don'an (the church of St Donan), a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland. Pop. 1916.

Kildrummy, kil-drum'ms (corr. from *ceann drummie*, the head of the ridge), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 660.

Kilfinan, kil-fin'an (the church of St Finan, who lived in the 7th century, and was a disciple of Columba), a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 2228.

Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, kil-fin'-i-chen and kil-ick'-on, a pa. of Scotland, in the island of Mull, co. Argyll. Pop. 2448.

Kilfinnane, kil-fin'-nane (the church of St Finan), a vil. of Ireland, co. and 19 m. S. of Limerick. Pop. 1259.

Kilimanjaro, kil-i-man'-ja-ro, a lofty mountain of E. Africa, near the equator. Height 22,000 ft. The skirts of this mountain are inhabited by an interesting but barbarous tribe, called the Wachaga, who have made considerable advances in agriculture and handicrafts.

Kilkenny, kil-ken'-ne, a county in the S.W. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by Queen's County; E. by Carlow and Wexford; S. by Waterford; and W. by Tipperary. Its extent from N. to S. is 46 m.; from E. to W. 24 m. Area 796 sq. m.; pop. 169,379. The surface is undulating and fertile, with a slope towards the S., where several summits have an eleva-

tion of 1000 ft. The river *Barrow* borders the co. on the E. and the *Swir* on the S.; the *Nore* traverses the middle. The border rivers are navigable for a considerable distance; the *Nore* can receive only small barges. Coal is worked at *Castlecomer*, and a fine kind of black marble is quarried near *Kilkenny*, the co. town.

Kilkenny (corr. from *cill-Chainneigh*, the church of St Cainneach or Canice, who died A.D. 696), a city of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., beautifully situated on the *Nore*, 19 m. N.N.E. of Carrick-on-Suir. Pop. 12,710.

Kilkerran Bay, kil-ker'-ran, a large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the W. coast of Ireland, co. Galway.

Killala, kil-la-la', a vil. of Ireland, co. Mayo, on Killala Bay, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. N.N.W. of Ballina. Pop. 654.

Killaloo, kil-la-loo' (corr. from *cill-da-lua*, the church of St Lua, who founded an abbey here in the 6th century), an ancient town of Ireland, co. Clare, on the Shannon, 11 m. N.N.E. of Limerick, with salmon, trout, and other fisheries. Pop. 1207.

Killarne, kil-lar'-ne (corr. from *cill-aerne*, the church of the al-en), a town of Ireland, co. Kerry, 12 m. N. of Kenmare, much frequented on account of its lakes, all thickly studded with islands, and almost unrivalled for the picturesque and romantic scenery by which they are surrounded. Pop. 5195.

Killarow and Kilmeny, kil-lar'-ro and kil-men'-e, a pa. of Scotland in the island of Islay, co. Argyll. Pop. 8012.

Killeen and Kilchenzie, kil-lain'-e and kil-ken'-ze, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Killeen means "the church of St Killian," and Kilchenzie signifies "the church of St Kenneth." Pop. 1614.

Killearn, kil-lair'-n (from Celtic *kill-earn*, the cell or church of west point), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 7 m. W. of Fintry. George Buchanan, the illustrious historian and poet, was born at a small farm-house, now called the "Moss," in this pa. in 1506. Pop. of pa. 1111; of vil. 337.

Killearnan, kil-lair'-en (the church of Irenan, a Danish prince who fell in battle here), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross. Pop. 1272.

Killiecrankie, kil-le-krank'-e, a pass in Perthshire, Scotland, near the junction of the Tummel and the Garry, famous in history as the place where Claverhouse fell in 1689, when the Jacobites defeated the forces of King William III. under General Mackay.

Killin, kil-lin' (either corr. from *cill-linn*, the church near the *linn* or waterfall, the river Dochart forming a series of falls in the vil., or from *cill-Fhinn*, the burying-place of Finn, which is still shown), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, at the head of Loch Tay, about 16 m. N.N.W. of Callander. Pop. of pa. 1656; of vil. 513.

Kilmadock, kil-ma-dok' (the church of St

Madoc, one of the Culdees), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 8170.

Kilmacoolm, *kil-mak-koolm*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 6 m. S.E. of Greenock. Pop. of pa. 1716; of vil. 365.

Kilmalis, *kil-mâl's* (the church of St Malis), a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll and Inverness. Pop. 4065.

Kilmarny, *kil-mâr'ny* (the church in the valley), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. P. 661.

Kilmarnock, *kil-mar'noek* (the church of St Marnock), a pa. and mun. and parl. burgh of Ayrshire, Scotland, on a trib. of the Irvine, 11 m. N.E. of Ayr, with considerable manufs. of carpets, shawls, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. of pa. 34,072; of burgh 22,963.

Kilmarnock, *kil-mar-on'ok* (named from a well dedicated to St Marnock, situated near the ancient church), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, at the S.E. end of Loch Lomond. Pop. 978.

Kilmartin, *kil-mar'tin* (the church of St Martin), a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 869.

Kilmaura, *kil-mawr'* (the church of St Mary), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 2 m. N.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. of pa. 3449; of vil. 1145.

Kilmordan, *kil-mo'dan* (the church of St Modan), a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 378.

Kilmorivale, *kil-mor-e-val'*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 1967.

Kilmorock, *kil-mo'rok*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 3738.

Kilmore and Kilbride, *kil-mor'e* and *kil-bride*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Kilmore means "the great church;" Kilbride, "the church of St Bridget." Pop. 3402.

Kilmory, *kil-mo'ry* (corr. of *all Maura*, the church of Mary), a pa. in the island of Arran, co. Bute, Scotland. Pop. 2879.

Kilmuir, *kil-muir'* (the church of Mary), a pa. in the N. of the island of Skye, co. Inverness, Scotland. Pop. 2567.

Kilmuir Master, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 1281.

Kilmun, *kil-mus'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the Holy Loch, 4 m. N. of Dunoon. Pop. 320.

Kilninish and Kilmore, *kil-nin'ish* and *kil-mor'e*, a pa. at the N.W. end of the island of Mull, co. Argyll, Scotland. Pop. 2739.

Kilninish and Kilmelford, *kil-nin'ish* and *kil-mel'ford*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Kilninish is from Gaelic words signifying "the burying-place at the foot of the river or water," and Kilmelford, anciently written *Kilnemeallphort*, means "the burying-ground of the smooth or round bays." Pop. 769.

Kilpatrick, *kil-pat'rick* (the church of St Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland), two pas. of Scotland.—I. *New or East Kilpatrick*, co. Dumbarton and Stirling, 5½ m. N.N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 6068.—II. *Old or West Kilpatrick*, co. Dumbarton. Pop. 5846. The

vil. of *Old Kilpatrick*, 9 m. W. of Glasgow, has a pop. of 903.

Kilrenny, *kil-ren'ny* (the church of St Ireneus, usually styled in Scotland *St Irene*, corr. into *St Renny*), a pa. and parl. and royal burgh of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N.E. shore of the Firth of Forth, 1 m. from Anstruther. Pop. of pa. 2015; of parl. burgh 2539; of royal burgh 2470.

Kilrush, *kil-rush'* (the church of the wood or promontory), a town of Ireland, co. Clare, on the Shannon, 27 m. S.W. of Ennis. Pop. 4434.

Kilspindie, *kil-spin'die* (the church of the black hoods, in allusion to the Blackfriar monks), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 679.

Kilguth, *kil-eth'*, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Stirling, 12½ m. N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 6315; of town, 4995, chiefly weavers.

Kiltarlity, *kil-tar'li-ty*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 2537.

Kiltearn, *kil-tair'n*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross. Pop. 1496.

Kilwinning, *kil-win'ing* (the church of Winnin, a Scottish saint of the 8th century), a pa. and ancient town of Ayrshire, Scotland, 8 m. N.W. of Irvine. Pop. of pa. 7875; of town 2698, chiefly employed in mining and weaving.

Kimberley, *kim-ber-ly*, the chief place in Griqualand West, S. Africa.

Kincardine, *kin-kar'din* (from Gaelic words signifying "the head of the shore"), two pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Perth, on the Firth of Forth, 6 m. W.N.W. of Stirling. Pop. 1484.—II. co. Ross and Cromarty, 14 m. W.N.W. of Tain. Pop. 1885.—Also, a seaport town of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Tulliallan, on the Firth of Forth. P. 1983.

Kincardine, a vil. in Bruce co., prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on Lake Huron, 36 m. from Goderich. Pop. 1907.

Kincardine O'Neil (Kincardine on the Neil, a streamlet draining the western portion of the pa.), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Dee, 22 m. W. of Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 2000.

Kincardineshire, or The Mearns, a small maritime co. of Scotland, lying between the Dee and the North Esk, and having Aberdeen and Forfar as its landward boundaries. It extends along the seashore 30 m., and stretches inland 22 m. Area 369 sq. m.; pop. 34,630. The coast from the mouth of the North Esk to the royal burgh of Bervie is low and rocky; from Bervie to Stonehaven it is formed of a chain of cliffs, which rise from 150 to 300 ft. out of the sea, with little or no beach; and from Stonehaven to the promontory of *Oldleness*, it continues bold, but the indentations in the rocks and bits of level shore are more frequent and extensive. The Grampian range occupies the western, central, and more northern parts of the co., the loftiest summits being *Mount Battock*,

2564 ft. on which the three coas of Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Forfar meet; *Clack-na-bean*, 1906 ft.; and *Kerlock*, 1890 ft. In the S. and E. lies the rich and fertile tract locally called the *Howe o' the Moors*, which forms part of the valley of Strathmore. The chief rivers are the *Dee*, *North Esk*, and *Bervie*. On most farms cattle and sheep are bred for exportation. The manufactures are unimportant. The chief employment of the inhabitants of the villages on the coast is connected with the fisheries.

—*Stonhaven* is the co. town.
Kinloven, kin-lô'ven (from *ceann-cil-ven*, the head church on the flowing water), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 607.

Kinston, or Kingston, a pa. and town of England, co. and 11 m. S.W. of Warwick; in its vicinity was fought the famous battle of *Edgehill*, in which Charles I. was defeated in 1642. Pop. of pa. 1614; of town 1276.

Kinfauns, kin-fawns', a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 578.

Kingarth, kin-garth' (corr. from *ceann-garbh*, the rough or stormy headland), a pa. at the S. end of the island of Bute, Scotland. Pop. 901.

King-Edward, popularly *Kenader* (the head of the valley), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 8111.

King George's Islands, two islands in the S. Pacific Ocean.—15° S. lat., 144° 40' W. long.

King George's River, or *Manice*, a river of E. Africa; after a S. course, it enters the N. side of Delagoa Bay.

King George's Sound, a capacious bay on the S.W. coast of Australia.

Kinghorn, king-horn' (corr. from *ceann-cearn*, corner headland), a royal and parli. burgh of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 24 m. N.E. of Burntisland. On the road between Burntisland and Kinghorn is the eminence known as *King's Wood End*, over which King Alexander III. fell and was killed in 1286, when riding, on a dark night, to his castle at Kinghorn. Pop. of royal burgh 1456; of parli. burgh 1789.—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 3823.

King-ki-tao, king-ke-tâ'o, the cap. of Corea, and the residence of the sovereign, near the middle of the kingdom.

Kinglassie, king-las'se (the head of the stream), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. W. of Kirkcaldy. Pop. of pa. 1062; of vil. 807.

Kingoldrum, king-of-drum (the head or junction of the burn of the Drums), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 406.

Kings, three coas. of the Dominion of Canada—I., in the central part of New Brunswick. Pop. 24,598;—II., in the E. part of Prince Edward Island;—III., in Nova Scotia, bordering on the Bay of Fundy. Pop. 21,510.

Kingsbarns, kings-barns (so called from certain storehouses erected here by King John during his occupation of a castle, now demolished, in the neighbourhood), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 64 m. from St Andrews. Pop. of pa. 922; of vil. 411.

Kingsbridge, kings'bridg', a pa. and town of England, co. Devon, on an estuary of the English Channel, 32 m. S.W. of Exeter. The climate here is so mild that oranges grow and ripen in the open air. Pop. of pa. 1557.

Kingsclere, kings-clair', a pa. and town of England, co. Hants, 6 m. N. of Ashton. *Clere* means "a royal or episcopal residence," and this town is so called because the Saxon kings had a palace here. Pop. of pa. 2781.

King's County, a co. of Ireland, bounded N. by Westmeath; E. by Kildare; S. by Queen's County and Tipperary; and W. by Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 45 m., and its greatest breadth from N. to S. 39 m. Area 773 sq. m.; pop. 75,900. The surface in the S. is hilly, and comprises a small portion of the *Slieve-Bloom Mountains*. *Orogen Hill*, in the N.E., has an elevation of 769 ft.; but elsewhere the co. is comparatively flat and boggy. The *Bog of Allen* covers a large portion of the centre, and extends from E. to W. the whole length of the co. The principal streams are the *Shannon*, *Brooms*, *Barrows*, and *Boynes*. The *Grand Canal* traverses the co. from *Edenderry* in the E. to *Shannon Harbour* in the W. Much attention is paid to the rearing of live stock; the manufs. are unimportant, and only for home use. The chief town is *Tullamore*, the principal shipping station on the Grand Canal. King's County was so called by Queen Mary of England in honour of her husband, Philip II. of Spain, whose name is also commemorated in *Philipstown*, on the Grand Canal.

Kingscourt, kings-kôrt', a town of Ireland, co. Cavan, 5 m. S.W. of Carrickmacross. Pop. 912.

Kingseat, king-seet', a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Dunfermline. Pop. 305.

Kingsland, kings'land, a pa. of England, co. Hereford. Pop. 1128. The battle of Mortimer's Cross, which established Edward IV. on the throne of England, was fought here in 1461.—Also a hamlet of England, co. Middlesex, now a northern suburb of London.

King's Norton, kings nor'ton, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Worcester, 44 m. S.S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. of pa. 21,845.

Kings Lynn. See *Lynn Regis*.

Kingston, kings'tun, a vil. of Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. of Urquhart. Pop. 403.

Kingston, the cap. of the island of Jamaica, West India, on the N. side of Port Royal Bay. Pop. 32,000.

Kingston, the cap. of the island of St

Vincent, West Indies, on its S.W. coast. Pop. 4769.

Kingston, a strongly fortified town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, at the entrance of the Rideau Canal, on the N.E. point of Lake Ontario, near its outlet by the St Lawrence. Pop. 12,407.

Kingston-upon-Hull. *See* Hull.

Kingston-upon-Thames, an anc. town of England, co. Surrey, 13 m. S.W. of London. Pop. 15,268.—This town was called by the Saxons *Moresford*, but the name was changed to *Kyningestun*, or King's town, from its being the abode of royalty in the Anglo-Saxon period, and here, between 902 and 979 A.D., seven Saxon kings were crowned.

Kingstown (so called by George IV. on his embarkation here for England after his visit to Ireland in 1821), a seaport town of Ireland, co. and 7 m. S.E. of Dublin, frequented as a watering-place, and possessing a fine harbour, which is the royal mail packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead. Its former name was *Dunlary*. Pop. 16,378.

Kingussie and Inach, *king-yu'se* and *insh*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. The vil. of *Kingussie* (the head of the fir wood) is 44 m. S. of Inverness. Pop. of pa. 2101; of vil. 876.

Kinloch. *See* Lethendy.

Kinloch-Moldart, a vil. of Scotland, co. Inverness, 8 m. N.W. of Strontian.

Kinloss, *kin-loss*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin. Pop. 1112.

Kinnaird, *kin-naird* (the high headland), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 299.—Also, a vil. in the pas. of Larbert and Bothkennar, co. Stirling. Pop. 464.—Also, a vil. in co. Perth, pa. of Moulin.

Kinnaird's Head, a promontory on the coast of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, with a lighthouse.—57° 44' N. lat., 2° 1' W. long.

Kinneff and Catterline, *kin-neff* and *kat'er-line*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Pop. 1062.—During the invasion of Cromwell the Regalia of Scotland was safely concealed under the pulpit of the church of Kinneff.

Kinnell, *kin-neel*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. of Bo'ness. Pop. 370.

Kinnell, *kin-nell* (the head of the bank or hillock), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 768.

Kinnellar, *kin-nel'lar*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 801.

Kinnesswood, *kin-ness'wood*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Kinross, pa. of Portmoak. Pop. 323.

Kinnethmont, *kin-neth-mont*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1062.

Kinnettles, *kin net'tles* (the head of the bog), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 378.

Kinnoul, *kin-nool* (the head of the rock), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 3108.

Kinross, *kin-ross* (the head of the pro-

montory), the co. town of Kinross-shire, Scotland, at the W. extremity of Loch Leven, 17 m. S. of Perth. Pop. 1926.—The pa. of Kinross has a pop. of 2477.

Kinross-shire, a small but well-cultivated county of Scotland, surrounded by Perth and Fife. It extends from E. to W. about 18 m., and from N. to S. 12 m. Area 78 sq. m.; pop. 7198. The middle of the co. is occupied by *Loch Leven*, from the banks of which the ground gently rises on all sides, towards the *Ochils* on the N., but abruptly towards the *Cleish Hills* on the S. On an islet in *Loch Leven* is the celebrated castle of that name, in which Mary Queen of Scots was for some time a prisoner. The minerals and manufs. of Kinross-shire are unimportant. *Kinross* is the co. town.

Kinsale, *kin-sale* (corr. from *ceann-saile*, the head of the brine, i.e., the highest point to which the tide rises in a river, or from *ceann-taile*, the headland in the sea), a seaport of Ireland, co. and 14 m. S.S.W. of Cork, on a fine bay at the mouth of the Bandon, with extensive and valuable fisheries. Pop. 7050.

Kintail, *kin-tail* (the head of the two salt-water lakes), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, intersected by two arms of Loch Alsh. Pop. 753.

Kintore, *kin-tore* (the head of the wood, or the head of the *tor* or hill), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on Great North of Scotland Railway, 12 m. W.N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 2158; of town 659.

Kintyre. *See* Cantire.

Klôge, *ke-u'ghel*, or KJôge, a seaport town of Denmark, on the E. coast of Zealand, 20 m. S.E. of Copenhagen. Pop. 3007.

Klôge Bay, an inlet of the Baltic, on the E. coast of Zealand, Denmark, sometimes used as a station for ships of war.

Klôlen, or KJôlen, *kyu'len*, the N. part of the great chain of mountains separating Norway from Sweden, the highest of which, *Sulitelma*, is 6200 ft. above the sea.

Klong-Choo, *ke-ong-choo*, a maritime city of China, cap. of the island of Hainan, on its N. coast. Pop. estimated at 100,000.

Kloo-long-Shan, a range of mountains in China, between Shen-si and Se-chuen.

Kloo-sloo. *See* Kinsiu.

Kloto, *ke-o'to*, till 1968 called *Miaco*, a city of Japan, towards the S. end of the island of Nippon; it was the former residence of the Mikado, and has suffered from his removal to Tokio, but it maintains its reputation for silks, bronzes, lacquer-work, etc., and is still the headquarters of literature, science, and art in Japan.

Klppen, *kip'pen*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Stirling. The vil. is in Stirlingshire, 5 m. E.N.E. of Bucklyvie. Pop. of pa. 1568; of vil. 390.

Kipps, *Ths*, a hill, 1785 ft. high, in the pa. of Temple, co. Edinburgh, Scotland.

Kippure, *kip'purs*, a mountain of Ire-

land, between cos. Wicklow and Dublin. Height 2473 ft.

Kirohberg, *keerh'berg* (church hill), a town of Saxony, Germany, 23 m. S.W. of Chemnitz, with manufs. of woollen cloth and paper. Pop. 5761.

Kirchheim, *keer'hîm*, a town of Württemberg, S. Germany, on the Lauter, 16 m. S.E. of Stuttgart, with various manufs., and an active trade in cattle and wool. Pop. 6197.

Kirghiz Country, *kir-'phee'*, a region of Central Asia, between Orenburg and the Sea of Aral, partly independent and partly under the sovereignty of Russia. It lies between 44° and 56° N. lat., and 63° and 82° E. long.

Kiria, *kir'-a*, a town of Eastern Turkistan, 133 m. E. of Khotan, with an active inland trade, and gold-mines in its vicinity.

Kirin Oola, *kir'-n oo'ld* or *ke-reen' oo'ld*, a town of Manchuria, on the Songari.

Kirkbean, *kirk-been'* (church of St Bean), a pa. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcubright. Pop. 835.

Kirkburton, *kirk-bur'tun*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5 m. S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 3442.

Kirkby-Lonsdale, *kir'-be-lons'dale* (church town in the dale of the Lune or Lon), a town of England, co. Westmoreland, 12 m. S.E. of Kendal. Pop. 1766.

Kirkby-Stephen, *kir'-be-ste'ven* (church town of St Stephen, to whom the pa. church was dedicated), a pa. and township of England, co. Westmoreland, 10 m. S.E. of Appleby. Pop. of pa. 4120; of township 1871.

Kirkcaldy, *kirk-kaw'de* (corr. of kirk of the Culdees, who formerly had a cell here), a royal and parl. burgh and seaport of Fife, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 6 m. N.E. of Burntisland; it has linen and floor-cloth manufs., an iron shipbuilding yard, and good shipping trade. Adam Smith, the author of "The Wealth of Nations," was born here in 1723. Pop. 23,423.

Kirkcolum, *kirk-kâm* (the church of St Columba), a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown. Pop. 1948.

Kirkconnel, *kirk-kon'nel* (the church of St Connal), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 952.

Kirkcowan, *kirk-kow'an* or *kirk-owen* (corr. from its ancient name *Kirkuan*, the church of St Keulin), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Wigtown. Pop. of pa. 1252; of vil. 693.

Kirkcubright, *kir-koo'bre* (the kirk or church town of St Cuthbert), the chief town of Kirkcubrightshire, Scotland, on the estuary of the Dee, 29 m. S.W. of Dumfries. Pop. 2464.

Kirkcubrightshire, or the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, a co. of Scotland, comprising the eastern district of Galloway, extends from E. to W. 44 m., from N. to S. 40 m.; and is bounded on the N. by Ayr;

on the E. by Dumfries; on the S. by the Solway Firth; and on the W. by Wigtown. Area 354 sq. m.; pop. 41,859. About two-thirds of the co. is mountainous, the most elevated portions being *Mryrick Mountain* (2761 ft.), *Reins of Kells* (2650 ft.), *Cairnmoor of Drugh* (2587 ft.), and *Cairnmoor of Fleet* (2331 ft.). A mountain-range stretches along the whole N. boundary in the form of a vast amphitheatre, embracing nearly half the co. The principal rivers are the *Dre*, *Fleet*, *Ken*, *Cree*, and *Urr*. Lakes are numerous, the most considerable being *Loch Ken* and *Loch Doon*. The coast is indented by several bays, of which the chief are *Kirkcubright Bay* and *Fleet Bay*. The pastures of Kirkcubright are excellent, and vast numbers of sheep and cattle are reared for the English markets. In many parts great attention is given to bees, and the co. is noted for its honey. The occupations of the people are mainly those connected with agriculture and grazing. The principal towns are *Kirkcubright*, *New Galloway*, *Castle-Douglas*, *Dalbeattie*, and *Galloway-of-Fleet*.

Kirkdale, *kirk'dale*, a township of Lancashire, England, 2 m. N.E. of Liverpool, of which borough it forms a part. Pop. 32,978.

Kirkden, *kirk-den'* (so called from the church being situated in a dell or den), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 1623.

Kirkfieldbank, *kirk'feld-bank*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Lesmahagow. Pop. 963.

Kirkgunseon, *kirk-gun'yun*, anciently written *Kirkwinson* (the church of St Winning), a pa. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcubright. Pop. 661.

Kirkham, *kirk'ham*, a town of Lancashire, England, 8½ m. N.W. of Preston. Pop. 3593.

Kirkheaton, *kirk-he'tun*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, adjoining Huddersfield. Pop. 2646.

Kirkhill, *kirk-hill* (the church on the hill), a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 1562.—Also, a vil., co. Edinburgh, ½ m. N.E. of Pentcuiik. Pop. 671.—Also, a vil. co. Lanark, part of the town of Cambuslang.

Kirkhope, *kirk'hope* (the church in the hollow), a pa. of Scotland, co. Selkirk. Pop. 565.

Kirkinner, *kirk-in'ner* (the church of St Kinnel or Kinner), a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown. Pop. 1543.

Kirkintilloch, *kirk-in-till'loh* (corr. from *caer-pen-tulloch*, the fort at the end of the hill), a pa. and town of Scotland, in a detached part of the co. of Dumbarton, 7 m. N. of Glasgow. Pop. of pa. 8257; of town 6189, chiefly weavers.

Kirk Killiasia, *keerh' ke-lis'as-d* (the forty churches), a town of European Turkey, 62 m. E. of Adrianople. Many of its buildings are in ruins. Pop. est. at 30,000.

Kirkland, kirk'land, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 1 m. W. of Leven. Pop. 355.

Kirkliston, kirk-liston (the church of the strong fort), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, cos. Linlithgow and Edinburgh, 9 m. W. from Edinburgh. Pop. 2187. The church formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, hence the anc. name of the place was *Temple Liston*. The vil. is situated in the co. Linlithgow. Pop. 647.

Kirkmabreck, kirk-mā-bræk (the spotted church), a pa. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Pop. 1568.

Kirkmahoe, kirk-mā-ho', a pa. of Scotland, 4 m. from Dumfries. Pop. 1333. On 14th October 1788, the first boat ever propelled by steam was tried on a lake in this pa. by its inventor, Patrick Miller, Esq., of Dalswinton.

Kirkmaiden, kirk-mā-den (the church of St Medan), a pa. of Scotland, forming a peninsula ending in the Mull of Galloway, co. Wigtown. Pop. 2507.

Kirkmichael, kirk-mī-k'el (the church of St Michael), several pas. of Scotland—I., with a vil. of the same name, 3½ m. E. of Maybole, co. Ayr. Pop. of pa. 2254; of vil. 372.—II., co. Banff. Pop. 1276.—III., co. Dumfries. Pop. 903.—IV., co. Perth. Pop. 965.—V., co. Ross and Cromarty, but popularly known as *Beccolite*, which see. Pop. 1527.

Kirkmuirhill, kirk-mūre-hill, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Lesmahagow. Pop. 501.

Kirknewton and East Calder, kirk-neu-ton and east kē'dier, a pa. of Scotland, 11 m. W.S.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 2193.

Kirkoswald, kirk-ōs-wald (named after Oswald, king of Northumberland), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde. Pop. of pa. 1846; of vil. 302.

Kirkpatrick, kirk-pat'rik, several pas. of Scotland—I., Kirkpatrick-Durham (named from the old church dedicated to St Patrick at Durham, where it stood), with a vil. of the same name, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 6 m. N.N.E. of Castle-Douglas. Pop. of pa. 1374; of vil. 474.—II., Kirkpatrick-Fleming (the adjunct being from the ancient family of Fleming, who possessed several towers on the borders), with a vil. in Dumfriesshire, 6 m. N.E. of Annan. Pop. of pa. 1529.—III., Kirkpatrick-Irongray, in co. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 816.—IV., Kirkpatrick-Juxta (the lands uigh to the church of St Patrick), in co. Dumfries. Pop. 1091.

Kirkton, several vils. of Scotland, but all small and unimportant.

Kirktown, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 320.

Kirkurd, kirk-urd' (the church on the height), a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles. Pop. 294.

Kirkwall, kirk-wall (originally *Kirkwæg*, the church on the bay, so called from the church of St Ola, which is believed to

have existed here before the foundation of the cathedral, having stood near the shore of Kirkwall bay), the chief town of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, near the centre of Mainland or Pomona, at the head of Kirkwall bay. It contains the cathedral of St Magnus, a Scandinavian Earl of Orkney, who was assassinated in Egelsay by his cousin Haco, about the year 1100. Though founded in 1138 it is still entire. Pop. 3434.

Kirkwall and St Ola, a united pa. of Scotland, in Mainland or Pomona, Orkney Islands. Pop. 4261.

Kirn, a watering-place on the W. shore of the Firth of Clyde, about 1 m. above Dunoon, co. Argyll, Scotland.

Kirree, kir-re', a large trading town of Africa, on the Niger, near which the delta of that river begins.

Kirriemuir, kir-re-mūre' (from *corrie-muir*, the large hollow or den), a pa. and manufacturing town in Forfarshire, Scotland, 6 m. N.W. of Forfar. Pop. of pa. 6420; of town, including *Southmuir*, 4145.

Kisariyah. See *Kaisariyah*.

Kishm, or Kishma, kish'mad, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Pop. 5000.—26° 57' N. lat., 56° 50' E. long.

Kiallar, or Kliallar, kis-le-er', a town of Asiatic Russia, lieutenantancy of the Caucasus, gov. Stavropol, on the Terek, 50 m. W. of its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Pop. 9176.

Klaser, kis-er', an island of the Malay Archipelago, N. of Timor. Pop. 8000.

Kissingen, kis-sing-en, a town and celebrated watering-place of Bavaria, on the Saale, 36 m. N.N.E. of Würzburg, with extensive salt mines in its vicinity. Pop. 3471.

Kistna or Krishna, kis'nd or kris'nd (from Sansc. *krishna*, black, named from Krishna, the popular deity among the Hindus, who was so called from his black complexion), a river of India, which rises in the Western Ghats, and, after a course of 700 m., falls into the Bay of Bengal near Masulipatam.

Kistna, or Krishna, a dist. of Madras Presidency, British India. Area 5036 sq. m., pop. 1,453,374.

Kiu-Kiang, kē-ōo-ke-ang', a town of China, prov. Kiang-si, on the right bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, 137 m. S.E. of Hankow. Pop. estimated at 35,000.

Kiusiu, or Kioo-sioo, kē-ōo-sē-ōo', or *Kimo, sē-mo*, the southernmost of the three principal islands of Japan, separated from Corea by the Strait of Corea, and from the island of Nippon by the Strait of Sikok. Area 15,636 sq. m.; pop. 4,936,613.

Klail-Irmak, kis'il-ir-mak (red river), anc. *Halys*, a river of Asia Minor, which issues from Mount Taurus, and, after a course of 500 m., flows into the Black Sea.

Klail-Ouzen, kis'il-ōo-sen' (so called

from the reddish tinge of its waters, *kâsi* meaning "red", anc. *Mardus*, a river of Persia, which rises in Diarbekir, and, after a winding course of 800 m., falls into the Caspian Sea near Resht.

Kialiar. See *Kialiar*.

Klagenfurt, or Clagenfurt, klâ'ghen-foot, a town of Austria, cap. of the duchy of Carinthia, on the Glan, 1½ m. E. of the lake of Klagenfurt, with which it is connected by a canal. Pop. 16,368.

Klattau, klât'tau, a town of Austria, prov. Bohemia, 68 m. S.W. of Prague, with extensive woollen manufactures and marble quarries, silver mines, and a celebrated mineral spring in its neighbourhood. Pop. 1774.

Klausenburg, kles'sen-boorg, also called *Kolosevar, ko-lâk'sar* (the enclosed fortress), a city of Austria-Hungary, cap. of Transylvania, beautifully situated on the Little Seamos, 51 m. N. of Carlsburg. Matthias Corvinus, the noted king of Transylvania, was born here in 1448. Pop. 26,392.

Klausenthal. See *Olauesenthal*.

Knapdale, North and South, nap'dale (from *cnep-dail*, hill and dale), two pas. of Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. of North Knapdale, 1069; of South, 2696.

Knaresborough, knâ'res-bur-o, a town in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, on the Nidd, 18 m. N.W. of York, with cotton and linen manufactures. Pop. 6305.

Knighthon, nî'ten, or Tres-y-Glawdd, tres-y-gloeth (town on the dyke), a town of S. Wales, co. Radnor, on the Teme, which separates Wales from Shropshire. Pop. 1743. The dyke erected by Offa in the 8th century as a defence against the Britons passes through the town.

Knightbridge, nî't-bridj, a W. suburb of London, co. Middlesex, England, where are extensive military barracks.

Knock, nok (from Gael. *cnoc*, hill, knoll, or mound), a mountain of Scotland, 1149 ft. above the sea, co. and 11 m. W.S.W. of Banff.

Knockando, nok-an'de, formerly spelled *Knockadow* (from Gael. words signifying "black hill," or "hill with the black head"), a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin. Pop. 1908.

Knockane, nok-kane (little hill), a pa. of Ireland, co. Kerry. It is very mountainous, and comprises part of the beautiful scenery of Killarney. Pop. 4155.

Knockard and M'rople, nok-ard and er-ro'pe, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Barvas. Pop. 537.

Knockbain, nok-bain (from Gael. *cnoc-bâ*, the white knoll), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, on the Moray Firth. Pop. 2155.

Knockmeledown Mountains. See *Ireland*.

Knoxville, nok-vel, a town of Tennessee, U.S., on the Holston, 186 m. E.S.E. of Nash-

ville; it is an important railway centre, and is the seat of the Tennessee university. Pop. 8000.

Knucklas, nuk'las, a town of S. Wales, co. Radnor, on the Teme, 3 m. W.N.W. of Knighton. Pop. 167.

Knutsford, nut'sford (corr. from *Cnut's ford*, i.e. "Canute's ford"), a town of England, co. and 24 m. E.N.E. of Chester, on the Birken, which divides it into *Neith* and *Over Knutsford*. Pop. 2597.

Kobbe, kob'be, the cap. of the Egyptian territory of Darfur, N. Central Africa.

Kobé, ko-be (gate of God), a settlement for foreigners at Hogo, Japan.

Kohistan, ko-is-tan (land of mountains), a name applied to parts of Persia, Beluchistan, and Afghanistan.

Kokan. See *Khokan*.

Koko Nor, ko-ko-nor (the blue lake), a lake in Mongolia, on the borders of China. **Kolapore, Kolapur, or Kolhapur, ko-lâ-poor**, a Mahratta state of India, presidency of Bombay. It is governed by a rajah, subject to British authority. Area 5164 sq. m.; pop. 545,146. The town of *Kolapore* or *Kolapur* is 185 m. S.E. of Bombay. Pop. 36,621.

Kolding, kol'ding, a town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, at the head of a bay in the Little Belt, 80 m. E.N.E. of Ribe. Pop. 5400.

Kolgnev, kol-gnev, a dreary and thinly inhabited island in the Northern Ocean.

Kolokythis, ko-lo-the's, anc. *Laconicus Sinus*, a gulf in the S. of the Morea, Greece.

Kolyma, or Kolima, ko-le-mâ' or ko-le-mâ, a large river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk; it rises in the Stanovoi Mountains, near 61° 30' N. lat., and, after a N. course of 700 m., falls into the Arctic Ocean.

Kolyvan, ko-le-odn', a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, on the Obi, with extensive copper mines yielding also silver and gold in its vicinity. Pop. 3418.

Komorn, or Comorn, ko'morn, a strongly fortified town of Austria-Hungary, at the junction of the Danube and the Waag, about 48 m. W.N.W. of Pesth; it has woollen manufs., and an extensive trade in wine, timber, corn, and honey. Pop. 12,256.

Konde, kon'de, a country at the N.W. corner of Lake Nyassa, interior of E. Africa; it occupies a deep triangular indentation in the central plateau, the escarpment of which, rising to a height of from 6000 to 8000 ft., bounds it on all sides except the E. Near the lake extends a broad plain of wonderful fertility, with a large population.

Kong, a kingdom of W. Africa, between Bambarra and Ashantee, traversed by lofty mountains of the same name. *Kong* in the Mandingo language means "mountains."

Kongsberg, kong's-berg (king's mountain), a town of Norway, prov. and 43 m. W.S.W. of Christiania, on the Lauen, cele-

brated for its silver-mines, the most important in the kingdom. Pop. 4358.

Kongsvinger, *kong's-ving-er*, a small town of Norway, prov. and 45 m. E.N.E. of Christiania, on the Glommen.

Konieh, *ko'ne-eh*, anc. *Iconium*, the chief city of Caramania, in Asia Minor, with some manufs. of carpets and leather, 27 m. S.E. of Smyrna. Pop. 50,000.

Königsgrätz, *ken'ig-grätz* (king's fort), a fortified town of Austria, prov. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 64 m. N.E. of Prague. Near it was fought the decisive battle of Sadowa, which closed the war between Austria and Prussia in 1866. Pop. 5493.

Königsberg, *ken'igz-berg*, Germ. pron. *ku'nihs-berg* (king's mountain), the cap. of East Prussia, on the Pregel, near its junction with the Frische Haff. It stands partly on an island, but chiefly on the N. bank of the river, and is the seat of a university, founded in 1554. Kant the philosopher was born here in 1724. Pop. 122,636.

Koondooz. See Kunduz.

Koordistan. See Kurdistan.

Koppa-berg, *kop'par-berg*, a laen of Sweden, comprehending the anc. prov. of Dalecarlia. Pop. 188,630.

Korat, *ko-rät'*, a state and town of S.E. Asia, tributary to Siam. Copper is abundant in the state, which also produces ivory, sugar, and rosewood. Pop. of state about 60,000; of town 6000.

Kordofan, *kor-do-fän'* (the white land), a country of Central Africa, between Darfur and Sennaar, subject to the Khedive of Egypt. Pop. estimated at 1,000,000.

Kos, anc. *Cos*, an island belonging to Turkey, near the Asiatic coast. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Hippocrates the physician, Apelles the painter, and Ariston the philosopher.

Kosciusko, Mount, *kos-se-us'ko*, the highest peak in the Australian Alps, Victoria, at the head of the Murray River. Height 6800 ft.

Kowgol, *ko'gol*, a lake in the N. of Mongolia, 150 m. long and 40 m. wide.

Kostroma, *kos-tro'mä*, a gov. of European Russia, surrounded by Vologda, Viatka, Nijni-Novgorod, Vladimir, and Jaroslavl. Area 30,508 sq. m.; pop. 1,176,097.

Kostroma, a city of European Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Volga, near its junction with the Kostroma. Pop. 27,178.

Kotah, *ko'tä*, a Rajpoot state and town of India, subsidiary to Britain. Area of state 4400 sq. m.; pop. 433,000. The town is strongly fortified, and was taken from the rebels by General Roberts in 1858.

Kotzebue Sound, *ko'tse-bu*, an inlet of the Behring Strait, in Alaska, N. America, named after the Russian navigator Kotzebue, by whom it was discovered in 1816.

Kouka, or Kooka, *ko'o'kä*, a city of Cen-

tral Africa, the cap. of Bornou, W. of Lake Tchad.

Kovno, *kov'no*, a gov. of European Russia, on the Baltic, having Courland on the N., and the river Niemen on the S. Area 15,937 sq. m.; pop. 1,156,041. *Kovno*, the cap., has an active trade in corn. Pop. 33,050.

Krasnoyarsk, *kras-no-yarsk'*, a town of Siberia, Asiatic Russia, cap. of gov. Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei. Pop. 14,159.

Kraw, Isthmus of, connects the Malay Peninsula with the rest of Further India. Near its centre is the town of the same name.

Kremnitz, *krem'nits* (stone fortress), a town in the N.W. of Hungary, 8 m. W. of Neusohl, celebrated for its mines of gold and silver. Pop. 8112.

Kreuznach, *kroiz'nä*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 8 m. S. of Bingen, much resorted to for its salt springs. Pop. 13,772.

Kronoberg, *kron'o-berg*, a laen or gov. in the prov. of Gothland, Sweden. Pop. 166,784.

Kronstadt, *kron'stät* (crown city), a strong town in the S.E. of Transylvania, Austria-Hungary, 70 m. E.S.E. of Hermanstadt. Pop. including suburbs, 27,766.

Kronstadt, Russia. See Cronstadt.

Kuban, or Kouban, *koo-ban'*, a river of S. Russia, which has its source in the Caucasus, and, flowing westward, divides into two branches, forming the island of Taman between the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea. The Russians regard the Kuban, on the W., and the Terek, on the E., as the boundary between Europe and Asia.

Kuei-ohoo, or Quai-ohow, *kuoi'-choo'*, a prov. in the S.W. of China; it is very mountainous, and contains mines of gold, silver, vermillion, and iron. Pop. 5,679,128.

Kuei-yang is the cap.

Kuen-lun, *kuen-loon'*, a range of mountains in E. Asia, separating Tibet from Eastern Turkestan.

Kuhloor, a hill state of India, between 31° 10' and 31° 25' N. lat., and 76° 27' and 76° 55' E. long. Area about 150 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 33,000.

Kuldja, *koold'jä*, a prov. and town of Dzungaria, Central Asia, to the N. of Eastern Turkestan. Pop. of prov. 130,000; of town 10,000.

Kulm, or Oulm, *koolm* (town on the hill), a town of West Prussia, near the Vistula, 34 m. S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 9623.

Kulmbach, or Culmbach, *koolm'bä*, a walled town of Bavaria, Germany, gov. Upper Franconia, 48 m. N.E. of Nürnberg. Pop. 5216.

Kumaon, *kum-d-on'*, a mountainous district in the North-West Provinces of British India, W. of Nepaul. Area 6000 sq. m.; pop. 433,514.

Kunduz, *koon-door'*, a dist. of Afghan-

Turkestan, separated from Kabul by the Hindu Kush. The town of the same name is a wretched place, chiefly composed of mud huts and straw sheds. Pop. 1500.

Kunie, or Kounie, or Isle of Pines, a small island belonging to France in the S. Pacific Ocean, S.E. of New Caledonia.

Kunouj, or Kannoj, *kun-uf*, a town of British India, North-West Provinces, div. Agra. Pop. 17,088.

Kur, or Koor, anc. *Cyrus*, a river of Georgia, W. Asia, rises on the borders of Armenia, passes Tiflis, and, after being joined by the Aras, falls into the Caspian.

Kurdistan, or Koordistan, *koor-dis-tân* (the country of the Koords), a rude and mountainous region of W. Asia, belonging partly to Asiatic Turkey and partly to Persia, between 34° and 38° N. lat., and 42° and 47° E. long. Pop. 2,000,000. The Koords were known to the ancients by the name of Carduchi. Under the ancient Persian monarchy they were included partly in the province of Assyria, and partly in that of Media.

Kurile Islands, *koor-il* (supposed to be derived from *Kooroo Mitel*, the road of seaweeds, the name bestowed by the natives of Yesso upon this insular chain. *Kooroo* means "a seaweed"), a long range of small islands belonging to Japan off the E. extremity of Asia, and extending 700 m. from Kamtschatka to the island of Yesso.

Kurnal, or Karnal, *kur-nâl*, a dist. and town of the Punjab, British India, div. Delhi. Pop. of dist. 610,927; of town 29,000.

Kurnool, or Karnul, *kur-nool*, a dist. and town of British India, Madras presidency. The dist. throughout is hilly, but produces teak, bamboo, and other valuable woods. Pop. of dist. 959,840; of town 25,575.

Kurrachee, or Karachi, *kur-rach'ee*, a dist. and town of Sindh, Bombay presidency, British India. The town is a port of great commercial importance. Pop. of district 2,192,415; of town 58,526.

Kurabee, *kur'she* or *koor'she*, a town of Bokhara, Western Turkestan. Pop. 10,000.

Kurak or Courak, *koor-ak*, a gov. of European Russia, bounded by Orel, Voronezh, Kharkov, and Tchernigov. Area 17,330 sq. m.; pop. 1,954,807.

Kurak, the cap. of the above gov., near the Seim, 190 m. N. of Kharkov. P. 81,754.

Kurum, *koor-room'*, or Karun, *kâ-roon'*, a river of Persia, rises in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, and, after a course of 540 m., enters the Persian Gulf by several mouths.

Kuruman, *koor'roo-man*, or New Latta-koo, *lat-id-ko'*, a town of S. Africa, cap. of the Bechuanaas.

Kustendji, *kus-tend'je*, a seaport town of Roumania, on the Black Sea, at the termination of Trajan's Wall.

Küstzin. See Oüstzin.

Kutais, *koor-tâ'*, a gov. and town of Asiatic Russia, Lieutenantancy of the Caucasus. Pop. of gov. 570,691; of town 12,185.

Kutaya or Kutalah, *koor-t'ye'*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, on a trib. of the Sakaria. Pop. estimated at 80,000.

Kwando, *qua-dô*, an important river of S. Africa, rises in the Mossambe Mountains, E. of Benguela territory, flows S. and E. for several hundred miles as a navigable river, and enters the Zambesi, its lower course being the stream long known as the Chobe.

Kyles of Bute, *kile* (from Gael. *coel*, a strait), a narrow arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, between the island of Bute and the mainland of Argyllshire.

Kyneton, *kin'ten*, a town of Dalhousie co., Victoria, Australia, on the Campaspe River, 53 m. N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. 3000.

L

Laaland, *lâ'land* or *lô'land* (low land), an island of Denmark, at the entrance of the Baltic, 40 m. long and 14 m. broad. It is the most fertile tract in the Danish dominions. Pop. 62,968.—54° 48' N. lat., 11° 25' E. long.

Labrador, *lab-râ-dô'*, an extensive peninsula of British North America, between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic, extending from 50° to 61° N. lat., and from 56° to 78° W. long. It is a cold and sterile region, but the Moravian missionaries have some settlements here, which are occupied chiefly by the Esquimaux.

Labuan, *lâ-boo-an* (an anchorage), an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Borneo. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m. It was taken possession of by the British in 1846, and forms a valuable naval station. It possesses extensive beds of excellent coal. Pop. 4898.—5° 22' N. lat., 115° 10' E. long.

Laccadive Isles, *lâ-kâ-dive* (ten thousand isles), a group of islands surrounded by coral reefs in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Malabar.—11° 30' N. lat., 73° 30' E. long.

Laehine, *lâ-âhen'*, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec, on Lake St. Louis, 8 m. from Montreal. Pop. 1700.

Laehlan, *lâ'h-lân*, a river of New South Wales, Australia, rises by several heads in coe. King and Georgiana, flows W. and joins the Murrumbidgee, a trib. of the Murray. Total course, about 700 m.

La Ciotat, *lâ se-3-tâ'*, a maritime town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.E. of Marseilles; it has trade in wine, dried fruits, and olive-oil. Pop. 9084.

Ladakh, *lâ-dâk*, or Middle Tibet, a prov. of Cashmere, W. of Tibet, between 32° 30' and 35° N. lat., and 75° 30' and 79° 30' E. long. Pop. 125,000.

Ladoga, Lake, *lad'-gā*, in European Russia, surrounded by the gov's. St Petersburg, Olonez, and Viborg, is the largest lake in Europe, being 120 m. long and 70 m. broad. It is connected by canals with Lake Ilmen and the Volga, so as to allow of passage by water from the Baltic to the Caspian.

Ladrones, lad'-rones' (the islands of the thieves), Marianne or Mariana Islands, a group belonging to Spain, in the N. Pacific Ocean, E. of the Philippines and N. of the Carolines, between 12° and 17° N. lat., and 144° and 145° E. long. They were called the *Mariana Islands* in honour of the queen of Philip IV. of Spain, and *Ladrones*, because of the thievish propensities of the inhabitants when discovered by Magellan in 1521.

Lady, lad', a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, in the N.E. of the island of Sanda. Pop. 953.

Ladybank, lad'-bank, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Collieston. Pop. 772.

Ladykirk, lad'-kirk (the church of "Our Lady" or Virgin Mary, which tradition says was erected by James IV. in gratitude for his escape from the violence of the food when crossing the Tweed with his army), a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 518.

Laeken, la'-ken, a vil. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 2 m. N. of Brussels, with a royal palace, extensive chemical works, a dyework, calico-printing mills, etc.

Lafayette, la'-fay-ett', a flourishing city of Indiana, U.S., on the left bank of the Wabash River, 66 m. N.W. of Indianapolis. Pop. 13,506.—Also several cos. and vils. in the U.S.

La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, la fer-té'-soo-ah-no-ar' (the feudal fortress of Jouarre), a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on an island formed by the Marne, 12 m. E. of Meaux; it has some manufs., but is chiefly noted for its trade in mill-stones, which are quarried in its vicinity. Pop. 3511.

La Flèche, la flach' (the spire, so named from the lofty spire of the church of St Thomas, one of the principal edifices of the town), a town of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Loire, 24 m. S.W. of Le Mans, with manufs. of linen, hosiery, and gloves. Pop. 6051.

Lagan, lag'an, a river of Ireland, co. Down. After a course of 35 m., it falls into Belfast Lough.

Laggan, lag'-gan (from Gael. *lagan*, a small round hollow or plain), a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 860. *Loch Laggan* in this pa. is about 8 m. long.

Lagos, la'-goce (on a large bay or lake), a fortified seaport of Portugal, prov. Algarve, with an excellent harbour, 23 m. E. of Cape St Vincent. Pop. 6800.

Lagos, la'-goce, an island and part of the Slave Coast, W. Africa, belonging to Bri-

tain and, with Badagry, Palma and Leckie, forming part of Gold Coast Colony. Pop. 60,221.

Lagosta, la'-gos'tā, the most southerly island of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, in the Adriatic. Length 6 m., breadth 4 m.

La Guayra, la'-gwi'-ā, a seaport of Venezuela, S. America, on the Caribbean Sea, about 16 m. from Caracas, of which it is the port. Pop. 8000.

Laguna del Madre, la'-goo'-ad del mad'-rā, a large lagoon or shallow lake in the S.E. of Texas, U.S., extending along the coast for about 110 m. from Corpus Christi Bay nearly to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Lahsa, se-El-Hasa.

Lahore, la'-horē, a div. and dist. of the Punjab, British India. Pop. of div. 1,389,436; of dist. 799,666.

Lahore, the chief city of the above div. and the cap. of the Punjab, near the left bank of the Ravee, on the great road from Delhi to Kabul. It contains many palaces, mosques, Hindoo temples, public buildings and gardens, and in the neighbourhood is the superb tomb of the emperor Jahanghir. Pop. 98,924.

Lairg (from the Gaelic *laeg*, a footpath), a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland. Pop. 978.

Lake of the Thousand Islands, an expansion of the river St Lawrence, Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, near the egress of the river from Lake Ontario. It contains a great many islands, hence its name.

Lake of the Woods, a lake of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Manitoba, 300 m. in circumference.—49° N. lat., 96° W. long.

La Mancha, la man'-chā, an old prov. in central Spain, the scene of Don Quixote's adventures.

La Marche, la mārsh' (the frontier), an old prov. of central France, between Poitou and Auvergne.

Lambeth, lam'-beth (corr. from *Lamb-aythe* or *lome-hithe*, a muddy landing-place), a parl. bor. of England, co. Surrey, forming the western extremity of that part of the metropolis which lies on the S. bank of the Thames. It is said to have been the place where Hardicanute died, and where Harold was crowned. Its palace is the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Pop. 379,048.

Lambhill, lam'-hūl, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Maryhill. Pop. 834.

Lambton, lam'-tūn, a co. of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, bordering on the S. portion of Lake Huron. Pop. 31,994.

Lamego, la-mā'-go, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira, near the Douro, 39 m. N. of Viseu. Pop. 9000.

Lamlash, lam'-lash' (said to be from *Arā-na-Molas*, the church or enclosure of St Molas; according to other authorities the name signifies "the beach fortress"), a

vil. of Scotland, at the head of the beautiful bay of Lamlash, on the E. coast of the Isle of Arran.

Lammermoor Hills, *lam'-mer-moor*, a range in Scotland, extending from the S.E. extremity of co. Edinburgh, through the cos. of Haddington and Berwick, to the North Sea.

Lampeter, *lam'-pe-ter* (the church of St Peter), or **Llanbedr**, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of Wales, co. and 26 m. N.E. of Cardigan; it is the seat of St David's College, founded by Bishop Burgess in 1827 for the education of the Welsh clergy. Pop. 1225.

Lanark, *lan'-ark* (probably from the Welsh *Llanerch*, a piece of level ground, or a vale), a royal burgh and the county town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, near the celebrated falls of the Clyde, 25 m. S.E. of Glasgow, and 15 m. S.E. of Hamilton. Here, in 1297, Sir William Wallace began his career in arms. Pop. 6829.—A mile distant is **New Lanark**, with extensive cotton-mills. Pop. 973.—The pa. of Lanark has a pop. of 7841.

Lanarkshire, or **Clydesdale**, is the most populous as well as the greatest manufacturing county in Scotland. It is encompassed by Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Peebles, Dumfries, Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. It extends from N. to S. 52 m., and from E. to W. 34 m. Area 889 sq. m.; pop. 765,389. In the southern border the *Clyde* has its source, and flows in a N.W. direction through the whole extent of the co., dividing it into two nearly equal parts. The tributary streams of the Clyde are numerous, the principal being the *Avon*, *North and South Calder*, *Cart*, *Coulter*, *Daer*, *Douglas*, *Kelvin*, *Mouse*, and *Nethan*. For judicial and municipal purposes, Lanarkshire is divided into three districts called wards. The *Upper* (or Southern) *Ward*, of which the royal burgh of Lanark is the chief town, embraces about two-thirds of the co., and consists principally of mountains, hills, and moorish grounds. The most elevated parts are the *Lovethill Hills* (2408 ft.), and *Tinto Hill* (2308 ft.). Rich seams of coal and lead abound in this ward; ironstone is also found; and extensive iron-works are in operation. The *Middle Ward*, of which *Hamilton* is the chief town, is much smaller in extent than the Upper. The surface is less hilly and more cultivated. The vale of the Clyde is exceedingly picturesque and fertile, and vast quantities of fruit are grown. Coal, ironstone, whinstone, and sandstone are abundant. On the Clyde, 2 m. below Hamilton, is *Bothwell Bridge*, the scene of a celebrated battle between the Covenanters and the Royal forces under Monmouth in 1679. The *Lower Ward*, although the smallest of the three divisions, is the most important, on account of its being the centre of vast manufacturing

industries. The chief town in this district is *Glasgow*, which is not only the largest and most populous city in Scotland, but is also the commercial and manufacturing capital of the whole country. East from Glasgow is *Airdrie*, in the midst of very productive iron and coal fields, and near it is *Coatbridge*, a smaller town of the same character.

Lancashire, *lan'-d-shir*, one of the most populous and important of English counties, bounded on the N. by Cumberland and Westmoreland; W. by the Irish Sea; S. by Cheshire; and E. by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the long ridge familiarly known as the "Backbone of England." Area 1905 sq. m.; pop. 2,819,495. The co. is very irregular in form, the district of Furness, on the north-western side, being entirely separated from the rest by Morecambe Bay. The surface is rugged and mountainous in the N. and E., but level towards the coast. The highest summit in the N. is the *Old Man in Conistone Fells*, 2577 ft. above sea-level. The chief rivers are the *Mersey*, *Ribble*, *Wyre*, *Lune*, *Leven*, and *Duddon*, all of which fall into the Irish Sea by large estuaries. The principal lakes are *Windermere* (partly in Westmoreland), *Conistone* and *Esthwaite*. In Lancashire the canal and railway systems have been, perhaps, more fully developed than in any other part of England. This has been rendered necessary by the ever-increasing demand of its immense commerce and cotton manufactures. Coal is the chief mineral product—the extent of the coal field being estimated at 400 sq. m. Copper, iron, and lead are also worked to a considerable extent. The principal manufacturing and commercial centres are *Manchester*, *Liverpool*, *Preston*, and *Blackburn*.

Lancaster, *lan'-kas-ter* (the fortified place on the Lune), a parl. and munic. bor. and the co. town of Lancashire, England, on the Lune, 20 m. N.N.W. of Preston; it is famous for its noble castle built in 1094, and now used as the county jail. Pop. 17,245.

Lancaster, a town of Pennsylvania, U.S., 70 m. from Philadelphia. P. 21,300.

Lancaster Sound, a channel of British N. America, extends W. from Baffin Bay into Barrow Strait—74° to 75° N. lat., 80° W. long. It was named in honour of Sir James Lancaster, who aided to equip the expedition by which it was discovered in 1616.

Lanchang, *lan'-chng*, the cap. of Laos, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, on the Menam-kong; it is described as a large and handsome city, enclosed by a ditch and a lofty wall.

Lancaster, *lan'-ches-ter*, a pa. and town of England, co. and 7 m. N.W. of Durham. Pop. of pa. 80,731; of town 8115.

Lan-choo, *lan'-choo*, a city of China,

the cap. of the N.W. prov. Kansu, on the Hoang-ho.

Lanciano, *lân-châ-no*, a town of Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.E. of Chieti. P. 15,452.

Landau, *lân-dôu*, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Quiech, 18 m. W.S.W. of Spire, with linen, woollen, and tobacco manufs. Pop. 7579, a large proportion being Jews.

Landerneau, *lâng-der-no*, a seaport town of France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. E.N.E. of Brest. Pop. 6455.

Landes, *lengd* (from Fr. *lande*, a heath or desert plain), a maritime dep. of S.W. France. Area 3559 sq. m.; pop. 303,508.

Landport, *lân-port*, a large suburb of Portsmouth, co. Hants, England.

Landreies, *lâng-drê-êr*, a strong town of France, dep. Nord, on the Sambre, 11 m. W. of Avesnes. Pop. 2306.

Landsberg, *lân-berh*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Warta, 40 m. N.E. of Frankfurt, with numerous manufs. and considerable trade, particularly in corn and wool. Pop. 21,378.

Landskrone, *lân-dê-kron* (the crown or summit of the land), a strongly fortified seaport town of Sweden, gov. Malmohus, 16 m. N.E. from Copenhagen. Pop. 7823.

Land's End, *see* *Belarius. Promontories*, a lofty headland in Cornwall, forming the S.W. extremity of England.—50° 5' N. lat., 5° 42' W. long.

Landshut, *lân-shoot* (land's defence), a town of Bavaria, Germany, on the Isar, 36 m. S. of Ratisbon. The church of St Martin here has a tower 450 ft. in height, one of the loftiest in Germany. Pop. 14,780.

Lane End and Longton. *See* Longton.

Lanesborough, *lân-ber-o* (named after Sir George Lane, by whom it was founded in 1678), a vil. of Ireland, co. Longford, pleasantly situated on the Shannon, 8 m. S.W. of Longford.

Langefeld, *lâng-ê-feld* (the long range), the southern part of the great Norwegian chain of mountains, extending from the Naase to the N. of the prov. of Bergen. *Ringsdê-tind*, the loftiest summit, is 5101 ft. above the sea.

Langeland, *lâng-ê-lând* (long land), an island of Denmark, between Zealand, Læsland, and Funen, 35 m. long and from 3 to 5 m. broad. Pop. 19,631.—54° 56' N. lat., 10° 46' E. long.

Langenswalbach, *lâng-en-shwât'-bah*, a town of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 6 m. N.W. of Wiesbaden, much frequented for its mineral waters. Pop. 2731.

Langenthal, *lâng-en-thâl*, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 22 m. N.E. of Berne. Pop. 3000.

Langholm, *lâng'-um* (the long meadow), a pa. and town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the Eak and Ewes rivers, a few miles from the English border. Pop. of pa. 3735; of town (old and new portions) 3275.

Telford, the celebrated engineer, was born here in 1757.

Langley-Point, *lâng-ê-point*, a prominence on the coast of England, co. Sussex, between Pevensey Bay and Beachy Head.

Langnau, *lâng-nôu*, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. E. of Berne, the principal mart for the cheese and thread made in the valley. Pop. 6314.

Langport, *lâng-port*, a pa. and river port of England, co. Somerset, on the Parret, 10 m. S.E. of Bridgewater. Pop. of pa. 1018.

Langres, *lâng-r* (named from the Lingones, a Celtic people whose capital it was), an anc. town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, picturesquely situated on a hill near the source of the Marne; it is strongly fortified, and is noted for its fine cutlery. Pop. 6662.

Langside, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, near Glasgow, where, in 1563, the troops of Mary Queen of Scots were defeated by those of the Regent Moray. Pop. 365.

Langton, *lâng-ton*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 548.

Languedoc, *lâng-phê-dok* (named from the language of the inhabitants, who used the word "oc" as an affirmative, and were hence said to speak the "langue d'oc"), an old prov. in the S. of France, celebrated for its fine climate and fertile plains. The Canal of Languedoc extends from the Mediterranean to Toulouse, where it enters the Garonne, forming an inland navigation from sea to sea. It is 150 m. long, and cost more than \$1,300,000.

Lanjaron, *lân-hâ-ron*, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.S.E. of Granada, on the S. declivity of the Sierra Nevada; it has mineral springs, and in its environs are quarries of marble. Pop. 2960.

Lansdown, *lân'-down*, an elevated tract of table-land in Somersetshire, England.

Lansdowne, *lân'-down*, a co. of W. Australia, at the N.E. extremity of the colony.

Lansing, *lân'-sing*, the state cap. of Michigan, U.S., on Grand River, 110 m. N.W. of Detroit. Pop. 5341.

Lanzarote, *lân-ê-rô-êd*. Sp. pron. *lân-thâ-rô-êd*, one of the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, 75 m. E.N.E. of Tenerife; it is scantily watered, but yields excellent vines, fruits, grain, etc. Area about 800 sq. m.; pop. 18,000.

Lyon, *lê-ong*, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Aisne, 74 m. N.E. of Paris; it has linen, hosiery, nail and leather manufs., and the surrounding country is noted for its wines. A great battle was fought here in 1814 between the allies under Blücher and the French under Napoleon I. Pop. 9234.

Loas, *lê-oss*, a large native state in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, surrounded by Burmah, Siam, Cochín-China, and China, and inhabited by various tribes known by the name of the Shans. The great river

Menam-kong traverses it from N. to S. Pop. estimated at 1,000,000.

La Paz, *la päs*, Sp. pron. *la päth*, a town of Mexico, and the cap. of the territory of Lower California. Pop. 500.

La Paz, a city of Bolivia, S. America, near the S.E. end of Lake Titicaca; it is the commercial metropolis of the state and the cap. of the prov. of the same name, in which are *Ilumani* and *Sorata*, among the loftiest mountains of the Andes. Pop. 76,872.

Lapland, *lap'land* (probably from the Finnish word *loppi*, the land of the exiles or runaways, the Laplanders being supposed to have migrated from Finland), the most northerly country of Europe, extending above 600 m. from the North Cape to the White Sea in Russia. It is divided into Norwegian, Swedish, and Russian Lapland; and although it contains about 130,000 sq. m., the entire pop. does not exceed 80,000.

La Plata. *Ses* Argentine Republic.

Laprairie, *la-prä're*, a co. of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec, bordering on the river St. Lawrence. Pop. 11,961. The chief town is of the same name, and has a pop. of 1259.

La Puebla, *la pueblä* (so called from *Puebla*, the name of the chief town, which is a Spanish word signifying "a collection of people, and hence a 'town or village'"), a state of Mexico, E. of Vera Cruz. Its central part belongs to the Anahuac tableland, and within it is the *Papocatepetl* mountain. Area, 18,000 sq. m.; pop. 691,788.

La Puebla de los Angeles, *la pueblä de los äng'el-es* (the city of the angels), a city of Mexico, cap. of the above prov., on a table-land 7215 ft. above the sea, 76 m. E.S.E. of Mexico; it is remarkable for the number of its ecclesiastical structures, and has manufs. of glass, earthenware, woollen fabrics, sword-blades, and soap, and an extensive trade. It was taken by the French in 1863. Pop. about 65,000.

Lar, the cap. of Laristan, a prov. of Persia. Pop. 12,000.

Larache, *lä-räsh'*, correctly *Larash, lä-räsh'*, or *El-Araish, el-dä-süsh'* (the garden of pleasure), a fortified seaport of Morocco, N. Africa, 46 m. S.W. from Tangier. Pop. about 5000.

Larne, *lä-rä-kör*, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath. Pop. 1594.

Laragh, *lä-rä*, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cavan. Pop. 4640.

Lairbert, *lä-räb't*, (formerly written *Lairbert schellä*, i.e. the schiells or huts of the man named Lairbert), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 3 m. N.W. of Falkirk. Bruce, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller, was born at Kinnaird in this pa. 1780. Pop. of pa. 5390; of vil. 559.

Largo, *lä-rä* (the slope of a hill), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, on an inlet of the Firth of Forth, 6 m. S. of Cupar.

Alexander Selkirk, the original of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," was born here in 1676. Pop. 2818.

Largoward, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 325.

Largs (the slope of a hill), a town in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde, 14 m. S. of Greenock; it has a fine beach, and is a favourite resort for sea-bathing. Here the Danes under Haco were defeated by Alexander III. of Scotland in 1268. Pop. 2780.

Larissa, *lä-ris'ä*, Turk. *Yeni Shehr* (new town), a town of European Turkey, cap. of Thessaly, on the Selimbria, 6 m. S.E. of Ternovo, with silk and cotton manufs. Pop. 80,000.

Laristan, *lä-ris-tän'* a prov. of Persia, bordering on the Persian Gulf.

Larke, *lärk*, a river of England, rises in the S.W. of Suffolk, and joins the Ouse near Ely, co. Cambridge.

Larkhall, *lärk'hall*, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, 8½ m. S.E. of Hamilton. Pop. 4971, engaged in the neighbouring collieries and in weaving for the Glasgow houses.

Larkhana, *lä-rä'hä'*, a fortified town of Sindh, India, 145 m. N.W. of Hyderabad; it has silk and cotton manufs., and is one of the chief corn markets of the country.

Larnaka, or Larnaca, *lä-rä-kä'*, a town near the S.E. coast of the island of Cyprus, in the Levant. Pop. 18,000.

Larne, *lärn* (corr. from *Latharna*, the dist. of Lathair, son of Hugony the Great, monarch of Ireland, before the Christian era. Until recently the name was applied to a dist. which extended northwards to Glenarm, and the town was then called *Inver-an-Latharna*, from its being situated at the mouth of the *Ollarbhä* or *Larne Water*), a seaport of Ireland, co. Antrim, on Lough Larne, 10 m. S.E. of Glenarm. Steamboat communication between Larne and Stranraer in Scotland offers the shortest passage between Ireland and Great Britain. Pop. 3228.

La Roche-sur-yon, *lä-rosh-sur-yong*, formerly *Napoleon-Vendée* and *Bourbon-Vendée*, a town of France, cap. of the Vendée, on the Yon, 40 m. S. of Nantes. Pop. 7276.

Lassa or H'lassa, *h'lä'sä'* (land of the Divine Intelligence), the cap. of Tibet, on an affluent of the Sampo; it is the residence of the Dalai or Grand Lama, the pontifical sovereign of Tibet, and is a place of large trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, linen, velvet, and precious stones. Pop. 25,000.

L'Assomption, *lä-süm'shün*, a co. and town of the Dominion of Canada, in the W. part of the prov. Quebec. Pop. of co., 15,478; of town 1210.

Lasswade, *läs-wäd'* (said to be derived from Anglo-Saxon words signifying "a well-watered pasture of common use"), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.E.

of Edinburgh, on the N. Esk. Pop. of pa. 7098; of vil. 1258.

Lataounga, lā-tā-koong'gā, a town of Ecuador, S. America, near the lofty volcanic mountain of Cotopaxi. Pop. estimated at 17,000.

Latakia, lā-tā-ke'd (corr. from *Laodicea*), a seaport of Syria, with some interesting remains of antiquity, on the Mediterranean. 75 m. N. of Tripoli. Pop. about 12,000.

Latheron, lā-th'er-on (from the Gaelic *lathair ròin*, the resort of seals), a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness. Pop. 7400.

Lattakoo, lat-tā-ko', a town of S. Africa. In the country of the Bechuanas. Pop. 8000.—27° 10' S. lat. 24° 30' E. long.

Lauder, lau'der (named from the *Leader*, the stream on which it stands, which is derived from a Gaelic word signifying "the lesser river," or "the river which breaks forth"), a royal and parl. burgh of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Leader, 17 m. N.W. of Kelso. Here, in 1482, the Scottish nobles seized and put to death the favourites of King James III. Pop. 1048. The pa. of Lauder has a pop. of 2120.

Lauenburg, lou'en-boorg (Hon's fort), a dist. of Prussia, on the right bank of the Elbe. It was a separate duchy till 1689, when it passed to the House of Hanover. In 1815 it was ceded to Prussia, but soon after made over to Denmark. In 1864 it was again annexed to Prussia, and in 1878 became a dist. of the prov. of Schleswig-Holstein. Pop. 50,000. The town of the same name, so called from a castle in the vicinity, built by Henry the Lion, has a pop. of 3800.

Launceston, lān's-tun (corr. from *Llan-Stephen*, St Stephen's church, or contr. of *lancesterton*, the church castle town), a parl. and munic. bor. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Kenney, a trib. of the Tamar, 20 m. N.E. of Bodmin. Pop. of parl. bor. 5168; of munic. bor. 2935.

Launceston, a town in the N. of Tasmania, on the Tamar, about 40 m. from its mouth. Pop. 10,693.

Laurencekirk, lau'rence - kirk (the church of St Lawrence), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. N. of Montrose. Pop. of pa. 2174; of vil. 1521.

Lauriston, lau'ris-ton, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. and 1½ m. E. of Falkirk. Pop. 1810.

Laurvig, lau'vig, a seaport of Norway, prov. Christiania, on the W. side of Christiania Bay, at the mouth of the Lauen, remarkable for its foundries. Pop. 3400.

Lausanne, lo-sān', a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the canton Vaud, about 1 m. N. of the Lake of Geneva. The beauty of its situation has made it the resort of numerous strangers. Here Gibbon wrote the greater part of his "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Pop. 28,520.

Lauterbrunnen, lau'ter-broon'en (clear

wells), a remarkable valley in Berne, Switzerland, where the glaciers appear in great magnificence, and where is the famous Staubbach waterfall, over 900 ft. high, the highest in Switzerland. Also a vil. of Switzerland, 33 m. S.E. of Berne.

Lauven or Louven, lau'ven, a river of Norway, rises in the Langsfeld Mountains, passes Kongsberg, and falls into the Skager Rack at Laurvig.

Laval, lā-vā', a town of France, cap. of the dep. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 41 m. E. of Rennes, with linen and cotton manufactures, dye-works, tanneries, and marble works. Pop. 23,771.

Lawrence, lau'rence (named in honour of the Lawrence family of Boston), a manufacturing town of Massachusetts, U.S., on the Merrimac River, 28 m. N. of Boston. Pop. 39,178.

Laybach, lā'bāh (named from the river, which signifies "warm or leafy brook"), the cap. of the duchy of Carniola, Austria-Hungary, on the Laybach, 28 m. N.E. of Trieste, with a great transit-trade between Germany and Trieste. Pop. 24,593.

Lea, lee, a river of England, rises near Luton, Bedfordshire, and after a course of about 40 m. joins the Thames at Blackwall.

Lea, a pa. of Ireland, Queen's co., containing a part of Portlinton. Pop. 5047.

Leadgate, led'gāt, a town of England, co. and 11 m. W.N.W. of Durham. Pop. 3677.

Leadhills, led'hills', a vil. in Lanarkshire, Scotland, occupied by lead-miners, 18 m. S. of Lanark; being 1300 ft. above the sea, it is the highest inhabited place in the S. of Scotland. Near it is the birthplace of Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet. Pop. 1033.

Leamington, lem'ing-tun (town of the river Leam people), a town in Warwickshire, England, pleasantly situated on the Leam, 2 m. S.E. of Warwick; it is celebrated for its mineral waters, and is one of the finest towns in England. Pop. 20,910.

Leao-tong, lā-d'o-tong, a prov. of the Chinese Empire, N. of the Great Wall, nominally comprised in Manchuria. The gulf of the same name is an inlet of the Yellow Sea, 150 m. long, and from 70 to 120 m. broad.

Leatherhead, leth'er-hed, a pa. and town of England, co. Surrey, 4 m. S.W. of Epsom. Pop. of pa. 2465.

Lebanon, leb'd-non, or *Libanus, lib'an-us* (the white mountain), a chain of mountains in Syria and the N. of Palestine. The loftiest summit is 10,060 ft. in height, and capped with snow; but up to 6000 ft. every available spot of the range is cultivated with fig-trees, olives, mulberry-trees, and vines. Very few of the cedars for which Lebanon was famous now remain.

Lecce, leich'd, a town of Puglia, Italy,

cap. of the prov. of Lecce, in a rich district, 23 m. N.W. of Otranto; it has woollen, cotton, silk, and lace manufs. and a royal manufactory of snuff. Pop. 21,083.

Leek, *lek*, a river of the Netherlands, which branches off from the Rhine in Utrecht, and joins the Maas above Rotterdam.

Lecropt, *lek-ropt*, a pa. of Scotland, on the Allan, cos. Perth and Stirling. Pop. 535.

Ledbury, *led-ber-s*, a town of England, co. and 14 m. S.E. of Hereford, with manufs. of ropes and sackings. Pop. 2,967.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which issues from a lake in the co. of Cork, flows eastward, and, passing the city of Cork, falls into the harbour.

Leeds, anc. *Loidis* (the people's town, or according to others the town of Loidi, the first Saxon possessor of the place), a parl. and munic. bor. in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the N. side of the river Aire; it is the greatest seat of the woollen manufacture in the kingdom, and iron, leather, and flax, but especially iron, are very important branches of trade. Pop. 259,212.

Leek, a town in Staffordshire, England, on the Churnet, 10 m. S.W. of Buxton, with extensive manufs. of silks, twists, buttons, ribbons, shawls, etc. Pop. 11,391.

Leeuwarden, *lee-war-den*, a town of the Netherlands, cap. of prov. Friesland, on the Ee, 35 m. W. of Groningen. Pop. 27,108.

Leeward Islands, *lee-ward* (towards the lee, i.e. from the wind), a British federal colony in the West Indies, embracing the islands of Antigua, St Christopher, Anguilla, Montserrat, Nevis, Dominica, and Virgin Islands.

Lefkosia, *lef-ko-se'd*, or Nicosia, *ne-ko-se'd*, the cap. of the island of Cyprus, near its centre. Pop. about 13,000.

Legerwood, *leg-er-wood* (from a Saxon word signifying the hollow part of the wood), a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 525.

Leghorn, *leg'horn*, Ital. *Livorno*, anc. *Liburnum*, a city and seaport of Tuscany, Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, the greatest commercial emporium of Italy, on the Mediterranean, 48 m. W.S.W. of Florence. Pop. 80,914.

Leh, *lâ*, the cap. of the prov. of Ladakh, Cashmere, near the Upper Indus: it is the seat of a considerable trade, being the principal depot for the shawl wool. Pop. 6,000.

Leicester, *les'ter* (the town on the Leire, now named the Soar), a munic. and parl. bor., the co. town of Leicestershire, England, 20 m. E.N.E. of Rugby, noted for its manuf. of worsted hosiery. Pop. 95,220.

Leicestershire, an inland co. of England, lying to the S. of Nottingham and Derby, and having on its E. side Rutland and Lincoln; on the S. Warwick and Northampton; and on the W. Derby, Stafford, and Warwick. Area 803 sq. m.;

pop. 269,311. The surface is almost entirely covered with ranges of low hills, the most elevated point being *Bardon Hill*, 853 ft. high. The principal streams are the Soar (a tributary of the Trent), *Wreak*, *Tame*, *Anker*, *Mease*, and *Devon*. Grazing and sheep farming, and in some places the dairy, occupy the chief attention of the Leicestershire agriculturists. In the *Melton Mowbray* district most of the famous "Stilton" cheese is made. The manufs. of the co. are varied and important, and embrace plain and fancy hosiery, elastic goods, ribbons, lace, boots and shoes, machinery, etc.; mining also affords considerable employment. *Leicester* is the co. town.

Leigh, *lee* (the meadow), a pa. and town of England, co. Lancaster, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of Bolton. Pop. of pa. 33,592.

Leighlin Bridge, *lâ'lin* (bridge in the half-glen), a town of Ireland, co. Carlow, on the Barrow, with the romantic ruins of an ancient castle. The bridge, consisting of ten arches, is across the Barrow. Pop. 1,068.

Leighton-Buzzard, *lâ'ton-bus'sard* (corr. from Fr. *beau-desert*, beautiful desert, in connexion with its ancient name *Legian-burh*, the fortress of the legion, which Cuthwulf took from the Britons in 571), a town of England, co. Bedford, on the Ouse, 18 m. S.W. of Bedford, with manufs. of lace and strawplait. Pop. 4,696.

Leinster, *lîn'ster* (the settlement of Leighen, the Irish name given to that part of Ireland formerly called *Gallian*), an extensive prov. in the S.E. of Ireland, comprising the cos. Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. It was the first settled by the English, contains Dublin, the cap., and is in general well cultivated. Pop. 1,335,968.

Leipa or Leippa, *lî'pâ*, a town of Bohemia, Austria, on the Polzen, 24 m. E.N.E. of Leitmeritz, with glass, earthenware, and other manufs. Pop. 10,000.

Leipato, *lîp'sik*, Germ. *Leipzig*, *lîp'stîh* (from Slav. *lips* or *lipsk*, the place of the linden trees), a flourishing commercial city of Saxony in Germany, on the White Elster, where it is joined by the Pleisse and the Parde, and the seat of a celebrated university. At its fairs, which are the most important in Germany, the sale of books is very extensive. It is noted for the signal defeat which Napoleon I. sustained in its neighbourhood in 1813. Leibnitz, the philosopher, was born here in 1646. Pop. 127,937.

Leiria, *lâ-re'd*, a city of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Liz, 75 m. N.E. of Lisbon. It is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated valley, and possesses a cathedral, three convents, and eighteen churches. Pop. 25,000. The district of Leiria has a pop. of 158,814.

Leith, *lesth* (named from its river, which

means "gray or gloomy," or, according to others, "the dividing water or boundary stream," from Gael. *lùth* or *lath*, a well-known seaport of Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, about 1½ m. from Edinburgh, of which it is the port; it has large engineering works and extensive shipbuilding yards. Pop. 44,230.

Leitholm, leith'ow, a vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick, pa. of Eccles. Pop. 323.

Leitzmaria, lèi'mar-ia, a town of Bohemia, Austria, on the Elbe, 34 m. N.N.W. of Prague. Much of the Bohemian glass is polished here. The surrounding country is laid out in vineyards, hop-gardens, and orchards. Pop. 10,850.

Leitrim, lèi'trim (gray ridge), a maritime co. of Ireland, encompassed by Donegal, Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford, Roscommon, and Sligo. Its length from N. to S. is 51 m., and its breadth from E. to W. 31 m. Area, 613 sq. m.; pop. 95,563. The greater part of the surface is wild and rugged. The chief rivers are the *Shannon*, which forms the W. boundary of the co. and the *Bonnet*, the *Blackwater*, and the *Bala*. The large lakes are *Lough Allen*, *Lough Macnean*, and *Lough Melvin*. Iron, lead, and coal are abundant, and copper, manganese, fuller's earth, and potter's clay are also found. There are few manu. Agriculture and grazing receive attention but the farms are small, the soil poor and wet, and draining almost entirely neglected. The chief town is *Carriack-on-Shannon*.

Leitrim, a vil. in the above co., on the Shannon.

Le Maire, Strait of, lèl mair (named from Le Maire, a Dutch navigator who discovered it in 1616), a channel or passage between Staten Island and Tierra del Fuego, S. America. It is free from obstacles, and has regular tides which materially assist vessels in their passage through it when taken at the right time.

Leman, Lake, See Geneva.

Le Mans, lèl mang, a manufacturing town of France, cap. of the dep. Sarthe, on the river Sarthe. Pop. 40,437.

Lemberg, lem'berg, sometimes called Leopold, Lat. *Leopold* (the city founded by Leo), a city of Austria, prov. Galicia, on the Peltaw, 365 m. E.N.E. of Vienna; it has various manu., an important transit trade, and is the seat of a university and numerous other schools. Pop. 87,109.

Lemnos Stalimni, stèl-jim'ne, or *Stallimane, stèl-jim'e-ne*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, between Monte Santo and the Dardanelles. Pop. 10,000.—38° 50' N. lat., 26° 11' E. long.

Lena, lè'nd, Rus. pron. *lè'nd* (sluggard, so called in allusion to its sluggish course), a large river of Asia, the most easterly of the great streams of Siberia, rises in the mountains N.W. of Lake Baikal, and falls into the Arctic Ocean by several mouths.

Lennox, len'nox (corr. of *Levenoch*, the

district or basin of the Leven), the ancient name of the co. Dumbarton, Scotland.

Lennox, len'nox, a dist. of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario. Pop. 16,896.

Lennoxtown, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Campsie. Pop. 8917.

Lentini, len-tè'ne, a town of Sicily, prov. and 24 m. N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 10,578.

Lenzie, len'ze, a vil. near Glasgow, Scotland, cos. Dumbarton and Lanark, pas. Kirkintilloch and Cadder. Pop. 351.

Leobachnitz, lè'op-ach-nitz, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, 33 m. S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 11,425.

Leochel and Cuschnie, l'eh-el and kooch'ne, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, Pop. 1232.—Leochel signifies "high stream," and has reference to the source of the burn or water after which it is named. Cuschnie signifies "the foot of the height or hill."

Leominster, lem'is-ter or len'is-ter (corr. from *Leofinstre*, so called from a monastery founded here about 658 by Merewald, the Saxon King of West Mercia, who had a castle about ½ m. E. of the town), Lat. *Locus-favum* (the place of the temple), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. and 19½ m. N. of Hereford, on the Lugg. Pop. 5683.

Leon, lè'on, Sp. pron. *lè-on*, an old prov. in the N.W. of Spain, on the borders of Portugal, bounded by ranges of mountains. The new prov. of Leon occupies the N. part, and has an area of 6167 sq. m., with a pop. of 351,392.

Leon, anc. Legio (so called from being the station of the 7th Roman Legion), an ancient city of Spain, the cap. of the above prov., on the Bernesga, 60 m. S.E. of Oviedo. Pop. 2893.

Leon, a city in Central America, state of Nicaragua; it was once an opulent city and a principal mart of commerce, but is now much decayed. Pop. 24,000.

Leon, Lake of, a lake in the state of Nicaragua, Central America, 23 m. long and 14 m. broad.

Leonforte, lè-on-for'tè, a town of Sicily, prov. and 40 m. W.N.W. of Catania, on the Mediterranean Sea. Pop. 19,000.

Lepanto, le-pan'to, anc. *Naupactus* (the place of ships), a seaport of Greece, at the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto. Pop. 4398.

Lepanto, Gulf of, or Gulf of Corinth, an arm of the Ionian Sea, above 70 m. in length. It separates Hellas, or Continental Greece, from the Morea.

Lerici, lèr-ì-che, a maritime town of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, 5 m. S.E. of Spezia. Pop. 3120.

Lerida, lèr-ì-dà, anc. *Flordia* (the town), a fortified town of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name in Catalonia, 70 m. S.E. of Saragossa. Pop. 19,600.

Larins Iales, lèl-rèng', a group in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, consisting of the fortified islands of *St Marguerite* and *St Honorat*.

Lerwick, *ler'wik*, the chief town of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, in the E. of Mainland, on Bressay Sound. Pop. 3516. The pa. of Lerwick has a pop. of 4180.

Lesbos, *les'bos*, or Mytilênâ, *mit-â-le'ne*, a large island belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated in antiquity as the birthplace of Sappho, Alcæus, and Theophrastus; and, in the early part of the 16th century, of the brothers Barbarossa, noted in the maritime history of Europe. Pop. 40,000.—38° 15' N. lat., 26° 30' E. long.

Lesina, *les'-nd*, an island of Austria, prov. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic; it exports wine, figs, grain, honey, anchovies, and rosemary-oil. Pop. 12,539.

Leslie, *les'le* (said to be from Gael. *lis*, a garden or enchanted spot, and *Leven*, the name of the river), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Fife, 10 m. S.W. of Cupar. Pop. of pa. 4294; of town 3743. — Also a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 532.

Lesmahago, *les-mâ-hâ'go* (the garden of St Machute, who is said to have settled here in the 8th century), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde. Pop. of pa. 3709; of vil. 1445. The vil. also known as *Abbeysgreen*, is about 6 m. W.S.W. of Lanark.

Lessee, *les'se*, a small town of Norway, in the N. of the prov. Hamar.

Lessee or Lasee, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, E. of the N. part of Jutland. Pop. 3400.

Lesstudden, *les-sud'den*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. of St. Boswells. Pop. 556.

Leswalt, *les'wâll* (wood pasture), a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton. Pop. 2486.

Letham, *leth'am*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. of Dunnichen. Pop. 665. Also a vil. of Fife, pa. of Monimail.

Lethendy and Kinloch, *leth'en-de and kin-leh*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 439.

Lethmott and Navar, *leth'not and na-var*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 318.

Letterkenny, *let-ter-kem'ne* (the hill slope of the O'Connors), a town of Ireland, co. Donegal, on the Swilly, 5½ m. N.W. of Raphoe. Pop. 2368.

Leucadia, *le-hâ-de-â*, or Santa Maura, *sân'tâ mow'rd*, one of the Ionian Islands, Greece. It is named Leucadia, because of its white cliffs, from Gr. *leukos*, white. Pop. 20,787.—38° 50' N. lat., 20° 42' E. long.

Leuchars, *loo'hars* (a rushy or marshy flat), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. N.W. of St Andrews. Pop. of pa. 1727; of vil. 522.

Leurbost, *loor'bost*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Locha, island of Lewis. Pop. 537.

Lewant, *Tho, le-vant* (the place of the sun-rising as seen from Italy), the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Leven, *le'ven*, a small seaport of Scotland,

co. Fife, at the mouth of the river Leven, 9 m. N.E. of Kirkcaldy. Pop. 2501.

Leven (according to some the elm-tree stream, from Gael. *leamhan*, the elm-tree, but others say from Gael. *liath-ahsian*, pronounced *lee-ahen*, and meaning "the grey or misty river"), two small rivers of Scotland: one rises in Loch Lomond, and joins the Clyde at Dumbarton; the other issues from Loch Leven, and, after a course of 14 m., enters the Firth of Forth at Leven, Fife.

Leven, a small river of Lancashire, England, forming the channel of communication between Windermere and Morecambe Bay.

Leven, Loch, a lake of Scotland, co. Kinross; it contains four islands, on one of which are the remains of a castle, for some time the prison of Mary Queen of Scots.

Lewes, *loo'is* (pasture or moist land), a munic. and parl. bor. of England, co. town of Sussex, on the Ouse, 8 m. N.E. of Brighton. Pop. 10,753.

Lewis (said to signify "the land of Leod or M'Leod;" others derive it from Scand. *ljod-asa*, the wharf or landing-place), commonly called *The Lewis*, the largest island of the Hebrides, Scotland; it forms part of the co. Ross, but its southern peninsula, named Harris, belongs to Inverness-shire. The most northerly point of the island is called the Butt of Lewis. Pop. 26,000.

Lewisham, *loo'ish-am* (pasture habitation), a pa. and town of England, co. Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 5 m. S.E. of London. Pop. of pa. 38,525; of town 11,513.

Lewis Island, in the Dampier Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Australia.—30° 36' S. lat., 116° 33' E. long.

Lewis River, or Great Snake River, in Oregon, U.S., formed by the junction of several rivers which rise in the Rocky Mountains. It is the largest affluent of the Columbia, which it joins from the S.E. 200 m. from the Pacific. Its entire course is estimated at 900 m.

Lewiston, *loo'is-tus*, a town in Maine, U.S., on the Androscoggin, 33 m. N. of Portland, with important manufs. of coarse cottons, tweeds, satinetts, flannel, etc. Pop. 18,000.

Lexington, a town of Kentucky, U.S., 25 m. S.E. of Frankfort; it is the second city in the state in population, and is the seat of valuable manufs., especially of bagging, ropes, machinery and iron, brass and silver ware. Pop. 14,901.

Leyden, *h'iden*, Lat. *Lugdunum Batavorum* (the fort on the marshes of the Batavians), one of the principal cities of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on a branch of the Rhine, 17 m. N. of Rotterdam. It is intersected by a number of canals forming upwards of 60 small islands, which are connected by numerous bridges. Leyden is the seat of a celebrated university, founded in 1575, connected with which are rich cabinets of natural his-

tory and comparative anatomy, a botanical garden founded in 1593, and an extensive library, containing a valuable collection of Oriental manuscripts. Pop. 41,298.

Leyden, the name of two islands, one off the N.W. coast of Ceylon, called also *Mandiveis*; the other off Java, opposite *Batavia*.

Leyderdorp, *li-der-dorp*, a vil. in the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 1 m. E. from Leyden. Pop. 2719.

Leyland, *le'land*, a pa. and town of Lancashire, England, 54 m. S. of Preston, with cotton and muslin manufs. and extensive bleachworks. Pop. of pa. 12,713; of town 3839.

Leyre, *lair*, a river of France, rises in the dep. Landes, flows N.N.W. into the dep. Gironde, and after a course of about 40 m. falls into the Gulf of Arcachon.

Leyte, *lâ'te* or *lâ'tid*, one of the southernmost of the Philippine Islands, in the E. Indian Archipelago, 130 m. in length, with an average breadth of 85 m.

Leytha, *Leitha*, or *Leyts*, *lî'tid*, a river of Austria. After a course of 90 m., part of which is along the frontier of Hungary, it joins an arm of the Danube at Altenburg. Between it and Lake Neusiedl are the *Leytha Mountains*.

Liakhov Islands, *le-ak-hov*, a group in the Arctic Ocean, about 50 m. from the coast between the mouths of the Lena and Indigirka. The islands, the largest of which is called *New Siberia*, contain immense alluvial deposits filled with fossil bones of the mammoth, which for many years were a profitable source of wealth to Russia.

Libanus, a mountain range of Syria. See *Lebanon*.

Libau, *le'bou*, a seaport of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Baltic, near a lake of the same name. Pop. 10,767.

Lidberton, *lîb'ber-ton*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 691.

Liberia, *li-be-ri-â* (the country of the free), an independent negro republic, on the coast of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, founded, in 1848, for free negroes from the United States of America. P. 1,250,000. Its capital is *Monrovia*.

Libertad, *lîb'er-tad* (liberty), a prov. in the N. Peru, B. America, bordering on the Pacific. Pop. 58,000.

Liberton, *lîb'er-ten*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh. The ruins of Craigmillar Castle, where Mary Queen of Scots frequently resided, are in this pa. Pop. 3791.

Libourne, *le-boorn*, anc. *Liburnum*, a town and river port of France, dep. Gironde, at the junction of the Isle with the Dordogne, 17 m. E.N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 12,713.

Libya, the anc. Greek name of Africa.

Libyan Desert, part of the Sahara, in Africa. It contains the oasis of *Suenuh*, with the town of the same name, and is

probably not less than 1000 m. in length, and from 500 to 600 m. in breadth.

Lidoata, *le-kâ'tid*, or *Alloata*, *a-le-kâ'tid*, a seaport town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, and 25 m. S.E. of the city of that name. Pop. 15,966.

Lichfield, *lîsh'feild* (the field of corpses), which name it is asserted was given to the city at the time of the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian), a city, and munic. and parl. bor. of Staffordshire, England, 15 m. N. of Birmingham; it has a splendid cathedral, and was the birthplace of Dr Samuel Johnson and of Garrick. Pop. 7347.

Liddel, *lîd'del*, a river of Scotland, rises in a bog called Dead Water, co. Roxburgh, flows S.W. and unites with the Esk near Canonbie in Dumfriesshire. The valley through which it flows is called *Liddendale*.

Liebau, *le'bou*, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 34 m. S.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 4157.—Also, a town of Austria, prov. Moravia, gov. and 14 m. N.E. of Olmütz. Pop. 2555.

Liechtenstein or *Lichtenstein*, *leh'ten-stine*, is the smallest of the German principalities, having an area of only 53 sq. m. It borders on the Upper Rhine, between Switzerland and Vorarlberg, and has for its cap. *Vaduz* or *Lichtenstein*, a small market town. The family of the reigning prince is one of the most ancient in Europe, and has vast estates in Moravia. Pop. 8664.

Lidège, *le-ai-âk*, a prov. in the S.E. of Belgium, with valuable coal and iron mines, and celebrated for its mineral waters. Area, 1117 sq. m.; pop. 645,020.

Lidège, anc. *Leodiceus-vicus* (the people's town), a town of Belgium, the cap. of the above prov. on the Maas, in a pleasant valley surrounded with cultivated hills, 54 m. S.E. of Brussels. It is a flourishing town, with a university founded in 1816, and extensive iron-works, causing it to be called the "Birmingham of Belgium." Pop. 115,351.

Liegnitz, *leg'nîts* (the town on the marsh), a fine old town of Prussian Silesia, on the Katsbach, 40 m. N.W. of Breslau; it was the scene of a memorable victory gained by Frederick the Great over the Austrians in 1760. Pop. 31,442.

Lier or *Lierre*, *le-ai-â*, a town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, at the junction of the Great with the Little Nethe, 8 m. N.N.E. of Malines. Pop. 18,103.

Liff, *Benvie*, and *Invergowie*, *lîf, ben'vie*, and *in-ver-gow'ie*, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Forfar and Perth, 4 m. W. of Dundee. Pop. 33,554. Liff is said to signify "a flood or inundation," and Benvie is supposed to be derived from the Celtic *beinn buidhe*, the yellow hill or mount.

Liffey, *lîf'fe* (from *lîf* or *lîta*, a flood or inundation), a river of Ireland, rises among the Wicklow Mountains, and flows through

Kildare and Dublin into Dublin harbour. So numerous are its windings, that although the distance from its source to its mouth is only 10 m. in a straight line, its actual course is 71.

Lifford, *lîf'fôr'd* (originally *Leith-bhearr*, the gray water), the co. town of Donegal, Ireland, on the Foyle, opposite Strabane. Pop. 650.

Lifu, *le-'foe'*, the largest and most northern of the Loyalty Islands, in the S. Pacific.—20° 27' S. lat., 167° 47' E. long.

Ligny, *leen-yâ'*, a town of France, dep. Meuse, on the Orsain, 10 m. S.E. of Bar-le-Duc, with manufs. of cotton thread, and a trade in wool and timber. Pop. 3832.—Also, a vil. of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. of Namur, where a battle took place between the French and Prussians, 16th June 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo.

Liguria, *lig-oo'-re-d*, a compartment of Italy, embracing the two provs. Genoa and Porto Maurizio. Pop. 816,834.

Llŷm Fford, *See* Llyn Fford.

Lika, *le-'lo*, or Licoa, *lik-'lo*, a river of Austria, prov. Croatia-Slavonia, which, after a N.W. course of about 30 m., disappears under ground near Mount Tuliba. An extensive mountainous district near it has the same name.

Lille or Lidsle, *leel* (formerly *L'Isle*, the island, so called because tradition asserts that the town was originally built by Julius Cæsar on an island in the Deule), a flourishing city in French Flanders, cap. of the dep. Nord, one of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture in France, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, 67 m. S.W. of Calais. Pop. 180,068.

Lillieleaf, *lîl-'le-leaf*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 788.

Lillington, *lîl-'ing-tun*, a town of England, co. Warwick, adjoining Leamington. Pop. 699.

Lillo, *lîl-'lo*, a town of Spain, prov. and 86 m. E.S.E. of Toledo, near the Rio Rianares. Pop. 2183.

Lillo Fort, *lîl-'lo fort*, a military stronghold of Belgium, prov. and 9 m. N.N.W. of Antwerp, on the Scheldt.

Lima, *le-'md* (corr. from *Rimac*, the name of the river on which the capital is situated), the metropolitan prov. of Peru. S. America. Independent of the city it is divided into seven districts, the chief towns of which are *Callao*, *Chancay*, *Huaura*, and *Ica*. Pop. 226,992.

Lima, a city of S. America, the cap. of Peru, situated on the Kilmac, was founded, in 1534, by Pizarro, who is buried in its cathedral. It is the most handsome city of S. America, and the seat of the oldest university in the New World, part of which is now used for the meetings of the N. Peruvian chamber of representatives, and part as a museum of Peruvian antiquities. The city suffers so frequently from earthquakes

that its houses are generally of one story, with flat roofs. It has a large trade, carried on chiefly through its port, *Callao*. Pop. 100,078.

Limari, *le-mâ-re'*, a river of Chili, S. America, which, after a W. course of 100 m., enters the Pacific, 70 m. S.S.W. of Coquimbo.

Limassol, *le-mâ-sol'*, a seaport town on the S. coast of Cyprus, in the Levant. Pop. 8600.

Limbürg, Fr. pron. *leng-boor'*, Flemish pron. *lim'burh*, a prov. to the N. of Liège, belonging in part to Holland and in part to Belgium. The extent of the Belgian division is 948 sq. m., and the pop. 207,204; that of Holland is 885 sq. m., and the pop. 238,509.

Limbürg (the town of linden trees), a town of Belgium, prov. Liège, 4 m. N.E. of Verviers. Pop. 1797.—Also, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Lahn, 21 m. N.E. of Wiesbaden. Pop. 5157.—Also, a town in prov. Westphalia, on the Leine, 23 m. W. of Arensburg. Pop. 4910.

Limehouse, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, forming part of the metropolis. Pop. 29,919.

Limekilns, *lime-'kils*, a port and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Forth, 3 m. S. of Dunfermline. Pop. 758.

Limerick, *lîm-'er-ik*, a county of Ireland, encompassed by the Shannon (separating it from Clare), Tipperary, Cork, and Kerry. Its extent from N. to S. is 35 m., and from E. to W. 54 m. Area 1061 sq. m.; pop. 191,938. The surface is an undulating plain, watered by the *Maigue*, *Deel*, *Maidour*, etc., and rising into mountains in the N.E. S., and S.W. The river Shannon forms the N. boundary. The eastern half of the co., called the *Golden Valley*, is the most fertile tract in Ireland. There are numerous dairy farms and extensive pasture lands, on which vast numbers of sheep and cattle are fed. Large quantities of corn, butter, and other produce are exported. The manufs. are not important. *Limerick* is the co. town.

Limerick (from Irish *Luimnech*, a bare spot), a city, munic. and parl. bor. of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., on the Shannon, 51 m. N. of Cork; it has manufs. of lace, linen, gloves, fishing hooks, and paper; also distilleries, breweries, tanneries, flour mills, and an extensive trade. It sustained a famous siege by the forces of King William III. in 1690 and 1691. Pop. 49,863.

Limmat, *lîm-'mdt*, a river of Switzerland, rises in cant. Glarus, passes through the lake of Zurich, and falls into the Aar, near its junction with the Renss.

Limoges, *le moeh'*, anc. *Lemovicus* (named from the *Limovices*, a Celtic tribe whose chief town it was), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Haute-Vienne, on the

Vienne, 80 m. S.E. of Poitiers, with woollen and porcelain manufa. P. 49,924.

Limousin, le-moo-seng' (also named from the *Limousins*), an old prov. of France, now forming the depts. Corrèze and Haute-Vienne.

Limpopo, lin-pô-po, a river on the E. coast of S. Africa, rises in the Transvaal territory, and falls into the Indian Ocean.

Linares, le-nâ-res (flax fields), a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.E. of Jaen, near the Guarezas. Lead ore raised in its vicinity is very rich in silver. Pop. about 30,000.

Lincoln, Mak'us (the colony on the pool or marsh, from the Brit. *llyn* or *lyn*, a pool or marsh, and the Lat. *colonia*, a colony), anc. *Lincolni*, a city, munic. and parl. bor., and bishop's see in Lincolnshire, England, on the Witham, 46 m. E.N.E. of Derby; it has a magnificent Gothic cathedral, in which is a large bell called Tom of Lincoln, 8½ ft. in diameter at its mouth, and weighing 6 tons 8 cwt. Pop. 26,768.

Lincolnshire, a maritime county of England, bounded on the N. by the Humber; on the W. by the cos. of York, Nottingham, and Leicester; on the S. by Rutland, Northampton, and Cambridge; and on the E. by the North Sea. Area 2774 sq. m.; pop. 436,599. Lincolnshire is eminently a corn-growing and grazing co. The surface is mostly low and flat—the coast between the Humber and the Wash being very marshy. The co. is divided into three districts, viz., the Parts of Lindsey, in the N.E., including the wolds or chalk hills; the Parts of Kesteven in the S.W.; and the Parts of Holland, in the E.E., embracing a large portion of the *Fens*. The reclaimed portion of these fens forms one of the richest agricultural and grazing tracts in the kingdom. In those localities which have not yet been brought into cultivation, vast flocks of geese are reared, principally for their feathers. The Lincoln breeds of sheep, oxen, and horses have a high reputation, and the great horse-fairs of the co. are frequented by dealers from the chief countries of Europe. The principal rivers are the *Trent*, *Anchoise*, *Witham*, and *Welland*, and several canals intersect the co. in various directions.—*Lincoln* is the co. town.

Lindesay, Mount, *lin'sâ*, a mountain 5700 ft. high on the frontiers of North Wales and Queensland, Australia.

Lindensse (the headland of Linden trees). See *Nase*.

Lindisfarne. See *Holy Island*.

Lindores, lin-dô-res' (corr. from *lindardoris*, the pool close to a narrow outlet), a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 2 m. S.E. of Newburgh.

Lindsey, Parts of, the N.E. division of the co. Lincoln, including the city of Lincoln and the wolds or chalk hills.

Linfield, lin'feild, a town of England, co. Sussex, 10 m. N.N.E. of Lewes. Pop. 502.

Lingayen, leen-gâ-yen', a town on the island of Luzon, one of the Philippine islands, on a bay of the same name. Pop. 23,063.

Lanköping, lin'chu-ping (long market town), the chief town of the gov. Östergöthland, Sweden, in a fertile plain on the Stång-aa, 108 m. S.W. of Stockholm; its cathedral, if that of Upsala be excepted, is the finest in the kingdom. Pop. 7156.

Lanlithgow, lin-lith'go (corr. from Gael. *linn-leath-dhu*, the dark grey pool, or, according to others, it means the lake of the sheltered valley), a royal and parl. burgh, the co. town of Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 16½ m. W. of Edinburgh; it is one of the most ancient towns in the country, and contains the ruins of a noble palace, in which Mary Queen of Scots was born in 1542. Here the Regent Murray was assassinated by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh in 1570. Pop. 8990. The pa. of Linlithgow has a pop. of 5554.

Linlithgowshire or *West Lothian*, a small co. of Scotland, open to the Firth of Forth on the N., and having as its landward boundaries the cos. of Edinburgh, Lanark, and Stirling. It extends from N. to S. 20 m., and from E. to W. 15 m. Area, 127 sq. m.; pop. 40,886. The surface of the country, although exhibiting a considerable breadth of unreclaimed moor, is well cultivated, and agreeably diversified with valleys and rising grounds; but it is indifferently supplied with water—the *Avon* and *Almond* being the only streams of consequence. The mineral treasures of Linlithgowshire are abundant and valuable, especially coal, limestone, and freestone. The celebrated Boghead or Torbanehill mineral, a peculiar kind of gas-coal, is found at *Bathgate*, and yields naphtha, used in indiarubber works as a solvent, and by itinerant hucksters and showmen to give light; paraffin oil for lamps and for lubricating machinery; and wax or solid paraffin for making candles. Bathgate is a great seat of the paraffin manufacture. The other manufa. of the co. are not important. *Linlithgow* is the co. town.

Linnhe, Loch, loh'lin'ne (the loch of the pools), a large arm of the sea in Argyllshire, Scotland. It extends from the Sound of Mull to Corranferry, where it assumes the name of Loch Eil.

Linthwaite, luth-wair', a town in the W.R. of Yorkshire, England, 4 m. S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 5047.

Linton, lin'tun, a pa. and town of England, co. and 10 m. S.E. of Cambridge. Pop. of pa. 1828.—Also, several other pas., townships, and vils. throughout England.

Linton, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 570.

Linton, Mast, a vil. of Scotland, co.

Haddington, pa. of Prestonkirk, on the Tyne, 6 m. W. of Dunbar. Pop. 1087.

Linton, West, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Peebles, on the Lyne, 17 m. from Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1887; of vil. 514.

Lintrathen, *lin-trâ-th'en* (corr. from Gael. *linne-trê-aris*, signifying "pools or falls in the stream or river," the name having reference to the waterfall near the church), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 756.

Lints or Lîns, *lîns*, anc. *Lentia* or *Lentium*, cap. of Upper Austria, on the Danube, about 100 m. W.S.W. of Vienna; it has considerable trade and manufactures. Pop., including the suburbs, 33,384.

Linyanti, *lin-pân'te*, a town of Central S. Africa, the cap. of a powerful tribe, called the Makololo, in 18° 17' S. lat., and 25° 50' E. long. Pop. 7000.

Linwood, *lin'-wood*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Kilbarhan. Pop. 1250.

Lions, Gulf of, erroneously called the Gulf of Lyons, a wide bay of the Mediterranean, S. of France.

Lion's Head, the name of one of the three culminating points of the Table Mountain, Cape Colony, so called from its resemblance to the head of a lion couchant. Its height is about 2300 ft.

Lipari Islands, *lip'-â-re*, anc. *Æolus* or *Vulcania Insula*, a volcanic group in the Mediterranean, N. of Sicily. The most remarkable are *Lipari* and *Stromboli*, in the latter of which the volcano is in a state of perpetual activity.

Lipetsk, *le-pet'sk*, a town of Russia, gov. and 84 m. W. of Tambov, on the Voronej, frequented for its mineral baths. Pop. 14,318.

Lippe, *lip'-pê*, a river of Germany, rises in the S.W. of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, flows W., and after a course of 110 m. joins the Rhine at Wesel.

Lippe-Detmold, *lip'-pê det-môld*, a principality of N.W. Germany, the chief part of which is comprised between Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, and the principality of Pyrmont. The surface is hilly and well-wooded. The minerals found are iron, marble, salt, and lime. Linen and yarn are the principal manufs., and these, with cattle and wool, are the chief exports. Area 438 sq. m.; pop. 112,463.

Lippe-Schaumburg. *See* Schaumburg-Lippe.

Lippstadt, *lip'-stât* (town on the Lippe), a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the Lippe, 23 m. N.N.E. of Arnsberg. Pop. 5167.

Lisbon, *lis'-bon*, Port. *Lisbon*, *lis-bô'd*, anc. *Oliſipo* (the walled town), a city of W. Europe, the cap. of Portugal and of the prov. of Estremadura, beautifully situated on the Tagus, about 9 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. It extends 5 m. along the river, and from its being built on several hills, presents from the bay an extremely beautiful and majestic appearance.

A great part of the city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1755. Camoens the poet was born here about 1520. Pop. 253,496.

Lisburn, *lis'-burn*, a town in Antrim, Ireland, on the Lagan, 7 m. S.S.W. of Belfast, with considerable manufs. of damask, diaper, etc. Pop. 9263.

Lisieux, *le-se-u'*, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Calvados, on the Touques, 30 m. S. of Harfleur. Pop. 16,180.

Liskeard, *lis-kêrd* (the enclosure on the height), a munic. and parl. bor. of Cornwall, England, 15 m. S.W. of Launceston; it has serge and leather manufs., and considerable trade in the produce of the adjacent mines. Pop. of munic. bor. 4700; of parl. bor. 5676.

Lismore, *lis-more* (the great fort or entrenchment), a town in Waterford, Ireland, on the Blackwater, with a castle, in which the celebrated Robert Boyle was born. Pop. 2092.

Lismore, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe. Pop. 730.

Lismore and Appin, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, embracing the island of Lismore and a considerable part of the adjoining mainland. Lismore signifies "great garden," and Appin means "abbot's land." Pop. 3535.

Lissa, *lis'-ed* (woody place), a town in Posen, Prussia, 12 m. E.N.E. of Franstadt, with considerable manufs. and an active trade in furs, wine, etc. Pop. 11,069.—Also a fruitful island of Dalmatia, Austria, in the Adriatic, 21 m. W. of Lesina. Pop. 5200.

Listowel, *lis-w'el* (Tuathal's fort), a town in Kerry, Ireland, on the Feala, 16 m. N.E. of Tralee, and 40 m. N. of Killarney. Pop. 4591.

Litchfield, *lich'-fiel'd* (named from Lichfield in England), a town of Connecticut, U.S., 26 m. N. of Hartford. Pop. 3113.

Litherland, *lith'-er-land*, a town of Lancashire, England, 5 m. N. of Liverpool. Pop. 2314.

Littleborough, *lit'-l-bar-o*, a town of Lancashire, England, 34 m. E.N.E. of Rochdale. Pop. 7934.

Littlehampton, *lit'-l-ham-p'ton*, a maritime town of England, co. Sussex, 18 m. W. of Brighton, frequented as a watering-place. Pop. 3372.

Little Rock, the state cap. of Arkansas, U.S., on the Arkansas River, 155 m. S.W. of Memphis. Pop. 12,260.

Livadia, *lis-dê'd*, anc. *Lebadea*, a town in the nomarchy of Attica and Boeotia, Greece; it was ruined by the war of independence, and is now an unimportant place. Pop. 5000.

Liverpool, *lis'-er-pool* (probably corr. from Welsh *llyr-pwll*, the sea pool), a city, seaport, and munic. and parl. bor. in Lancashire, England, near the mouth of the Mersey, 31 m. S.W. of Manchester, and

185 m. N.W. of London. It is the great port of the cotton district, and the second seaport in the kingdom. Its docks cover nearly 700 acres, and its total quay frontage exceeds 16 m. Pop. 498,405.

Liverpool, a town of New South Wales, Australia, 20 m. from Sydney. Pop. of district, 8564.

Liverpool, a town of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Nova Scotia, about 75 m. S.W. of Halifax. Pop. 3,000.

Liversedge, *liv-er-ij*, a township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, about 6 m. N.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 11,103.

Livingstone, *liv-ing-stone*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow. Pop. 1727.

Livingstonia, *liv-ing-stô-ne-d*, a mission station named in honour of Dr Livingstone, the African explorer, on the S.W. shore of Lake Nyassa, in the interior of E. Africa, S. of the equator.

Livonia, *liv-ô-ne-d* (named from the *Liven*, a Finnish tribe who were its first inhabitants), a maritime gov. of Russia, having Esthonia on the N. and Courland on the S. It exports a considerable quantity of corn. Area 17,472 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,876.

Livonia, Gulf of. See Riga, Gulf of.

Lizard, *liz-ard*, an island off the E. coast of Australia.—14° 40' S. lat., 145° 80' E. long.

Lizard Point (the high cape), in Cornwall, the most southerly promontory of England.—49° 58' N. lat., 5° 12' W. long.

Llanberis, *lan-ber-is* (the church of St Peris, who settled and died here), a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, frequented for its magnificent lake and mountain scenery. Pop. 2507.

Llandaff, *lan-daff* (the church on the Taff), a vil. and bishop's see in Glamorganshire, S. Wales, 8 m. N.W. of Cardiff, with the ruins of an ancient cathedral. Pop. of pa. 11,922.

Llandudno, *lan-did-no* a pa. and watering-place of Carnarvonshire, N. Wales, 4 m. N. of Conway. Pop. of pa. 3062; of town, 2762.

Llanelli, *lan-el-le* (the church of St Eilian), a seaport in Carmarthenshire, S. Wales, near the mouth of the Burry, 13 m. S.E. of Carmarthen, with a large trade in coals and copper. Pop. 15,281.

Llanfyllin, *lan-ith-llin*, a town in Montgomeryshire, N. Wales, 15 m. N.N.W. of Montgomery. Pop. 1132.

Llangollen, *lan-goth-len* (the church of St Collen), a town in Denbighshire, N. Wales, situated in a beautiful vale on the banks of the Dee, and surrounded by fine scenery, 13 m. S.E. of Ruthin. Pop. 2798.

Llanidloes, *lan'id-less* (the church of St Idloes), a town in Montgomeryshire, N. Wales, 19 m. S.W. of Montgomery; it has a brisk trade in flannels, and near it are slate and slate quarries. Pop. 3423.

Llanrwst, *lan'root* (the church of St Gurst), a pa. and town of N. Wales, co.

Denbigh and Carnarvon, 16 m. S.W. of Denbigh. Pop. of pa. 4172.

Llantrisant, *lan-tris-ant* (the church of three saints), a town in Glamorganshire, S. Wales, 8 m. N.W. of Cardiff, with coal, iron, and lead mines. Pop. 2039.

Loanda, or **St Paul de Loanda**, *lo-an'-da*, a fortified seaport of Lower Guinea, the cap. of Angola and of the Portuguese settlements in Western Africa. P. 16,252.

Loango, *lo-ang-go*, a large town of Lower Guinea, W. Africa, the cap. of a kingdom to which it gives name. Pop. 20,000.

Loanhead, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Leaswade. Pop. 1759.

Lob Nor, a lake of Eastern Turkestan, on the great caravan-route from Kashgar to China.

Locarno, *lo-car-no*, a town in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, beautifully situated near the N. extremity of Lake Maggiore. Pop. 2834.

Lochaber, *loh-al-er*, a wild and mountainous district of Scotland, co. Inverness.

Lochalsh, *loh-dsh'*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross. Pop. 2319.

Lochanbreck, *loh-an-bre'* (corr. from *lochan-brec*, the small speckled lake), a vil. of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, near New Galloway, with mineral wells.

Lochar Moss, a morass of Scotland, 10 m. long by 2 or 3 m. broad, co. Dumfries.

Loch Broom. See Broom, Loch.

Lochbroom, *loh-broom* (named from the loch so called, which means the lake of showers or drizzling rain), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross. Pop. 4406.

Lochcarron, *loh-kar-ron* (named from the inlet, which is a corr. from *loch-car-an*, the loch of the winding river), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on an inlet of the sea of the same name. Pop. 1629.

Lochearnhead, *loh-ern-hed* (named from its situation at the head of "the loch of the east flowing river"), a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, at the head of Loch Earn.

Lochee, *loh-ee*, a town of Scotland, co. Forfar, 14 m. N.W. of Dundee, to which it may be regarded as a suburb. Pop. 10,812.

Loches, *lôsh*, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Indre, 24 m. S.E. of Tours. Its old castle was the state prison of Louis XI. Pop. 3367.

Lochgelly, *loh-gel'-le* (corr. from *loch-gile*, the loch of the white stream), a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 6 m. W. of Kirkcaldy, with coal and iron mines. Pop. 2496.

Lochgilphead, *loh-gilp'-hed* (named from its situation), a vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne. Pop. 3680.

Lochgoilhead, *loh-goil'-hed* (named from its situation), a vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on Loch Gail. Pop. 766.

Lochlea, *loh-lea'* (from Gael. *loch-li*, the coloured or tinged lake), a mountainous pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 424.

Loch Leven. See Leven, Loch.

Loch Lomond. See Lomond, Loch.

Lochmaben, loh-mă-ben (the lake on the white plain), a royal and parl. burgh of Scotland, co. and 8 m. E. of Dumfries. Pop. 3086.

Lochnagar, loh-nă-găr', a mountain in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 8900 ft. high, celebrated in the poetry of Lord Byron, who, when a child, spent some time in its neighbourhood.

Loch Ness. See Ness, Loch.

Lochranas, loh-ran-sa (corr. from loch ruan-sa, the lake of the plain or smooth island), a fishing vil. of Scotland, on the island of Arran, co. Bute. Pop. 777.

Lochrutton, loh-rut-ton (the straight road by the loch), a pa. of Scotland, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Pop. 656.

Loch Ryan. See Ryan, Loch.

Lochs, lohs (so named from the numerous arms of the sea by which it is intersected), an insular pa. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. Pop. 6880.

Lochwinnoch, loh-wîn-nôk, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 6 m. W.S.W. of Paisley. Pop. of pa. 3816; of vil. 1683. The name seems to have reference to the loch or lake near the village, and to the principal island which it contains—*innich* being from a Celtic word signifying "a small island."

Lochy, Loch, loh loh's, a lake in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 14 m. long, in the line of the Caledonian Canal.

Lookerie, loh-er-be (the dwelling of the Loch), a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 10 m. N.N.W. of Annan. Pop. 1960.

Lodève, lo-dăiv', anc. *Lutetia*, a strong town of France, dep. Hérault, at the foot of the Cévennes, with cloth manufs., chiefly for the army. Pop. 9605.

Lodi, lo'de, a town of Lombardy, Italy, prov. and 19 m. S. of Milan, on the Adda. Here, in 1796, Napoleon gained one of his earliest and greatest victories. Pop. 19,068.

Loföden, lof-fô-den, or Lofoten Isles, a group of islands off the N.W. coast of Norway, the seat of an extensive cod and herring fishery, which employs, in the fishing season, 30,000 men. The group consists of five large and several small islands. Permanent population 4000.

Loggum, loh-goom', a populous district of Bornou, Africa, S. of Lake Tchad.

Logie, loh'ghe (a low-lying place), a pa. of Scotland, cos. Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, 2 m. N.E. of Stirling. Pop. 4553. —Also a pa. co. Fife. Pop. 402.

Logiesalmond, loh'ghe-să-mund (corr. from Gael. lag-abhainn, the hollow of the river, i.e. the Almond), a vil. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. N.W. of Perth.

Logie-Buchan, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 808.

Logie-Coldstone (from the Gael. lag-cui-duine, the hollow behind the fort), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 900.

Logie Easter, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 912.

Logie Wester and Urquhart, ur'kwărt, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 2863.

Logiepert, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 1251.

Logierait (from the Gael. lag-an-rath, the hollow of the rath or castle, so called from the Earls of Atholl having formerly had their castle here), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 2268.

Logo, loh'go, a district of W. Africa, N.E. of Sierra Leone.

Logroño, loh-grôn'yo, the cap. of a prov. of the same name in Old Castile, Spain, on a fine plain near the Ebro. Pop. 12,756. The prov. of Logroño has a pop. of 183,406.

Loir, loh'r, a river of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir; after a course of 150 m., it joins the Sarthe, 5 m. N. of Angers.

Loire, loh'r, a large river of France, has its source in the Cévennes, and traverses the country in a N.W. direction to Orléans; thence, flowing westward, it discharges itself into the Atlantic below Nantes.

Loire, loh'r, a dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of the old prov. of Lyonnais. Area 1838 sq. m.; pop. 690,618.

Loire-et-Cher, loh'r-ă-shăir, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Orléannais. Area 2452 sq. m.; pop. 279,634.

Loire, Haute, hăi loh'r (Upper Loire), a central dep. of France, N. of the depts. Lozère and Ardèche. Area 1916 sq. m.; pop. 318,721.

Loire-Inférieure, loh'r-ang-să-ră-ur' (Lower Loire), a maritime dep. in the N.W. of France, formed from part of the old prov. of Brittany. Area 2654 sq. m.; pop. 612,972.

Loiret, loh'r-ă, a central dep. of France, formed from the E. portion of the old prov. of Orléannais. Area 2614 sq. m.; pop. 360,908.

Loja, or Loxa, loh'ha, a town of Granada, Spain, near the Genil, 22 m. E.N.E. of Antequera, with manufs. of calico and paper. Pop. 15,968.

Loja, or Loxa, a town of S. America, republic of Ecuador, in a valley of the Andes, about 7000 ft. above the sea, 75 m. S. of Cuenca. Est. pop. 5000.—The prov. of the same name has a pop. of about 100,000.

Lokeren, loh'er-en, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Durme, 13 m. E.N.E. of Ghent; it has a good corn trade and large manufs. of cottons, lace, hats, leather, salt, etc. Pop. 17,400.

Lombardy, lom'băr-de (the country of the Longobardi, so called from a kind of weapon which they used), a compartment of Italy, embracing the provs. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio. Area 9086 sq. m.; pop. 3,319,463.

Lombok, lom-bok', an island of the Indian Archipelago, E. of Bali and W. of

Sumbawa, between 8° and 9° S. lat., and 116° and 117° E. long. It is well cultivated, and produces coffee, rice, and maize. Pop. 250,000.

Lomond, Ben. See Ben Lomond.

Lomond, Loch, *loh lo'mond*, a beautiful lake in Scotland, the largest in Britain, between Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire, 24 m. long, and near its southern extremity, 7 m. broad. It is studded with more than thirty islands, and its scenery is highly picturesque.

London, *lun'dun*, anc. *Londinium*, (the fort on the marsh), the cap. city of England and metropolis of the British empire, situated on the Thames, co. Middlesex, the wealthiest and one of the largest and most populous cities in the world. Its three principal divisions are:—the City, in which its immense commerce is chiefly carried on,—Westminster, the seat of the Court and Parliament,—and Southwark, on the southern bank of the Thames. These are connected by magnificent bridges. The most splendid edifices are St Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Palace of Westminster (containing the Houses of Parliament), the Tower, the British Museum, Buckingham Palace, the Exchange, the Bank of England, the Mansion House, and the General Post Office. London has been so vastly extended as to embrace large adjacent villages, which have grown to the size of cities: on the N. Hackney, pop. of pa. 115,110; Islington, 212,778; on the E. Spitalfields, 20,788; Stepney, 120,363; Rotherhithe, 37,096; on the S. Camberwell, 111,208; on the W., Kensington, 120,299; Chelsea, 71,089; with several others. Pop. 3,254,260. [See Islington, Spitalfields, etc.]

London, a town of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Ontario, on the Thames, 76 m. W. of Toronto. Pop. 15,835.

Londonderry, or Derry, *lun-dun-der're* (so called because the county was granted by a charter in the reign of James I. to the merchants of London after forfeiture by the rebellion of its native chiefs. Its original name was *Doire-Chalgaich*, the derry or oak-wood of Galgacus), a maritime co. of Ireland, bounded on the E. by Antrim; on the S. by Tyrone; and on the W. by Donegal; its N. boundary being Lough Foyle and the Atlantic Ocean. Its length from N. to S. is 40 m., and its breadth from E. to W. is 34 m. Area 810 sq. m.; pop. 173,908. The surface is hilly and rugged, with fertile tracts along the rivers. The most important rivers are the Foyle, which traverses the N.W., and the Bann, which separates Londonderry from Antrim. The staple manufacture is linen. Poultry are extensively reared, and eggs are exported on a large scale. Londonderry is the co. town.

Londonderry, a city of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., pleasantly situated on the Foyle, at its entrance into Lough

Foyle. It is a city of great antiquity, having been twice burned by the Danes in the 8th and 9th centuries; plundered and burned five times during the 12th century, and five times during the 13th century by the O'Neals and others. It also sustained a memorable siege against the whole Irish forces under James II. from December 1688 to August 1689. Pop. 25,242.

London Maat, the seaport of British Kaffraria, S. Africa, at the mouth of the Buffalo River, about 86 m. S.E. of King Williamstown. It was formerly called *Fort Glamorgan*.

Longford, *long'ford*, a co. of Ireland, encompassed by Leitrim, Cavan, Westmeath, Lough Ree, and Roscommon. Its length from N. to S. is 29 m.; breadth from E. to W. 22 m. Area 420 sq. m.; pop. 64,501. Between the N.W. and the centre of the co. the surface is diversified by low hills; elsewhere it is mostly flat and boggy. The river Shannon, *Lough Ree*, *Lough Geena*, and other lakes border the co., which is crossed by the Royal Canal. Grazing and the rearing of cattle and sheep, and dairy-farming, are the principal pursuits. Longford is the co. town.

Longford (corr. from *Longphort*, a fortress), the co. town of Longford, Ireland, on the Camlin, 20 m. N.W. of Mullingar. Pop. 4375.

Longforgan, *long-for'gan* (the long foreground), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, 6 m. W. of Dundee. Pop. of pa. 1753; of vil. 363.

Longformacus and Billim, *long-forma'kus*, anciently written *Lochirmacus*, and *el'lim*, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 452.

Long Island, a name applied to a group of the Hebrides, Scotland, comprising *Lewis*, *Benbecula*, *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra*, etc., so closely contiguous to each other that they are supposed to have been formerly connected. The group is 140 m. long.

Long Island, an island of New York, U. S., separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound. It is about 115 m. in length by 13 m. of average breadth. Pop. 540,848.

Long Island Sound, a body of water separating Long Island from New York and Connecticut, U. S. Its length is 110 m.; its breadth varies from 2 to 30 m.

Long, Loch, *loh long*, an arm of the sea, Scotland, separating Argyll from Dumbartonshire.

Longmiddy, *long-nid're*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. of Gladsmuir.

Longridge, *long'ridj*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. of Whitburn. Pop. 436.

Longside, *long-side'*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 3321.

Longton, *long'tun*, a munie. bor. of Staffordshire, England, 14 m. N. of Stafford, with china and earthenware manufa., and

iron and coal mines in its neighbourhood. Pop. 19,748.

Lonigo, *lon-me'go*, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.W. of Vicenza, on the Agno. Pop. 5640.

Lornmay, *lon'may*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 2245.

Lons-le-Saunier, *long-leh-so-ne-s'* (named from its salt works, to which the town owes its celebrity), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Jura, in the midst of lofty mountains, 50 m. S.E. of Dijon. Pop. 9724.

Looban, or Louban, *loo-ban'*, a small island of the Malay Archipelago.—15° 53' N. lat., 120° 8' E. long.

Loos-choo, more accurately Lu-tahu, *loo-tchoo'*, a group of islands, 38 in number, belonging to Japan, lying between the island of Formosa and the Japan Islands. The principal island, called the *Great Loos-choo*, about 60 m. in length by 12 m. in breadth, has a fertile soil and a fine climate.—28° 30' N. lat., 127° 0' E. long.

Loodiana, or Ludhiana, *loo-de-l'nd* (so called from having been founded by the *Lodi*, a tribe of Afghans), a fortified town and military station of the Punjab, British India, near the Sutlej. Pop. 86,968.—Also a dist. of British India, of which the above is the cap. Area 1859 sq. m.; pop. 583,945.

Loopy Head, a Danish modification of *Loay Head*. Its Irish name means *Cockle-head's leep*, a promontory on the S.W. coast of Clare, Ireland.—52° 34' N. lat., 9° 57' W. long.

Lorca, *lor'la*, anc. *Marcia* (the town with fine water), a town in Murcia, Spain, on the Sangonera, at the foot of the Sierra-del-Cabo, 46 m. W. of Cartagena; it has manufactures of linens, thread, saltpetre, soap, soda, etc., and contains a considerable number of Roman remains. Pop. 48,224.

Loreto, *lo-re'to* (named after the lady who gave the site for the chapel here), a city of Italy, prov. and 14 m. S. of Ancona, about 3 m. from the Adriatic. Its *Santa Casa*, or holy house, believed to have been the dwelling of the Virgin Mary, has long been annually visited by thousands of pilgrims. Pop. 1241.

Loreto, a town of Lower California, Mexico, on the Gulf of California; it is the oldest establishment of the Spaniards in this region.

Loreto, a prov. in the N. of Peru, S. America. Pop. 61,125.

Loreto Aprutino, *lo-re'to ap-roo-l'no*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Teramo, 4 m. N.W. of Chieti. Pop. 5568.

Lorient, *lo-re-ang* (the east), a town of France, dep. Morbihan, at the confluence of the Scorff and Blavet, 80 m. W.N.W. of Vannes; it is surrounded by fortifications, and has a large and secure harbour sufficiently deep to float ships of war. Pop. 24,640.

Lorn, a mountainous district of Scotland, co. Argyll. It gives title to the

eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, who is called the Marquis of Lorne.

Lorny, *lor'ne*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, pas. of Blairgowrie and Rattray. Pop. 1031.

Lorraine. See *Elsass-Lothringen*.

Los Angeles, *loss-ang'hai-es*, originally Pueblo de los Angeles (the city of the angels, so named from its delightful climate and beautiful situation), a town of California, U. S., the cap. of Los Angeles co., on a small river of the same name, 27 m. from San Francisco. Pop. of co. 15,308; of town 5729.

Lossie, *los'se*, anc. *Laxia* (salmon river), a river of Scotland, co. Elgin, issues from a small loch of the same name, flows N. and N.E. to Lossiemouth, where it forms a harbour on the Moray Firth.

Lossiemouth, a small seaport of Scotland, on the Lossie, co. Elgin. Pop. with Branderburgh adjoining, 2630.

Lot, *lo*, anc. *Olitis*, a river of France, rises in Mount Lozère, and after a course of 250 m., joins the Garonne near Aiguillon in the dep. Lot-et-Garonne.

Lot, a dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Gasconne. Pop. 276,512.

Lot-et-Garonne, *lo-et-gar-on'*, a dep. of France, forming part of the old prov. of Gasconne. Pop. 316,920.

Loth (said to be a corr. from *loch*, a sheet of water), a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland. Pop. 680.

Lothians, The, *lo-the-ans*, a fertile district in Scotland S. of the Forth, divided into three counties—Linlithgow or West Lothian, Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian, and Haddington or East Lothian.

Loudesac, *loo-ds-ak'*, a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 15 m. S. of St Brieuc. Pop. 1979.

Loudoun, *lou'dun* (probably a corr. from Gael. *lod-dan*, a marshy ground), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. 5525.

Lough Allen. See *Allen, Lough*.

Loughborough, *luff-bur-o'*, a town in Leicestershire, England, 14 m. W. of Melton Mowbray; it has an extensive trade in hosiery, bobbin-net, lace, and coals. Pop. 11,588.

Lough Erne. See *Erne, Lough*.

Loughrea, *loh-re'* (gray lake), a town of Ireland, co. and 21 m. S.E. of Galway. Pop. 3083.

Louisade Archipelago, *loo-s-e-âd'*, an extensive group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, between 8° and 11° 40' S. lat., and 150° and 154° 30' E. long.

Louisiana, *loo-s-e-â-d'* (named after Louis XIV. of France), one of the United States, North America, bounded S. by the Gulf of Mexico, W. by Texas, N. by Arkansas and E. by Mississippi. It comprehends the Delta of the Mississippi, which annually overflows a large extent of country. The soil generally is very rich, producing

cotton, sugar, and rice. Area, 41,925 sq. m.; Pop. 940,263. *New Orleans*, on the Mississippi, is the state cap. Pop. 216,140.

Louisville, *loo'-ee-veel* or *loo'-ee-veel* (named after Louis XVI, whose troops assisted the Americans in the War of Independence), the principal commercial town of Kentucky, U. S., on the Ohio, just above the rapids. Pop. 123,645.

Lourdes, *lood*, a town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Gave-de-Pau, 12 m. S.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 4498.

Louth, a small maritime co. of Ireland, bounded N. by Armagh and Carlingford Lough; E. by the Irish Sea; S. by the Boyne, separating it from Meath; and on the W. by Meath and Monaghan. From N. to S. it extends 35 m., and from E. to W. 15 m. Area, 815 sq. m.; pop. 84,091. The N. part of the co. forms the peninsula of *Carlingford*, which is mountainous, rising to the height of 1985 ft. Between that and *Ogher Head* in the S., the surface is flat or undulating. The principal rivers are the *Boyne*, *Dee*, *Glyde*, and *Pine*. The most important inlets are *Dundalk Bay* and *Drogheda Bay*. Louth is chiefly an agricultural co., but some linen is manufactured, and, from the great extent of coast in comparison with the size of the co., fishing is an important branch of local industry. From *Dundalk* (the chief town), *Drogheda*, and *Carlingford*, there is a large export of produce.

Louth (from Irish *Lugh magh*, the field of Lugh), an anc. town of Ireland giving name to the above co.; it is now reduced to a village. Pop. 368.

Louth, anc. *Luda* (named from the river Ludd), a town in Lincolnshire, England, 15 m. S. of Grimsby; it has considerable trade and manufs. of carpets, blankets, agricultural implements, etc. Pop. 10,500.

Louvain, *loo-va'-en*, Fr. pron. *loo-vang*, a large town in S. Brabant, Belgium, on the Dyle, 16 m. E.N.E. of Brussels. Its walls are nearly 7 m. in circuit; but the space which they enclose is largely occupied by gardens and vineyards. Its long-celebrated university, founded in 1426, and suppressed by the French in 1793, was restored in 1817, and is again a flourishing school. Pop. 33,917.

Louviers, *loo-ee-z'*, a town of France, dep. Eure, 17 m. S.E. of Rouen, noted as a principal seat of the manuf. of fine cloths. Pop. 9924.

Lovisa, *loo-ee'-ad*, a small town of Russia, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Finland. Its harbour was defended by a strong fortress, which was blown up by a British fleet in July 1855, when the town was accidentally burned.

Low Archipelago, or Paumotu Islands, an extensive and intricate group of coral reefs and islands in the S. Pacific, E. of the Society Islands, and S. of the Marquesas.—16° 0' S. lat., 140° 0' W. long.

Lowell, *lo'-el*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., at the junction of the Merrimack and the Concord, 30 m. from Boston. It is the chief seat of the cotton manuf. in the U. S. Pop. 59,458.

Lowestoft, *lo'-est-oft* (from Dan. *lust-oft*, the inclosure or place of the beacon-fire), a seaport of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, 10 m. S. of Yarmouth. Pop. 15,946.

Lowestoft Ness, the most easterly point of England, co. Suffolk.—52° 29' N. lat., 1° 45' E. long.

Lowthers, *The*, *low'-thers*, a ridge of hills in Scotland, 9403 ft. high, between Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire.

Loyalty Islands, a group of 5 islands in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia.—20° 37' S. lat., 166° 0' E. long.

Lozère, *lo-ze'-er*, a dep. in the S. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Languedoc. Area 1996 sq. m.; pop. 136,319.

Lualaba. See Congo.

Luapula. See Congo.

Lübeck, *loo'-bek*, one of the free cities of Germany, on the Trave, about 10 m. from Travemünde, at the mouth of the river. Its exports embrace corn, cattle, wool, timber, etc., and its transit trade is extensive. In the church of St. Mary here are a famous allegorical picture of the *Dance of Death* and a curious astronomical clock. Mosheim, the ecclesiastical historian, was born here in 1694. Pop. 44,799.

Lublin, *loo'-bin*, a town in Poland, Russia, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, 95 m. S.E. of Warsaw, with considerable trade in corn and wines. Pop. 26,708.

Lubnaig, Looch, *loh loo'-nag* (the crooked lake), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, 5 m. N.N.W. of Callander.

Lucca, *loo'-ka*, a maritime prov. of Italy, formerly an independent duchy. It has been long distinguished for its silk manufs., and its oil is esteemed the best in Italy. Pop. 230,399.

Lucona, a city of Italy, the cap. of the above prov., situated in a rich and fertile plain, watered by the Serchio, and surrounded by mountains, 11 m. N.E. of Pisa. Pop. 21,998.

Luce, Old and New (the valley of light), two pas. of Scotland, co. Wigtown. Pop. of the former 2441; of the latter 661.

Luce Bay, a large bay in the S. of Wigtownshire, Scotland, deriving its name from the Luce, a river which falls into it.

Lucena, *loo-ee'-nd*, or *loo-the'-nd*, Baeque Lucea (the long town), a manufacturing city of Andalusia, Spain, prov. Cordova, in a plain famed for its fine fruits, 33 m. S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 20,982.

Lucera, *loo-ee'-ra*, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. of Foggia; it is the see of a bishop, and has a royal college, a fine cathedral, and rich vineyards and olive grounds in its vicinity. Pop. 14,014.

Lucerne, *loo-ee'-ra*, a canton in the

interior of Switzerland. Area 480 sq. m.; pop. 138,490.

Lucerne (named from a light-house, *lucerna*, that stood in the middle of the river Reuss), a city of Switzerland, the cap. of the above cant., situated on an arm of the lake, where the Reuss issues from it, 25 m. S.S.W. of Zurich. Pop. 14,524.

Lucerne, Lake of, Germ. *Waldstättersee* (the lake of the four forest cantons), a beautiful and romantic lake of Switzerland, surrounded by the four forest cantons, Schwitz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne.

Luckenwalde, *look-en-vîl'deh*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 23 m. S.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 18,816.

Lucknow, *luk'now* (corr. from the native name *Lakhnau*, the fortunate), a city of British India, the cap. of the div. and dist. of the same name, on the Goomty, a trib. of the Ganges, 174 m. N.W. of Benares. It is noted for its heroic defence against the Sepoy rebels in 1857. Pop. 294,779.—The pop. of the div. is 2,970,960; of the dist. 970,662.

Ludamar, *loo-dâ-mâr*, a country of Central Africa, N. of Bambarra, and on the borders of the Sahara. Chief town *Benoum*, with a Mohammedan population.

Ludhiana. See *Loodiana*.

Ludlow, *lud'lo* (the people's hill), an anc. town, munic. and parl. bor. of Shropshire, England, 25 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury, with the ruins of a stately castle, built by Roger de Montgomery, and once a royal residence. Pop. 5087.

Ludwigsburg, *lood'vîg-boorg*, a town of Wurtemberg, Germany, 8 m. N. of Stuttgart, with various manufs., a cannon foundry, an arsenal, and one of the finest palaces in Germany. Pop. 14,709.

Lugano, *loo-pâ'no*, a town in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, on the lake of Lugano. Pop. 5897.

Lugano, Lake of (the lake or hollow), a beautiful lake in the N. of Italy, between Lakes Maggiore and Como; it is 16 m. long, from 2 to 5 m. broad, and of great depth.

Lugar, *loo'gâr*, a small but beautiful affluent of the river Ayr, Scotland, co. Ayr.

Lugar, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Auchinleck, with ironworks. Pop. 1379.

Lugo, *loo'go* (the grove), a town of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name in Galicia, on the Minho, 48 m. E.N.E. of Santiago; it is celebrated for its hot medicinal springs, known and famous in the time of the Romans. Pop. 22,761.

Lugo, a town of Central Italy, prov. Ravenna, on the Senio, 82 m. S.S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 8864.

Lukuga, *loo-koo'gâ*, an outlet of Lake Tanganyika, Central Equatorial Africa; it links that lake with the Congo.

Lulea, *loo'le-o*, a town of Norrland, Sweden, gov. Norrbotten, on the Gulf of

Bothnia, near the mouth of the Lulea. Pop. 1861.

Lulea, a river of Sweden, flows through Norrland to the Gulf of Bothnia.

Lumphanan, *lum-fan'an*, anciently written *Lan'an* (the descending water near the church), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. In this pa. a cairn marks the spot where Macbeth is said to have been slain. Pop. 1239.

Lumphinans Row, *lum-fân's ro*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Ballingry. Pop. 404.

Lunan, *loo'nân* (named after the river so called, which means "the river of the lakes"), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 243.

Luncarty, *lun'kâr-te*, a vil. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. N. of Perth, pa. of Redgorton, with a bleachfield, the largest in Britain.

Lund, *loond* (a sacred grove), a city in the gov. of Malmöhus, Sweden, on the Sound, 14 m. N.E. of Malmö; it has a cathedral, and is the seat of a university founded in 1688. Pop. 13,415.

Lundie and Fowls, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Forfar and Perth. Pop. 691.

Lundin Mill and Drumochlie, *drum'-oh-ê*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Largo. Pop. 687.

Lundy, an island at the entrance of the Bristol Channel, England, about 9 m. from the nearest point of Devonshire; it is the site of a lighthouse.

Lune or Lon, a river of Westmoreland and Lancashire, England; after a course of 50 m. it enters the Irish Sea by a broad estuary below Lancaster.

Luneburg, *loo'ne-boorg*, a town of N.W. Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Ilmenau, with woollen, linen, and cotton manufs., and an active transit trade between Hamburg and the interior of Germany. Pop. 17,532.

Lunéville, *lu'ne-veel* or *loo-nê-veel* (the city of the moon), a town of France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Meurthe, 15 m. S.E. of Nancy, with one of the largest cavalry stations in France. Pop. 13,183.

Lupata, *loo-pâ'id*, a chain of mountains in E. Africa, W. of Mozambique and Zanzibar.

Lurgan, *lur'gan* (the long hill), a town of Ireland, co. Armagh, 19 m. S.W. of Belfast, with linen manufs. Pop. 10,638.

Luristan, *loo-ris-tân*, a prov. of Persia, inhabited by a savage and fearless race.

Lus, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, on Loch Lomond. Pop. 730.

Luton, *lu'ton*, a town of Bedfordshire, England, on the Lea, 5 m. E. of Dunstable, with extensive manufs. of strawplait. Pop. 17,817.

Lutterworth, *lut'ter-worth* (the bright farm), a pa. and town of England, co. Leicester, on the Swift, a trib. of the Avon, 8½ m. N.E. of Rugby. Here Wycliffe the

Reformer was rector, and here he died in 1384. Pop. 2090.

Lutisen, *loo'tsen*, a town of Prussian Saxony, 9 m. S.E. of Merseburg, memorable for the battle in which Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Austrians 8th November 1632, and also for a battle between the French under Napoleon, and the allied Russian and Prussian forces 2d May 1813. Pop. 2375.

Luxemburg, *luz'em-boorg*, an extensive prov. belonging partly to Holland and partly to Belgium. The former retains the cap, but the latter holds the largest portion, containing 1760 sq. m., and 208,339 inhabitants.

Luxemburg, anc. *Lucia Burgum* (the city of light), a town of the Netherlands, the cap. of the above prov., on the Alzette, 17 m. E.S.E. of Arlon. From the abruptness of its situation, and the number of works by which it is defended, it may be considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. Here are many interesting remains of Roman antiquity. Pop. 15,930.

Luzon, *loo-thôn*, the principal of the Philippine Islands. It is intersected by high mountains, having several active volcanoes. See Philippine Islands.

Lybster, *lib'ster*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Caithness, 11 m. S.W. of Wick. Pop. 833.

Lydensberg, *liden-berg*, a vil. in the Transvaal territory, S. Africa, about 180 m. N.E. of Pretoria; it has lately become of importance by the discovery of veins of gold-bearing quartz in its neighbourhood.

Lyne Regis, *lime-re'jis*, a seaport, munic. and parl. bor. of Dorsetshire, England, and a fashionable watering-place, 6 m. S.E. of Axminster. Pop. 2603.

Lym Fjord, *lime fyord* (muddy bay), a long narrow gulf in Jutland, Denmark, which runs westward across the peninsula from the Cattagat almost to the German Ocean.

Lymington, *lim'ing-ton*, anc. *Lenton* (the town on the pool), a parl. bor. and seaport

of England, co. Hants, 20 m. S.W. of Southampton, resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 5366.

Lynchburg, *linch'boorg*, a town of Virginia, U.S., on James River, 120 m. W.S.W. of Richmond. Pop. 6925.

Lyne, *lins*, a river of Scotland, co. Peebles, rises on the border of Mid-Lothian, flows S., and joins the Tweed near Peebles.

Lyne and Megget, *meg'et*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles. Pop. 174.

Lynn, *lins*, a city of Massachusetts, U.S., 9 m. N.E. of Boston, extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Pop. 38,234.

Lynn Regis, *lin ré-jis*, or King's Lynn (the king's pool), a munic. and parl. bor., seaport, and market town of England, co. Norfolk, at the mouth of the Ouse, with an extensive trade in corn. Pop. 17,263.

Lynton, *lin'tun*, a town of England, co. Devon, 14 m. N.E. of Ilfracombe, frequented as a watering-place. Pop. 1170.

Lyon, *lün*, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, flows through Glenlyon and Fortingal into the Tay, near Taymouth castle.

Lyonnais, *le-on-nai'*, an old prov. in the S.E. of France, separated from Dauphiny by the Rhône.

Lyons, *lün's*, Fr. *Lyon*, *le-ong'*, anc. *Lugdunum* (the marsh fortress), a city of France, cap. of the dep. Rhône, at the confluence of the Rhône and Saône. It is, in point of wealth, the second city in France, and is distinguished for its extensive manufs. of silk and other rich fabrics. Lyons was early an important place, and still shows several remains of Roman magnificence. Pop. 301,383.

Lys, *lis*, Dutch pron. *lice*, a river of Belgium, rises in the N. of France, passes Menin and Courtray, and joins the Schelde at Ghent.

Lyttelton, *lit'tel-ton*, a town of New Zealand, on the E. coast of South Island, provincial dist. of Canterbury, co. Selwyn. Pop. 3476.

M

Maad, *maad*, a town of Austria-Hungary, in the midst of the Hegyalla Mountains, 6 m. N.W. of Tokay; it is noted for its wines. Pop. 3779.

Maas, *ma*, *Maese*, or *Meuse*, *müs*, a large river of Europe, rises in the S. of the French dep. Haute-Marne, flows through the Belgian provs. of Namur, Liège, and Limburg, and after forming the N. boundary of N. Brabant in the Netherlands, and being joined by the Waal, falls into the German Ocean below Rotterdam.

Maastricht. See Maastricht.

Maboom, *ma-boom'*, a town of W. Africa, in the country of the Timmanees, 90 m. E. of Freetown.

Matbrook, *ma-brook'*, a town of Sahara,

Central N. Africa, 200 m. N.E. of Timbuctoo, on the route to Tripoli.

Macacou, *ma-ká-koo'*, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra-dos-Órgãos, and flows S. to the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.—Also, a town on its banks, 10 m. N.E. of Rio.

Macahé, *ma-ká-ké'*, a seaport of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, at the mouth of the Macahé River.

Macao, *ma-ká'o*, Chinese, *Ma-kow'*, a seaport and settlement of the Portuguese on an island in the Bay of Canton, China. Pop. of settlement, 71,739.

Macao, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 85 m. N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2250.

Macapa, *ma-ká-pá'*, a town of Brazil, prov. and 200 m. N.W. of Para, on the

Amazon; it carries on a trade in rice, cotton, and fine woods. Pop. 6000.

Macarthur, mak-âr-thur, a river of Victoria, Australia, flows from the Australian Alps into Lake King, an inlet of the Southern Ocean.—Also a river of N. Australia, flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria.—Also a river of New South Wales tributary to the Gloucester.

Macarthy's Island, an island of W. Africa, in the river Gambia, 127 m. from its mouth; it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, about 1 m. in average breadth, and belongs to Britain.

Macassar, mak-kâs-âr, or **Mankassar, mak-kâs-âr**, the chief town and settlement belonging to the Dutch in the East Indian Archipelago; it is S.W. of the island of Celebes, and has an extensive trade, chiefly with China. A strong fort by which it is defended is named *Fort Rotterdam*. Pop. 12,000.

Macassar, Straits of, an arm of the Indian Ocean, separating the island of Borneo and Celebes.

Macolesfield, mak'h's-fîeld (the field of St Michael's church), a town, munic. and parl. bor. of Cheshire, England, 17 m. S.S.E. of Manchester; it is one of the oldest towns in England, and may be considered the principal seat of the silk manufacture. Pop. 35,570.

Macdonnell Range, mak-don-nel', a chain of mountains in the central region of S. Australia, almost under the tropic of Capricorn.

Maoduff, mak-duff, a seaport of Banffshire, Scotland, 1 m. E. of the town of Banff, with which it is connected by a bridge across the Deveron. Pop. 3410.

Macedonia, mak-so-dô-ne-d, a dist. of Roumelia, Turkey in Europe, bounded by Mount Hæmus on the N., Thrace on the E., Thessaly on the S., and Albania on the W. The soil is generally fertile, and the climate serene and healthy.

Macerata, mak-tchâ-râ'id, a town of Central Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, 21 m. S.W. of Ancona. It is the seat of a university founded in the 13th century, and remodelled in 1824. Pop. 19,831.

Macgillivuddy Reeks, mak-gil-li-cud-de reeks, a mountain range in Kerry, the highest in Ireland, rising from the W. shore of the Lake of Killarney to the height of 3414 ft. above the sea. The *Reeks* are so called from their sharp, jagged peaks, the appellation *Macgillivuddy* being added from an old family of that name in the neighbourhood.

Maehar, Old and New, mah-âr, two pas. of Scotland, co. Aherdeen. Pop. of the former, which comprises part of the city of Aberdeen, 42,477; of the latter, 1483.

Maehynlleth, pron. almost mak-hunt'leth, an ancient town of Montgomeryshire, N. Wales, on the Dovey, 11 m. S.E. of Dol-

gelly, with manufs. of flannels and cottons. Pop. 2042.

Mackenzie River, mak-ken'ze (named from Alexander Mackenzie, its discoverer in 1789), a large river of N. America, formed by the union of the Athabasca and the Peace rivers, which have their sources in the Rocky Mountains; flowing northward, it passes through the Great Slave Lake, and falls into the Arctic Ocean, after a total course of about 2500 m.—Also a river of Queensland, Australia, which, after a tortuous course of 470 m., falls into Keppel Bay.

Mackenzie Islands, a group in the N. Pacific.—10° N. lat., 145° E. long.

Macleay, mak-id', a maritime pastoral dist. of New South Wales, Australia, yielding large quantities of cedar, which are shipped to Melbourne, Sydney, and other ports. It is bounded on the N. by the dist. of Clarence; E. by the Pacific; and W. by New England. Pop. 4975.

Mâcon, mak-kong, anc. *Mâlico*, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, 37 m. N. of Lyons, noted for its excellent wine. Pop. 16,880.

Macquarie, mak-kwar're (named from a former governor of the Australian colonies), a river of New South Wales, Australia. It is formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell rivers, and flows N.W. till it is lost in the Macquarie marshes, from which issue streams that flow on to join the Darling. Its course is about 350 m.—Also a river of Tasmania, which flows N. through Somerset co. to the river Lake.

Macquarie Island, an island of New Zealand, 700 m. S.W. of South Island; it is 2830 ft. high, and inhabited only by aquatic animals.

Macquarie Mountains, a range W. of New South Wales, Australia, between the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee.

Macroon, mak-room', a town of Ireland, co. and 19 m. W. of Cork, on the Sullane; it is surrounded by picturesque scenery, with some romantic ruins. Pop. 2708.

Madagascar, mak-d-gas'kar, the largest island of Africa, in the Indian Ocean, and separated from the continent by the Mozambique Channel. Its length is 1080 m.; its greatest breadth 340 m. The interior is traversed by a chain of lofty mountains, covered with valuable trees, and the fertile plains along the coast are watered by numerous streams. In 1816, successful efforts were made by British missionaries to introduce Christianity into Madagascar. King Radama I. greatly encouraged these efforts; but on his death, in 1828, his successor, Queen Ranavalô Manjaka, reversed all his measures for promoting the improvement of the people, restored the old idolatries and cruel superstitions, massacred the native Christians, and expelled the Europeans. She died in 1861, and since then the inhabitants have enjoyed freedom to profess the Christian

religion, and have made considerable advancement in civilization. The area of the island is est. at 230,000 sq. m.; its pop. est. at from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000. The cap. is *Antananarivo* or *Tananarivo*, in the centre of the island, with a pop. of 80,000.—18° 58' S. lat., 46° 57' E. long.

Madarass, mād-dā-rās', a town of Hungary, 12 m. W.S.W. of Szegedin. P. 7076.

Maddaloni, mād-dā-lō-ne, a city of Campania, Italy, prov. Caserta, in a finely irrigated and fertile district, with a most salubrious climate, 15 m. N.E. of Naples. Pop. 17,578.

Madderty, mād-der-tē, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 523.

Maddy, Looch, loh mād-de, a large bay of Scotland, on the E. side of the island of N. Uist, one of the Hebrides.

Madeira, mād-dā-rīd (the woody island, so called from having been originally very woody), a beautiful island, 35 m. in length by 12 m. in breadth, off the N.W. coast of Africa. It consists of a mass of basalt, *Pico Ruivo* rising to the height of 5893 ft. It is famous for its wine and for its salubrious climate, which is very favourable to invalids suffering from pulmonary disease. It belongs to Portugal. Pop. 118,378.—32° 37' N. lat., 16° 54' W. long.

Madeira, or Madiera, mād-dā-rīd, or *Cayari, kī-ā-rē*, the principal tributary of the great river Amazon, in S. America; it is formed by the junction of the Beni and Manure, in 10° 25' S. lat., 65° 25' W. long., and, flowing N.E., joins the Amazon after a course estimated at 9000 m.

Madeley, mād-lē, a pa. and town of England, co. Shropshire, on the Severn, 14 m. E.S.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 9475.—Also a pa. and vil. co. Stafford, 4½ m. W.S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop. of pa. 2387.

Madhrajraipoor, mād-kī-rāj-poor', a town of British India, prov. Rajpootana, 24 m. E.S.E. of Jeypore; it was taken by the British in 1818.

Madison, mād-i-sun, the cap. of Wisconsin, U.S., finely situated on an isthmus between two lakes, 70 m. W. from Milwaukee. Pop. 9178.—Also a city of Indiana, U.S., on the Ohio river. Pop. 10,709.—Also a great many cos. and other towns in the United States, named in honour of James Madison, fourth president of the United States.

Madjooosima Islands, mād-jō-ko-si-mā, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between Formosa on the E. and the Loo Choo Islands on the S.W. They are all very fertile, and are subject to Loo Choo. Pop. est. at about 11,240.

Madras, mād-dras', one of the three presidencies of British India; it extends along the E. coast, and embraces a portion of the S.W. of the peninsula of India. Area, including feudatory states, 147,789 sq. m.; pop. 34,507,804.

Madras (for Madras patan, the city of the school or college, from Ar. *Madrasa*, a university), a maritime city of British India, the cap. of the above presidency, on the Coromandel coast. It is the seat of most extensive commerce, but having no harbour, ships must anchor at a distance from the shore, and passengers and goods are landed by means of small boats or "catamarans," which are constructed so as not to swamp in the tremendous surf which prevails along this coast. It stands on a flat shore, but is generally a well-built and handsome town. *Fort St George*, the citadel, is surrounded by a spacious esplanade, to the N. of which stands the *Black Town* of Madras, in which reside the Armenian and Portuguese merchants, and also many Europeans unconnected with the Government. Pop. 397,552.

Madre-de-Dios Archipelago, mād-dā-dā-de-ōce (mother of God), several mountainous and rocky islands W. of Patagonia, S. America.—50° 30' S. lat., 75° 28' W. long.

Madrid, mād-drid', Sp. pron. almost *māth-rook'* (probably from Arab. *madarat*, a town), the cap. of Spain, on the Manzanares, prov. New Castile, on an elevated plain 2200 ft. above the level of the sea. In the modern part of the city the houses are well built and lofty, the streets straight and well paved; but the city generally has a gloomy and very sombre aspect, and being much exposed to extremes of heat and cold is very unhealthy. Lope de Vega and Calderon de la Barca, the two great dramatic poets of Spain, were born here, the former in 1552 and the latter in 1601. Pop. 397,630.

Madura, mād-doo-rā, a fortified city of British India, presidency of Madras, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, 33 m. S.E. of Dindigul; it is of great antiquity, and was formerly the seat of learning in Southern India. Weaving is carried on to a considerable extent, the cloths being much prized for their brilliant colours; there is also much working in brass. Pop. 51,987. The dist. has a pop. of 2,968,615.

Madura, an island of the Indian Archipelago, off the N.E. coast of Java, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Pop. 509,000.

Mmandar, a river of Asia Minor. See Menderes.

Mmlar, māl-lar, a large lake of Sweden, extending from Stockholm 75 m. into the interior, and containing about 18,000 islands.

Maelstrom, māl-strum (grinding stream, or literally mill-stream, probably so called from its whirling like a mill-stone, and crushing or breaking whatever is drawn into it), a whirlpool formed by the collision of opposite tidal currents, between the islands Logodon and Maakoe, two of the southernmost of the Lofoden group, off the coast of Norway.

Maastricht, or Maastricht, mās-triht

(supposed to be a corr. of *Mosa Trajectum*, the bridge or passage of the Meuse, there having been a bridge over the river here in very early times), a town in the duchy of Limburg, Holland, situated on the Maas, near its confluence with the Jaar. It is strongly fortified, and its ramparts form agreeable promenades. Pop. 22,063.

Maesryck, *mds'ik*, a town of Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Meuse, 17 m. N.N.E. of Maestricht; it is the birthplace of the brothers Hubert and John Van Eyck, the reputed inventors of painting in oil. Pop. 4482.

Mafrá, *md'f'rá*, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 18 m. N.W. of Lisbon; it has a royal palace, erected in 1717 by John V., in imitation of the Escorial of Spain, and a convent with 800 cells, now falling into decay. Pop. 3250.

Magadoxo, *mag-d-dox'o*, an Arabian town, on the Somali coast, E. Africa. Pop. 5000.

Magalhaens, Strait of. *See* Magellan, Strait of.

Magaliesbergen, or Oushan Mountains, a lofty range running from E. to W. through the Transvaal country, about 100 m. N. of the Vaal River; said to abound in rich mines of copper and lead.

Magdala, *mdg-dá'dá* (a watch tower), a hill fortress of Abyssinia, stormed and totally destroyed by the British in 1868, in consequence of King Theodore having refused to deliver up a few British subjects and foreign missionaries whom he had taken captive.

Magdalena, *mag-dá-le'nd*, a river of the United States of Colombia, S. America, has its source in the Andes to the S. of Popayan, flows northward, and, after a course of 860 m., falls into the Caribbean Sea.

Magdalena, one of the states of the republic of Colombia, S. America, including the national territories of Goayra or Goahira, Sierra Nevada, and Motilones. Chief town, *Santa María*. Pop. of state, 85,255.

Magdeburg, *mag-de-boorg* (probably from *magd*, a virgin, and *burg*, a town; it is said to have been so named by the Empress Edith, who had received this town as a marriage portion from her husband, the Emperor Otho, but other etymologies are also given), the cap. of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 80 m. W.S.W. of Berlin. It is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and has various manufs. and an active trade. Pop. (including the suburbs *Neustadt* and *Sudenburg*), 122,789.

Magellan, Strait of, *md-jel'an*, or *Magalhaens*, *md-jel-gá'ens*, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the continent of S. America and the island of Tierra del Fuego. It is 300 m. in length, and its navigation is intricate and dangerous. It was so named in honour of Magalhaens, the great Portuguese navigator, by whom it was discovered in 1520.

Magenta, *md-jen'á*, a town in the prov. of Milan, Italy, on the Tessino, on the road from Novara to Milan, where the Austrians were signally defeated by the French in June 1859. Pop. 5011.

Mageroe, *mag'e-ró*, or *mag'er-ó'eh*, a bare and rocky island on the N. coast of Norwegian Lapland, inhabited by only four or five families. The *North Cape* forms its northern extremity.

Maggiore, Lago, *md-jó'ró*, or Lake of Locarno, a lake of N. Italy, traversed by the Ticino, at the foot of the Alps, N.E. of Piedmont. It is 40 m. long, 2 m. in average breadth, and contains the Borromean Islands, which are remarkable for their picturesque scenery.

Magherafelt, *mdh-er-d-felt*, a pa. and town of Ireland, co. Londonderry, 28 m. S. of Coleraine, with extensive linen manufactures. Pop. of pa. 5777; of town 1401.

Magheralin, *mdh-er-d-lín*, a pa. of Ireland, co. Down and Armagh, on the Lagan, with linen manufactures and bleachfields. Pop. 4869.

Mahaballipuram, *md-há-bá-le poor-dm'* (city of the Great Ball, who, according to the Puranas, was a very powerful king, and increased in wealth and greatness to such an extent that he grew arrogant and set himself up for a god), a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Carnatic coast, 88 m. S. of Madras city, with some remarkable Hindoo temples, dedicated to Vishnu, in its neighbourhood.

Mahanuddy, or *Mahanadi*, *md-há-mud'-de* (the great river), a river of Central India, which, after an E. course of 520 m., enters the Bay of Bengal by numerous mouths.

Mahé, *md-hé*, a town of India, belonging to the French, on the Malabar coast, 88 m. N.N.W. of Calicut. Pop. of territory, 8345.

Mahé Islands, a group in the Indian Ocean, the principal of which are *Mahé* and *Frassin*, which produce cloves, coconuts, and aloes, in great abundance. The group forms part of the Seychelles Archipelago.

Mahim, *md-heem'*, or *md-heeng'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, at the N. extremity of the island of Bombay; it contains a Portuguese church, connected with which is a Roman Catholic college. Pop. estimated at 33,800.

Maldenhead, *maid'n-hed* (corr. from *Maidenhythe*, the maiden's haven; it is said to have been so called from the great veneration paid here to the head of a British virgin), a munic. bor. and town of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 7 m. N.W. of Windsor. Pop. 6173.

Maldstone, *maid'stone* (corr. from A.S. *Medwæstton*, the town on the Medway), the co. town of Kent, England, on the Medway, 8 m. S.S.E. of Rochester; it is the great emporium of the hop-trade. Pop. 26,237.

Maimatchin, *mi-md-cheen'* (merchants'

town, or place of commerce), a frontier town of Mongolia, in the Chinese Empire, near the Russian town of Kiachta; it is on the caravan route from Siberia to Peking, and is one of the chief places of trade between Russia and China. Pop. 5000.

Main, or Mayn, anc. *Magen-aha* (the great water), a river formed by the union of two streams which have their sources in the N.E. of Bavaria, Germany. It becomes navigable at Bamberg, and, after a very tortuous course through Bavaria, joins the Rhine nearly opposite Mentz.

Maina, *má'nd*, a mountainous dist. in the S. part of the Morea, Greece, inhabited by a brave and hardy people, who, with the most hospitable disposition, combine habits of brigandage and rapine. The chief vil., which is of the same name, is 45 m. S. of Mystra, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Corin.

Maine, *main* (a district), one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Canada, on the E. by New Brunswick, on the S. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by New Hampshire and Canada. The country is hilly, and in the N. are numerous lakes. The forests are rich in timber, which is one of the chief exports. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on, and there is a great trade in fish. Area 81,786 sq. m.; pop. 648,945. *Augusta*, on the Kennebec, is the state cap. Pop. 7808.

Maine, an old prov. in the W. of France, corresponding to the modern depts. Sarthe and Mayenne.

Maine-et-Loire, *main-è-loir*, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of the old prov. of Anjou. Area 2750 sq. m.; pop. 517,258.

Mainland, one of the Orkney Islands. See *Pomona*.

Mains and Strathmartine, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 2749.

Maitland, East and West, two towns of New South Wales, Australia, co. Northumberland, on the Hunter river, at its junction with Wallis Creek, 14 m. N.N.W. of Newcastle. Pop. of the former, 2282; of the latter, 5381.

Majorca, *má-jor'há* (the larger island, so called with reference to Minorca), the largest of the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean; its valleys are very fertile, producing corn, grapes, oranges, and citrons. It belongs to Spain. Pop. 204,000. — 39° 35' N. lat., 3° 0' E. long.

Makalish, *má-kál'id*, or Macullah, a seaport on the S. coast of Arabia, with a good harbour, 280 m. E.N.E. of Aden. Pop. estimated at 18,000.

Makalolo, *má-ká-lo'lo*, a region of Central S. Africa, traversed by the Zambesi River. Chief town, *Sesake*.

Makerston, *má-kers'ton*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 361.

Mako, *mo'ko*, a town of Hungary, on the Maros, 21 m. E.S.E. of Szegedin. Pop. 27,493.

Malabar, *mal-á-bár*, a maritime dist. of British India, extending along the W. coast, but varying greatly in extent according to different geographers. The name is sometimes applied to the whole coast from Bombay, and even from Surat, to the S. extremity of the peninsula, but denotes more properly that portion of this tract between Canara and Coorg on the N. and Cochín on the S. Its chief products are pepper, rice, ginger, sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa-nuts, and fruits. Pop. 2,281,250.

Malacca, *má-lá-ká* (named from the *malaka* tree, whose fruit was much valued for its medicinal properties), one of the Straits Settlements belonging to Britain, on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula. It exports gold-dust, tin, hides, poultry, pepper, ivory, ebony, and Chinese hardware. Pop. 77,765.

Malacca, a town of the Malay Peninsula, the cap. of the British settlement of the same name, 100 m. N.W. of Singapore. Pop. 12,000.

Malacca, Strait of, the narrow sea separating the Malay Peninsula from the island of Sumatra.

Malaccorree, or Malaccouri, *má-lá-koo're*, a strongly fortified town of W. Africa, on the Malagoea, about 65 m. E.N.E. from Sierra Leone.

Maladetta, *má-lá-det'id*, the highest peak of the Pyrenees in Spain. Height 11,168 ft.

Malaga, *má-lá-gá*, anc. *Malaca* (from Phoen. *malas*, salt, so named from its early trade in salt), a city and seaport of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of same name in Andalusia, 55 m. W.S.W. of Granada, noted for its fruits and sweet wines. Pop. 97,943.

Malatia or Malateeyah, *má-lá-tá'ch*, a town of Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, 90 m. W.N.W. of Diarbekir; it is very unhealthy.

Malay, Malacca, or the Malay Peninsula, a country of India beyond the Ganges, connected with the British provinces on the north by the Isthmus of Kra. It is about 750 m. in length, with an average breadth of 120 m., and is traversed from N. to S. by a range of mountains, from which descend numerous streams. Its shores are thickly studded with small islands. Malaya Proper, extending from 1° 30' to 7° N. lat., includes the British settlements of *Malacca* and *Province Wellesley*, and a number of small native states, of which the principal are *Perah*, *Johore*, *Pahang*, and *Selangore*. Its area is estimated at 45,000 sq. m., and its pop. about 300,000.

Malaysia, *má-lá-á-á*, a name frequently given to the Eastern or Asiatic Archipelago; it embraces the Sunda Islands, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, etc. *Maldah*, *má-lá-dá*, a dist. of British India, presidency of Bengal, Rajshahi div. Area 1000 sq. m.; pop. 676,426. The chief town, also called *Maldah*, is on the left bank of the

Mahanadi, 78 m. N. of Burhampore; it is a miserable town, but formerly contained several French and Dutch factories. Pop. 5362.

Maldives, *mal'dîves* (thousand isles), a cluster of small coral islands in the Indian Ocean, W. of Ceylon, to which they are tributary. Coconuts and cowrie-shells (the latter used by the Hindoos for money) are their principal produce. Pop. between 150,000 and 200,000.

Maldon, *mal'dun*, anc. *Cemalodunum* (the fort of Camal, the war god of the Celts), a munie. and parl. bor., river port, and town of Essex, England, on the Chelmer, 9 m. E. of Chelmsford. Pop. 7151.

Maldon, a borough and mining town in Victoria, Australia, 84 m. N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. 3817.

Maldonado, *mal'do-nô'do*, a fortified seaport of Uruguay, S. America, on the estuary of the Plata, 60 m. E. of Monte Video.

Maleo, or St. Angelo, Cape, the S.E. extremity of the Morea, Greece.—36° 25' N. lat., 23° 15' E. long.

Malines, *mal'-len*, a town of Belgium. See Mechlin.

Malin Head, *mal'in hed*, a cape in Donegal, the most northerly point of land in Ireland.—55° 23' N. lat., 7° 24' W. long.

Mallicollo, *mal'-is-hô'lo*, an island of the New Hebrides group, in the Pacific Ocean.—16° 30' S. lat., 167° 50' E. long.

Mallow, *mal'lo* (corr. from *magh-Ealla*, the plain of the river *Allo*, the ancient name of that part of the Blackwater flowing past the town), a parl. burgh, town, and watering-place in the co. of Cork, Ireland, on the Blackwater, 17 m. N.N.W. of Cork. Pop. 4185.

Malmesbury, *mal'm-ber-s* (corr. from *Maldenebyrig*, so called from its having been founded on the site of the hermitage of St. Maudulf and Aldhelm), a very ancient town in Wilts, England, 19½ m. N.N.W. of Bath. Pop. 6379.

Malmesbury, a fertile division of the Western Province, Cape Colony. Much corn is grown, and horses and cattle are extensively reared. Area 2040 sq. m.; pop. 15,600.

Malmö, *mal'mu*, a strongly fortified seaport of Sweden, the cap. of the gov. of Malmöhus, on the Sound, with considerable trade and manufactures. Pop. 34,439.

Malmöhus, *mal'mu-hoos*, the most southerly gov. of Sweden. Pop. 348,074.

Malpas, *mal'pas* (difficult pass or road; its anc. name was *Depenbeck*, with the same meaning), a pa. and town of England and Wales, co. Cheshire and Flint, 15 m. S.S.E. of Chester. Bishop Heber and Matthew Henry the commentator were natives of this town. Pop. 5543.

Malplaquet, *mal-plâ-kâ*, a vil. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S. of Mons, memorable for the victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene over the French in 1709.

Malta, *mal'ta* (contr. of its anc. name *Melita*, which was probably derived from a Phœnician word signifying "a place of refuge," or from *malet*, a cement much used in making Maltese linen), an island in the Mediterranean belonging to Great Britain, 58 m. S. from Sicily. Its area is 98 sq. m. Though naturally sterile, it has been made comparatively fertile by diligent cultivation. It was long the chief seat of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Pop. 149,270.

Malton, *mal'tun* (the town of the meeting), a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Derwent, 18 m. N.N.E. of York. Pop. 8168.

Maluti Mountains, *mal-oo'te*, a lofty chain in Basutoland, near the sources of the Orange River, S. Africa.

Malvern, *mal'vern*, a town in Worcestershire, England, 8 m. W. of Worcester, much resorted to for its medicinal springs and excellent hydropathic establishments. Pop. 5693.

Malvern Hills, *The* (the hills of the alder trees), a range, 1398 ft. high, in the S.W. of Worcestershire, and in the co. of Hereford, England. *Herefordshire Beacon*, an ancient British fortress, is near their centre.

Malwah, *mal'wad* (the mountainous country), an elevated plateau of India, bounded on the N.E. by the valley of the Ganges; E. by Bundelkund; S. by the Vindhya mountains; and W. by the Aravalli mountains. Its elevation is from 1500 to 2500 ft. above the sea.

Malwan, *mal-wân*, a town and fortified island of British India, dist. S. Concan, presidency of Bombay, on the Malabar coast, 50 m. N.N.E. of Goa. Pop. 13,955.

Manara, *man-âr*, Lat. *Mamercia*, a town of France, dep. Sarthe, 24 m. N.N.E. of Le Mans, with manufs. of cotton and woollen goods and hemp. Pop. 5207.

Mamora, *mal-mo-râ*, or Marmora, *mar-mo-râ*, a river of Bolivia, S. America. After a northerly course of 500 m. it joins the Beni, and the united streams form the *Madeira*, the principal affluent of the Amazon. At its source it is called the *Guapey*. Its entire course is 1240 m.

Mampoor, or Ngami, *man-poor*, or *a'd'me*, a lake in the interior of S. Africa, 900 m. N. from Cape Town; it is about 60 m. long, and 12 or 14 m. broad.—21° 0' S. lat., 22° 30' E. long. From its eastern side issues the river Zouga.

Man, Isle of, anc. *Mona* (from the Welsh *mon*, separate), an island in the Irish Sea, 33 m. in length by 12 m. in breadth; it is 20 m. from the coast of Scotland, and nearly equi-distant from England and Ireland. *Mona* was long independent of England, but was purchased from the Duke of Athole, who last held its sovereignty, in 1806. In 1829 certain remaining privileges were ceded by the Duke on his

receiving an award of £487,000. It is still governed by its own laws, administered by two supreme judges called *doemsters*. The principal towns are *Castletown* the cap., *Douglas*, *Ramsey*, and *Peel*. Pop. 54,042.—*54° 15' N. lat., 4° 30' W. long.*

Mana, *ma-nâ'*, a river of French Guiana, S. America; after a course of 175 m. it flows into the Atlantic, 126 m. N.W. of Cayenne.

Manaar, Gulf of, *ma-nâr'*, a strait separating the island of Ceylon from the peninsula of India. Across it runs a narrow ridge of rocks and sandbanks, termed Adam's Bridge, which the Hindoos regard as the remains of a bridge constructed by their demi-god Ram when he invaded Ceylon.

Manaoor, *ma-nâ-roor'*, a town of Spain, on the island of Majorca, 30 m. E. of Palma. Pop. 9643.

Managua, *man-ag-wâ'*, a town in Nicaragua, Central America, on the S. shore of Lake Managua.

Managua, Lake of, a fine sheet of water in Nicaragua, Central America, between 50 and 60 m. in length and 25 m. in greatest breadth. On its W. side is the ever-smoking volcano of *Momobombo*, and near it, in the lake, is the regular cone of *Momobombia*, covered with a dense forest.

Manakau, *ma-nâ-koo'*, or *Symond's Harbour*, *si-monds har-bur*, a fine harbour in the W. of North Island, New Zealand, 7 m. S. of Auckland.

Manaos, *ma-nâ-os*, a town of Brazil, near the confluence of the Rio Negro and Amazon, the most important interior depot of the river trade of Brazil.

Manasarowar, *ma-nâ-sâ-ro-wâr'*, a lake of Tibet, about 15 m. in diameter, near the source of the Sutlej, considered one of the most sacred of all the Hindoo places of pilgrimage.

Manawatu, *ma-nâ-wâ-too'*, a river of New Zealand, prov. Wellington, navigable for vessels only of a small size.

Manche, *mangâ*, a maritime dep. in the N.W. of France, on the Manche or English Channel, formed of part of the old province of Normandy. Area 2239 sq. m.; pop. 539,910.

Manchester, *man'-chester*, anc. *Mancunium* or *Mantium*, a parl. and munic. bor., city, and bishop's see in Lancashire, England, on the Irwell, at the confluence of the Medlock and Irk; it is the seat of the greatest manufactures in the world, its staple being the different branches of the cotton trade, which are carried on to a vast extent. Pop. 379,374.

Manchester, a town of New Hampshire, U. S., on the Merrimac, 18 m. S.S.E. of Concord. Pop. 32,630.

Manchooria or *Mantchooria*, *man-tchoo'-râ*, an extensive region of the Chinese Empire, between 30° and 53° 30'

N. lat., 116° 30' and 134° 30' E. long. It is mountainous and densely wooded, but some of the valleys are well watered and produce millet, barley, oats, rhubarb, and ginseng, the universal cure of the Chinese. It is the country of the Manchoo Tartars, who conquered China in 1644, and are still masters of that country. Pop. estimated at 12,000,000. *Kirin-Coolâ* is the cap.

Mandal, *mân-dâl*, a town of Norway, prov. Christiansand, on a bay of the Skager Rack, 17 m. E. of the Nase. Pop. 2850.

Mandal with *Idster*, *mân-dâl* with *Idster*, a balliwick of Norway, in the prov. of Christiansand. Pop. 75,121.

Mandalay, *man-dâl-â'*, the cap. of the Burman Empire, in the Eastern Peninsula, on the Irrawadi, N. of Amarapura, but 3 m. inland. Pop. 100,000.

Mandara, *mân-dâ-râ*, a kingdom of Central N. Africa, S. of Bornou; the surface is mountainous, well wooded, and abounds in lakes, but fertile in figs, tamarinds, mangoes, and other fruits. The inhabitants are a superior race of Mohammedans, who manufacture iron wares and cultivate cotton for export to Bornou. *Mora* is the cap.

Mandavi, *man-dâ-ve*, a seaport of India, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Cutch; it has a flourishing trade with Arabia, Bombay, and the Malabar coast. Pop. 60,000.

Mandioil, *man-de-o'-le*, one of the Moluccas or Spice Islands, in the East Indian Archipelago.

Manduria, *mân-doo'-râ*, a town of Puglia, Italy, prov. Lecce, 24 m. E.S.E. of Taranto. Pop. 7948.

Manfredonia, *man-fre-dô-nâ* (named after Manfred, King of Naples, by whom it was built in 1265), a fortified seaport town of S. Italy, prov. Foggia, on the gulf of the same name, 23 m. N.E. of Foggia. Pop. 7574.—The *Gulf of Manfredonia* is an inlet of the Adriatic, about 15 m. in length and 30 m. wide at its entrance, on the E. coast of the prov. of Foggia.

Mangalore, or *Mangalur*, *mang-gâ-loor'*, a seaport of British India, presidency of Madras, the cap. of the prov. of S. Canara; it has a great export trade in rice. Pop. 29,712.

Mangerton, *mang'-gher-ton*, a hill 2756 ft. high in Kerry, Ireland, near the lakes of Killarney.

Manheim or *Mannheim*, *mân-hîme*, a city in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine; it is the most regularly built town in Germany, the streets being all at right angles to each other, and the houses two-storied, except the corner ones, which are one story higher. Pop. 43,453.

Maniga, *ma-nô-â*, a town and petty state in the interior of S.E. Africa, tributary to the Portuguese. The town is 140 m. N.W. of Sofala, and has trade in gold-dust and ivory.

Manilla, *mân-î-lâ*, the cap. of the Span-

ish settlements in the Philippine Islands, situated upon a noble bay on the S.W. coast of the island of Luzon. It was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1890.

Manisa, *mâ-nâ-sâ*, or **Manissa**, *mâ-nîs'â*, anc. *Magnesia ad Sipylum*, a city of Asia, Asia Minor, near the Sarabat; it is famous for its saffron groves. Pop. est. at 60,000.

Manitoba, *man-e-tô-bâ*, a prov. of the Dominion of Canada, known for many years as the Red River Settlement, bounded on the N. and E. by the dist. of Kewatin, W. by the Qu'Appelle dist. of the North-West Territories of the Dominion, and on the S. by the United States. The surface is entirely level, and the agricultural capabilities of the soil cannot be exceeded. The climate is extreme but healthy. Area 14,540 sq. m.; pop. 11,963.

Manitoba, Lake (from the Cree Indian words *manito*, supernatural, and *weban*, a strait), a lake of the Dominion of Canada, 120 m. long by 25 m. broad, immediately S.W. of Lake Winnipeg, and connected with it by the Dauphin River.

Manitoulia Islands, *man-e-too'lin* or *man-e-too'lon*, a chain of islands stretching from E. to W. along the N. shore of Lake Huron, prov. Ontario, in the Canadian Dominion. It consists chiefly of the *Great Manitoulia* or *Sacred Isle*, *Little Manitoulia* or *Cochers Island*, and *Drummond Island*, but besides these there are a great many smaller islands. Pop. 2011.

Mankasser, an island of the Celebes. See *Macassar*.

Manor, *man'or*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles. Pop. 271.

Manor-Hamilton, *man'or ham'il-ton* (named after Sir Frederick Hamilton, by whom it was founded in 1841), a town of Ireland, co. Leitrim, 12 m. E. of Sligo, with the ruins of an ancient castle, formerly a stronghold of great strength. Pop. 1064.

Manresa, *man-râ'sâ*, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. of Barcelona, near the Cardener. Pop. 13,332.

Manasarowar. See *Manasarowar*.

Mansfield, *man'feld* (field or plain on the river Mann), an anc. town in Nottinghamshire, England, on the Mann, 14 m. N.N.W. of Nottingham. Near it is *Sherwood Forest*, famous for the adventures of Robin Hood.

Mansoorah, or **Mansoorah**, *mân-soo'râ*, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Damietta branch of the Nile. It has a government cotton factory, and a manufactory of crape. Pop. 16,170.

Manthooria. See *Manthooria*.

Mantes-sur-Seine, *manst-sur-Sân*, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 29 m. N.N.W. of Paris. Pop. 6385.

Mantiquaira, *mân-to-kk'â*, a chain of mountains in Brazil. Some of the peaks are 6000 feet above sea-level, and are thus

the loftiest mountains in the interior of that empire.

Mantua, *man'tu-â* (may be derived from *Mantu*, the Etruscan name for Pluto, to whom this and other cities were dedicated), a city of Lombardy, Italy, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on an island formed by the Mincio, 23 m. S.S.W. of Verona; it is one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, but from its situation is very unhealthy. Virgil was born at Andes (now Pistoia), 3 m. S.E., in the year 70 a.c. Pop. 26,937.

Manyema Country, *man-yê'md*, a country in central equatorial Africa, first visited by Dr. Livingstone, on the right bank of the river Luabala, the upper stream of the Congo.—About 4° S. lat., and 25° E. long.

Manytch, *mâ-nitch'*, or **Manitch**, *mâ-natch'*, a river of European Russia, flows through an arid steppe, studded with salt lakes, in the S. of the gov. of Astrakhan.

Manzanara, *mân-thâ-nâ're* (apple-tree orchards), a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. E. of Ciudad Real, on a branch of the Guadiana. The surrounding country produces excellent wine and saffron. P. 9730.

Manzanilla, *mân-thâ-nâ'pâ*, an island of S. America, in Manzanilla Limon, otherwise called Navy or Limon Bay, Isthmus of Panama.

Manzanilla Limon, *le-mân'* or **Navy Bay**, a large and beautiful roadstead in the Caribbean Sea, to the E. of the river Chagres, Panama, S. America.

Mar, a district of Scotland, co. Aberdeen.

Mar, Serra do, *ser'râ do mâr* (the sea range), a mountain range extending along the coast of Brazil, immediately behind Rio de Janeiro.

Maracaybo, *mâ-râ-k'bo* (the headland on the sea), a fortified city of Venezuela, S. America, the cap. of the prov. of Maracaybo, on the outlet of the lake of the same name; it has considerable trade. Pop. 22,000.

Maracaybo, Gulf of, or Gulf of Venezuela, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, N. of Venezuela, S. America.

Maracaybo Lake, a lake of Venezuela, S. America, about 100 m. long and 70 m. broad, communicating by a strait with the Gulf of Maracaybo or Venezuela.

Maragha, *mâr-râ-pâ*, a walled city of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 50 m. S. of Tabriz. Pop. about 25,000.

Marajo, *mâr-râ-shô'*, or **Joannes**, *zhô-dâ's*, an island of Brazil, separated from the continent of S. America by the estuaries of the Amazon and the Para. Area 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 20,000.

Maranhão, *mâr-rân-pâ'*, or **Maranhão**, *mâr-rân-pâm'*, a maritime prov. in the N. of Brazil, comprehending the island of that name, and part of the adjacent continent. It exports cotton, sugar, and rice, and the

dyewoods of the district are considered excellent. Pop. est. at 359,040.

Maranhão or **São Luiz**, a city and seaport of Brazil, the cap. of the above prov. is situated on an island in the mouth of the river of the same name. Pop. 31,604.

Marano, *mā-rā'no*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Naples, 6 m. N.W. of the city of Naples. Pop. 7143.

Marash, *mā-rāsh'*, a town of Syria, Turkey in Asia, 90 m. N.N.W. of Aleppo.

Marathon, Plain of, *marā-thon*, a plain of Greece, 20 m. N.E. of Athens, the scene of the great triumph of Miltiades over the army of Xerxes a.c. 490. The village *Marathonia* there still preserves the ancient name.

Maravi, a lake of Africa. See *Nyassa*.

Marazion, *mā-rā'zē-on* (sea coast market), or **Market Jew** (said to have been so called from the Jews in ancient times having held markets here for the sale of tin; but others are of opinion that it is a corr. of *Marca-leve*, signifying "market on the Thursday"), anc. *Forum Jovis* (the market-town of Jupiter, because the market was held on the day sacred to Jupiter), a seaport town of England, co. Cornwall, on Mount's Bay, 18 m. W.S.W. of Falmouth. In former times it was much resorted to from its vicinity to the sacred shrine of St Michael in the neighbourhood; its chief trade consists in importing coals, timber, and iron for the use of the mines in its vicinity. Pop. of pa. 1287.

Marbach, *mar-bah*, a town of Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar, 15 m. S. of Heilbronn. The birthplace of the poet Schiller. Pop. 2241.

Marbella, *mā-bel'yā*, a seaport of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.W. of Málaga, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5850.

Marblehead, *mar-bl-hed*, a seaport of Massachusetts, U. S., 15 m. N.E. of Boston, with extensive cod fisheries. Pop. 7703.

Marburg, *mar-boorg* (the boundary town), a town in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the Lahn, 48 m. S.W. of Cassel, with a university founded in 1527. Pop. 9658.—Also, a town of Austria, prov. Styria, on the Drave, 36 m. S.S.E. of Gratz.

March (the boundary), a town of Cambridgeshire, England, on the Nene or Nen, 25 m. N.W. of Cambridge. Pop. 5854.

March, a maritime and partly insular co. of Queensland, Australia, separated from Lennox co. on the W. by the Mary River. Chief town, *Maryborough*.

March, *mark*, or **Morava**, *mā-rā'ud*, a river of Austria, rises in the lofty Schneeberg near Altstadt, flows S. through Moravia, separates Lower Austria from Hungary, and falls into the Danube above Pressburg.

Marchena, *mar-chā'nd* (the marshy land), a town of Spain, prov. Seville, on the Guadalquivir, 27 m. E.S.E. of Seville. Pop. 13,538.

Marchoes, *The*, a compartment of Italy, embracing the four provs. *Ancona, Ascoli, Macerata, and Pesaro-e-Urbino*. It is bounded on the N. by Emilia; W. by Tuscany and Umbria, S. by the Abruzzi; and E. by the Adriatic Sea. Area 3751 sq. m. Pop. 939,799.

Mare, *mā'rā*, one of the Loyalty Islands in Polynesia.

Maree, *Loch*, *loh mā-re'* (Mary's loch or lake), a lake of Scotland, near the W. coast of the co. Ross, 13 m. long and 2 m. broad. It is studded with islands, and the surrounding scenery is rugged and wild.

Marengo, *mā-ren'go* (the marshy field), a vil. of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, on an affluent of the Tanaro, memorable for the defeat of the Austrians by the French under Napoleon, 14th June 1800.

Marennes, *mā-ren'*, a town of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, on the Atlantic, 24 m. S. of La Rochelle, with a good trade in salt, wine, and brandy. Pop. 1855.

Mareotis, *Lake*, *mā-ro'ō'is*, a salt lagoon of Lower Egypt, to the S. of Alexandria, running parallel to the Mediterranean, and leaving only a narrow strip of land, on which that city is built; it is 50 m. long and 20 m. broad.

Margalloway River, *mar-gal'ld-wā*, a river in New Hampshire and Maine, U. S.; after receiving the waters of Umbagog Lake in the latter state it is called the Androscoggin.

Margarita, *mar-gā-rē'ld* (the island of pearls), an island belonging to Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea. Length, 45 m.; breadth, from 5 to 20 m. Pop. 15,000. *Assumption* is the cap.

Margate, *mar-gate* (the sea gate or passage), a seaport of Kent, England, in the Isle of Thanet, much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 11,995.

Marghian, *mar-ghe-lān'*, a town of Asiatic Russia, prov. Ferghana, 20 m. S.E. of Khokan. It is a walled city, with manufs. of gold and silver stuffs, velvets, silks, and other goods. It formerly belonged to Western Turkestan.

Maria Island, *mā-rī'ā*, an island of Australia, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, off the W. coast.—Also an island of Tasmania, about 2½ m. off the E. coast.—Also an island in the Low Archipelago, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

Mariana Islands. See *Ladrones*.

Marias, *Las Tres*, *las tres mā-rē'ds* (the three Marys), three islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Mexico, between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 106° and 106° 30' W. long.

Mariboe, *mā-rē-bo*, a town near the centre of the island of Laaland, Denmark. Pop. 2156.

Mariagante, *mā-rē-gā-lang'* (named after the ship commanded by Columbus when he discovered the island in 1493), one of the French West India Islands, S. of

Guadeloupe.—15° 57' N. lat., 61° 16' W. long. Pop. 18,502.

Marîel, *mâ-re-el*, a seaport on the N.W. coast of the West Indian island Cuba, with a large well-sheltered harbour capable of receiving vessels of any size.

Marîenbad, *mâ-re-en-bâd*, a much frequented spa of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, 32 m. N.W. of Pilsen. Great quantities of its mineral waters are exported to distant places.

Marîenburg, *mâ-re-en-boorg* (the town of the Virgin Mary), a town in West Prussia, on the Nogat, a branch of the Vistula, 27 m. S.E. of Dantzig. Pop. 8526.

Marîenwerder, *mâ-re-en-ver'der* (the enclosure dedicated to the Virgin Mary), a town in West Prussia, the cap. of the gov. of the same name, on the little Nogat, 45 m. S.S.E. of Dantzig. Pop. 7580.

Marîenzell, *mâ-re-en-tsel*, or Mariasell, *mâ-re-d-tsel* (the cell or shrine of Mary), a small town of Styria, Austria, with a church and famous statue of the Virgin, said to be annually visited by about 100,000 persons. Pop. 800.

Marîestadt, *mâ-re-es-tâd* (Mary's town), a town of Sweden, cap. of the gov. Skaraborg, on the E. shore of Lake Wener. Pop. 2382.

Marîno, *mâ-re-no*, a town of Italy, prov. Rome, near Lake Albano, 13 m. S.E. of the capital. Pop. 5500.

Marîopol, *mâ-re-o-pol*, or Mariupol, *mâ-re-o-pol*, or Marianopol, *mâ-re-dn-o-pol*, a maritime town of S. Russia, at the mouth of the Kalmius, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azov, 148 m. S.E. of Ekaterinoslav. Pop. 9037.

Marîtas, *mâ-rî-tâs*, anc. *Hæbrus*, a river of Eastern Roumelia, Turkey in Europe; it issues from Mount Hæmus, and falls into the Archipelago W. of the Gulf of Saros.

Market Harborough, *mâr'ket hâr'bur-o*, a town of England, co. and 18½ m. S.S.E. of Leicester, on the Welland. Pop. 2362.

Market Jew. See Marazion.

Markinoh, *mâr'k-insh'* (the island of the forest), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Flife, 10 m. S.W. of Cupar, largely engaged in linen-weaving and other manufs. Pop. of pa. 5413; pop. of vil. 1237.

Marlborough, *mâr'bur-o* (corr. from *Marlbridge* or *Marleberg*, so named from the *mari* or chalk hills by which it is surrounded), a munic. and parl. bor. and town in Wilts, England, on the Kennet, 14 m. E. of Devizes, with a great public school. Pop. 5034.

Marlborough, a provincial dist. in the N.E. of South Island, New Zealand. Pop. 8109.

Marlow, Great, *mâr'lo* (the hill by the marsh), a town and parl. bor. in Bucks, England, on the Thames, 38 m. S.E. of Buckingham, with manufs. of silk, lace, and paper.—Little Marlow is a pa. 2 m. N.E. Pop. 6627.

Marmande, *mâr-mang'd*, anc. *Marmanda*, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 30 m. N.W. of Agen. P. 5907.

Marmarass, *mâr-mâ-râs*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, at the head of the bay of the same name, 27 m. N. of Rhodes.

Marmora, Sea of, anc. *Propontis*, a deep expanse of water 4650 sq. m. in extent, between Europe and Asia, communicating with the Black Sea by the Channel of Constantinople or the Bosphorus, and with the Grecian Archipelago by the Strait of the Dardanelles.—The Island of Marmora, from which it derives its name, is situated in it, and is famous for its marble. Marmora means *marble*.

Marne, a large river of France, rises in the heights of Langres in Champagne, and enters the Seine at Charenton, near Paris.

Marne, a dep. in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old province of Champagne. Area 3159 sq. m.; pop. 407,780.

Marne, Haute (Upper Marne), a dep. in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old province of Champagne. Area 2401 sq. m.; pop. 252,448.

Marnoch, *mâr'noh*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff. Pop. 3224.

Marocco, *mâr-rok'ko*, or Morocco, *mar-rok'ko*, Arab. *Moghrib-el-Aksa* (the extreme west), anc. *Mauritania*, an empire in the N.W. of Africa, and the most important of the Barbary States. Its coasts are for the most part rock-bound, and Mount Atlas traverses its whole length from N.E. to S.W. The region between the Atlas and the Sahara, comprehending *Darâh*, *Taflet*, and *Sagelmessa*, yields excellent dates, but agriculture is in the lowest possible condition, and the crops raised barely supply the wants of the people. Great part of the interior has never been explored by Europeans, two-thirds of it being occupied by tribes which defy the established government, and extortion prevails. Education does not go beyond the extent common in Mohammedan countries, namely, ability to read, write, and recite a few passages from the Koran, but this is universal. The government is a rigid despotism. The principal towns are *Marocco*, *Mequinez*, and *Fes*, all in the interior. Area 280,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,000,000.

Marocco, or Morocco, the cap. of the above empire, is situated on the N. side of Mount Atlas, in a vast plain covered with date and olive trees; it is famous for the manufacture of the species of leather to which it gives name. The town is nearly 6 m. in circuit, but a great part of it is in ruins, and there are in the vicinity the ruins of extensive aqueducts, some of which are 20 m. in length. Pop. 50,000.

Maroosthull (the region of death), or the Thurr (desert), a great sandy waste in India comprehending 150,000 sq. m. extending from the Sutlej to the Runn of Cutch.

Maroot, mâr-root, a fortified town of India, state and 64 m. E. of Bhowalpur, a considerable mart for grain.

Maros, mâr-osh, or **Marosoh, mâr-rosh** (the marshy river), anc. *Marisus*, a river of Austria-Hungary, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, on the E. border of Transylvania, forms the boundary of the Banat, and falls into the Theiss.

Maros-Vasarhely, mâr-osh'vds-dr-hel'yi (the market-place on the Maros), a town of Austria-Hungary, in a beautiful and fertile district, 25 m. N.N.E. of Karlsburg, with great trade in salt from adjacent mines. Pop. 12,678.

Marquesas, mâr-kâ'sds (so called in honour of the Marquis de Mendoc, the viceroy of Peru, who originated the voyage during which they were discovered), a group of lofty islands belonging to France in the S. Pacific. Their general aspect is beautiful, their soil fertile, and the natives are strong, tall, and well formed. They are also called the *Mendana Islands, mendân'yd*, in honour of the navigator by whom they were discovered in 1595. Pop. 14,300.—Between 8° and 11° S. lat., and 140° W. long.

Marrel. See Helmsdale.

Marsala, mâr-sâ'ld (corr. from *Marsa Allah*, the port of God), anc. *Lilybæum*, a seaport in the prov. of Trapani, Sicily, in the Mediterranean, at the W. extremity of the island; it is noted for its wines. Pop. 14,150.

Marsdiep, mâr-de-ep, a strait in Holland, separating the island of Texel from the mainland, and forming the principal entrance to the Zuyder Zee from the west.

Marselles, mâr-sê'ls, Fr. *Marseille* (corr. of its ancient name *Misailia*), a flourishing commercial city and seaport of France, on the Mediterranean, cap. of the dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, and the great emporium of trade to the Levant. Pop. 219,544.

Marsloo Nuovo, mâr-se-loo-noo-o'vo, a city of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, 18 m. S. of the town of that name. Pop. 6125.

Martaban, mâr-tâ-baw, a frontier town of Pegu, British Burmah, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, on the Gulf of Martaban, near the mouth of the Saluen. Pop. 6000.

Martaban, Gulf of, an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, in the Eastern or Indo-Chinese Peninsula, having Pegu on the N.W. and the Tenasserim Provinces on the S.E.

Martba's Vineyard, an island off the S.E. coast of Massachusetts, U. S., 21 m. in length and from 2 to 9 m. in breadth. It was so called from the first English settlers finding wild grapes growing here in abundance.

Martigues, mâr-teeg, a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 21 m. S.W. of Aix. Pop. 4914.

Martin, Cape St, the S.E. point of

Valencia, Spain, opposite the island of Ivica.—38° 47' N. lat., 0° 10' E. long.

Martinique, mâr-tîn-ek', or *Martinloo, mâr-to-ak'* (so named by the Spaniards by whom it was discovered in 1493), one of the French West India Islands, consisting of extensive masses of volcanic rocks, and several fertile valleys. Its greatest length is 50 m. and its mean breadth about 16 m. Pop. 153,384. *Fort Royal* is the cap.—14° 40' N. lat., 61° 0' W. long.

Martos, mâr-toe, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 12 m. W.S.W. of Jaen, famous for mineral waters. Pop. 11,072.

Maryborough, mâr-re-bur-o, a town of Victoria, Australia, co. Talbot, 104 m. N.W. of Melbourne, in the centre of gold fields. Pop. 3200; of dist. 12,684.

Maryborough, the chief town of March co., Queensland, Australia, on the Mary River. Pop. 6637.

Maryborough (named after the queen of William III.), the co. town of Queen's County, Ireland, 14 m. W. of Athy. Pop. 2751.

Maryburgh (named after the queen of William III.), a vil. of Scotland, co. Inverness, on Loch Eil, at the mouth of the Lochy, with a large herring fishery.—Also a vil., co. Ross and Cromarty, pas. of Fodderty and Dingwall. Pop. 461.—Also a vil., co. Kinross, pa. of Cliest.

Maryculter, mâr-re-kool'ter, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Dee, 8 m. S.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 1110.

Maryhill, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Kelvin, now part of the city of Glasgow. Pop. 5638.

Marykirk, mâr-re-kirk, formerly *Aberluthnes, ab-r-luth'nes* (from Gael. *Abhailuathail*, confluence at the place where the stream is swift), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Near the Esk is the vil. of *Marykirk*, beautifully situated on the road between Montrose and Laurencekirk. Pop. of pa. 1771.

Maryland, mâr-re-land (named after Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.), one of the United States of N. America, situated on both sides of Chesapeake Bay, and separated from Virginia by the Potomac. It has extensive iron works, coal mines, large exports of tobacco, wheat, flour, and other agricultural products. Area 11,124 sq. m.; pop. 935,159. *Annapolis* is the state cap. Pop. 5744.

Marylebone (corr. from *Mary-le-bowm* = Mary on the brook, so called from the church of St Mary in the pa.), a parl. bor. and pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming the N.W. part of the metropolis. Pop. of the bor. 477,532. Pop. of pa. 159,354.

Maryport, a seaport in Cumberland, England, at the mouth of the Ellen, 5 m. E. of Workington. Pop. 7443.

Marytown, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 386.

Massaya, mäs-sä', a town of Central

America, state of Nicaragua, at the foot of the volcano of Masaya. Pop. about 12,000, mostly Indians.

Masbate, *ma-bé-tá*, one of the Philippine Islands, 70 m. long and 30 m. broad, in the East Indian Archipelago.

Mascot. See **Muscat**.

Masena, *ma-sen-á*, a town of Central Soudan, N. Africa, the cap. of Begharmi; it is 7 m. in circumference.

Mask, Lough, *loh mask*, a lake in Mayo, Ireland, on the borders of Galway, 12 m. in length, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 m. in breadth, and studded with several small islands.

Massachusetts, *mas-sá-chú-séts* (the blue hills), one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic; on the N. by New Hampshire and Vermont; on the W. by New York; and on the S. by Connecticut and Long Island. It has flourishing manufactures, commerce, shipping, and fisheries. Area 7800 sq. m.; pop. 1,788,096. *Boston* is the state cap. Pop. 362,536.

Massachusetts, Bay of, a bay of the United States of N. America, extending from Cape Ann on the N. to Cape Cod on the S.

Massa di Carrara, *mas-sá-de kar-rá-rá*, a city of Northern Italy, 58 m. S.W. of Modena, with silk manufs. and quarries of fine marble in its vicinity. Pop. 4786.

Massafra, *mas-sá-frá*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, in a plain in the midst of hills, 11 m. N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 8027.

Massa-Lombarda, *mas-sá lo-mbár-dá*, a town of Emilia, Italy, prov. Ravenna, 29 m. S.E. of Ferrara. Pop. 5488.

Massa-Lubrense, *mas-sá loo-bren-sá*, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. and 19 m. S. of Naples. Pop. 3806.

Massa-Marittima, *mas-sá má-rá-tá-má*, a town of Tuscany, Central Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.N.W. of Grosseto. Pop. 5766.

Massoua, *mas-sóo-á*, or **Massowah**, *mas-sóo-wá*, a seaport of Egypt, on an island in the Red Sea, the outlet of the Abyssinian trade in ivory, musk, wax, and coffee. Pop. 600.

Masulipatam, *mas-sóo-le-pá-tám* (the city of fishes), a seaport of British India, dist. Kistna, on the Coromandel coast, 226 m. N.N.E. of Madras; it has long been noted for the manuf. of fine cotton cloths called chintzes, and has a considerable foreign trade. Pop. 36,186.

Matamoras, *ma-tá-mó-ras*, a river-port of Mexico, N. America, dep. Tamaulipas, on the Rio Grande del Norte, 40 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 15,000.

Matanzas, *ma-tán-zas*, or *ma-tán-thás*, a fortified seaport of Cuba, the largest and most westerly of the West Indian Islands, on its N.W. coast, 62 m. E. of Havannah; it exports tobacco, honey, wax, and fruits. Pop. 38,102.

Matapan, Cape. See **Cape Matapan**.

Matareeyeh or **Matarieh**, *ma-tá-rá-yeh*,

a vill. of Lower Egypt, 6 m. N.N.E. of Cairo, near which are the ruins of *Oa* or *Heliopolis*, one of the most celebrated cities of ancient Egypt.—Also a vill. in the prov. of Damietta, on the E. shore of Lake Menzaleh, 20 m. S.E. of Damietta. Pop. 3000.

Mataro, *ma-tá-ró*, a town and port of Spain, prov. Barcelona, about 20 m. N.E. of the town of that name. It is supposed to be the *Iluro* of Ptolemy, and to have received its present name from the Moors. Pop. 13,010.

Matera, *ma-tá-rá*, a town of Basilicata, Italy, prov. Potenza, on the Gravina, 35 m. W.N.W. of Taranto. Pop. 14,312.

Matlock, *mat-lók* (the meat enclosure or storehouse), a town in Derbyshire, England, 4 m. N.E. of Wirksworth and 16 m. N.N.W. of Derby; it is noted for its medicinal springs and the surpassing beauty and grandeur of its scenery. Pop. 3834.

Matamal, *ma-tá-mí*, the cap. of the Japanese island of Yesso, at the mouth of a river on the S. coast. Pop. 50,000.

Matterhorn. See **Cervin**.

Matto Grosso, *ma-tó gro-dso* (great forest), formerly *Villa Bella*, a city of Brazil, in the prov. of the same name, on the Guapore, near the frontier of Bolivia. Pop. 15,000.—The prov. has a pop. of 60,417.

Maturin, *ma-tóo-rén*, a state of Venezuela comprehending the provs. Cumana, Barcelona, Guiana, and Isle Margarita. Its vast surface is very thinly inhabited, and comparatively little of it is known. Pop. 47,333.—Its cap. is *Cumana*.

Maubenge, *ma-búsh*, a strong frontier town of France, dep. Nord, on the Sambre, 11 m. N. of Avesnes. Pop. 4102.

Mauchline, *mauh-lín* (corr. from Celt. *magh-linn*, the meadow lake), a town in Ayrshire, Scotland, near the Ayr, 8 m. S.E. of Kilmarnock; it is celebrated by Burns, who long resided in its neighbourhood, and noted for its manuf. of tartan woodwork. Pop. 1574.

Maugry, *mau-gré*, a town of India, celebrated for numerous ruined temples, in the territory of Mysore, 58 m. S.E. of Seringapatam.

Maul or **Mowee**, *mow-é*, one of the Sandwich Islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, 24 m. N.W. of Hawaii; it is mountainous, and divided into two peninsulas, called respectively E. and W. Maul, connected by a low sandy isthmus, 9 m. in width. Pop. 12,384.

Maulmain. See **Moulmain**.

Mauna Loa, or **Roa**, *mow-ná lo-á*, or *ro-á* (great mountain), an active volcanic mountain in Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands. Height 18,950 ft.

Mauritius, *mau-rísh-us*, an island in the Indian Ocean, 560 m. E. of Madagascar. It is 36 m. in length, 30 m. in breadth, and 120 m. in circumference. Its most important production is sugar. It was discovered

by the Portuguese in 1505, and was visited by the Dutch in 1598, who named it in honour of Prince Maurice of the Netherlands. From 1718 till 1810 it belonged to the French, by whom it was called the *Isle of France*. Since 1810 it has belonged to Britain. Area 700 sq. m.; pop. 344,602.

Maxton, *max-tun*, formerly written *Maccus* or *Mackiston* (the *tun* or enclosure of *Maccus*, a person of some note in the reign of David I.), a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 482.

Maxwelltown, *max'-well-town*, a burgh of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, connected with Dumfries by two bridges across the Nith. Pop. 4198.

May, Cape, the S. point of New Jersey, U. S., at the entrance of Delaware Bay.—38° 56' N. lat., 74° 46' W. long.

May, Isle of, a small island at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, Scotland, the site of a lighthouse.—56° 11' N. lat., 2° 38' W. long.

Maybole, *mā'-bōl'*, a town of Ayrshire, Scotland, 7½ m. S.W. of Ayr. Pop. 3797.

Mayenne. See *Ménts*.

Mayenne, *mā'-enn'*, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Maine. Area 1996 sq. m.; pop. 351,933.

Mayenne, a town of France, dep. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 17 m. N.N.E. of Laval. Pop. 8074.—The river of the same name rises in Normandy, passes Angers, and falls into the Loire.

Maynooth, *mā'-nooth'* (corr. from *Magh-Nuadhat*, the plain of Nuadhat, King of Leinster), a town of Ireland, co. Kildare, 12 m. W.N.W. of Dublin, the seat of a college for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy, established by the Irish parliament in 1755. Pop. 3091.

Mayo, *mā'-ō* (the plain of the yew-trees), an extensive maritime county of Ireland, bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the landward sides by Sligo, Roscommon, and Galway. Its extent from N. to S. is 68 m.; from E. to W. 72 m. Area 2181 sq. m.; pop. 246,080. The co. has about 250 m. of coast-line, deeply indented by numerous bays, the chief of which are *Claw Bay*, *Blackod Bay*, *Broad Haven*, and *Kiltina Bay*. Off the coast are the islands *Arrilly*, *Clare*, *Inishboffin*, and a number of islets. The surface is of a very varied character, presenting both much mountain and waste, and much level and fertile land.

The principal mountain summits are *Muclosheen* 2683 ft., *Nephin* 2646 ft., and *Croagh Patrick* 2370 ft.; on the top of the last is a chapel dedicated to St. Patrick. The *May* is the chief river. *Corrib*, *Maak*, *Conn*, and *Carra* are the principal lakes. Iron-ore abounds, but remains unwrought for want of fuel. There are several valuable slate-quarries. Agriculture and fishing afford employment to the majority of the population. *Castlebar* is the co. town.

Maypu, *mā'-poo'*, a river of Chili, S.

America, dep. Santiago, rises in the Andes flows W. and enters the Pacific 40 m. S. of Valparaiso.

Mazanderan, *mā'-adn-der-ān'*, a prov. of N. Persia, between the S. shore of the Caspian and the Elburz Mountains. It produces silk, cotton, fruits, and rice. Pop. estimated at 300,000.

Mazatlan, *mā'-dē-lān'*, a seaport town of Mexico, N. America, near the mouth of the Mazatlan, in the Gulf of California. Pop. 12,000.

Mazara, *mā'-dē-ārd'*, a city of the island of Sicily, in a fine plain on the coast, prov. and 26 m. S. of Trapani. Pop. 12,155.

Mazzerino, *mā'-dē-rē-no'*, a town of Sicily, prov. Caltanissetta, 15 m. S.E. of the town of that name. Pop. 11,951.

Meance or **Miani**, *me-ān's* (fishing place), a vil. of Western India, presidency of Bombay, div. Sind, 5 m. N. of Hyderabad, the scene of a memorable victory gained by the British, led by Sir Charles Napier, over the Beloochees, in 1843.

Mearna, *me-ān'*, a name frequently applied to the co. Kincardine, Scotland.

Mearns (a district inhabited by herdsmen), a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew. Pop. 3543.

Meath, *meeth*, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E. by Dublin and the Irish Sea, and having on its other sides Kildare, Westmeath, Cavan, Monaghan, and Louth. It extends from N. to S. 40 m.; from E. to W. 47 m. Area 906 sq. m.; pop. 95,558. The surface, though not mountainous, is diversified in contour, and in some districts presents picturesque scenery. The co. forms the eastern portion of the great central limestone field of Ireland, in which is also a little coal. Paving stones and slate are quarried, and there are traces of copper and iron. The soil is rich and fertile. The principal rivers are the *Boyne* and the *Blackwater*. The *Boyne* gives name to the battle in which William the Third crushed the pretensions of the Stuarts in Ireland. The *Royal Canal* also passes through the co. Some coarse linens are manufactured, but agriculture is the chief occupation, and grazing occupies considerable attention. *Trim*, on the *Boyne*, is the co. town.

Meaux, *mo*, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne, 35 m. N. of Melun; it has trade in grain and cheese. Bosquet. Pop. 9523.

Mecca, *mek'-kā*, a city of Arabia, the cap. valley on the Red Sea, 51 m. E. of Jiddah. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Mohammed in 569, and is venerated by the Mussulmans as their Holy City. It contains a spacious temple, in the centre of which is the *Kaaba* or shrine of the Prophet. Mecca is still the annual resort of numerous pilgrims. Pop. 45,000.

Mechlin, *meh'lin*, Fr. *Malines*, a city of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. of Antwerp on the Dyle; it has an ancient cathedral, and is noted for its manufs. of fine lace and linens. Pop. 89,029.

Mecklenburg Schwerin and **Mecklenburg Strélitz**, *mek'len-boorg shoer-zen* and *mek'len-boorg stre'tis*, two grand duchies, N.E. of Hanover, Germany, between Pomerania and Holstein. The whole area is 6369 sq. m., of which about five-sixths belong to Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The country is in great part a large sandy plain, interspersed with forests and lakes, and varied by a few hills of moderate elevation. It yields large quantities of wheat, barley, and oats, and has excellent breeds of horses, cattle, and sheep. The religion is the Lutheran; the government a constitutional monarchy. Pop. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 558,785; of Mecklenburg-Strélitz, 95,678.

Mede, *me'da*, a town of N. Italy, prov. Pavia, 26 m. S. of Novara. Pop. 5106.

Medallin, *me'del-yen* (named after its founder, the Roman consul, Quintus Cecilius Metellus), a town of Estremadura, Spain, prov. and 42 m. E. of Badajoz, on the Guadiana. Cortez, the Conqueror of Mexico, was born here in 1485. Pop. 2000.

Medellin, a city of the U. S. of Colombia, S. America, state and 50 m. S.E. of Antioquia, picturesquely situated on the Porce, 5080 ft. above the sea. Pop. estimated at 14,000.

Medina, *me'd'nd*, a river in the Isle of Wight, England; it joins the sea at Cowes harbour.

Medina, *me'd'nd* (the city), a city of Arabia, prov. Hedjaz, on the border of the Desert, about 250 m. N. of Mecca; it is held sacred by the Mussulmans as containing the tomb of Mohammed. Pop. 18,000.

Mediterranean Sea, *med-e-ter-n'ne-an* (midland), called in the Bible the Great Sea, a large inland sea, enclosed by Europe on the N., Africa on the S., and Asia on the E. It extends about 2800 m. W. and E., with a breadth varying from 100 to 650 m. Its area is 844,000 sq. m. Its depth varies from 200 to 2170 fathoms. Though it receives rivers draining nearly 2,000,000 sq. m. of land, because of excessive evaporation consequent upon the dryness and high temperature of the region in which it lies, its waters are saltier and more dense than those of the Atlantic. Tides are little felt, but in the Adriatic a rise of three and sometimes more feet occurs. It communicates with the Atlantic by the Strait of Gibraltar at its western extremity.

Medoc, *meh-dok'*, an old dist. of France, now forming part of the dep. Gironde, in the N.W. of Guienne, famous for its growth of very fine claret wines.

Medway, *med'wd* (from A. S. *medocape*, midway, i.e., the river which holds the

midway or runs through the middle of the county), a river of England, rises in Sussex, and flowing through Kent, falls into the Thames at Sheerness.

Meerut, or **Mirat**, *me'rut*, a div. and dist. of British India, N.W. Provinces, presidency of Bengal. Pop. of div. 4,877,178; of dist. 1,276,104.

Meerut, a town and military station of British India, cap. of the above div., 86 m. N.E. of Delhi. Here the Sepoy mutiny broke out on the 10th of May 1857. Pop. 81,886.

Meikle, *me'gl*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, 12 m. N.W. of Dundee. In the vil. churchyard are the remains of a monument said to be the tomb of Guinevar, the wife of King Arthur. Pop. 745.

Meikle Ferry, *me'ki fer-ri* (the great ferry), a narrow part of Dornoch Firth, Scotland, co. Ross, 8 m. W.N.W. of Tain.

Meikleour, *me'ki-oor*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Caputh.

Mei-ling Mountains (the chain of the wild plum trees), a range in the S.W. of the prov. of Kiang-si, China.

Meinam. See **Menam**.

Meinungen, *me'ning-en* (the great field), the cap. of Saxe-Meinungen, Germany, situated in a valley, on the Werra, and surrounded with gardens, 55 m. E.N.E. of Fulda. Pop. 8621.

Melissen, *me'sen*, a town of Saxony, Germany, on the Elbe, 16 m. N.W. of Dresden; it is the great seat of the porcelain manufactory, where are made all the goods known as "Dresden china." Pop. 18,002.

Melurdah, *med-fer'da*, anc. *Bagradas*, a river of Africa, which after a N.E. course of 200 m. flows into the Mediterranean to the N. of Tunis.

Mekong. See **Menam-kong**.

Mekran, *mek-ran* (the country of roguers), anc. *Gedrosia*, the S. or maritime part of Beloochistan; it contains extensive deserts. Area est. at 100,000 sq. m.; pop. 200,000.

Melbourne, *mel'bourn* (may be a corr. of *Mill-burn*, so called from its having had at an early period a mill turned by a stream or burn, or from the church being dedicated to St Michael may be a corr. of *Michael's burn*—Michael's boundary; other etymologies are also given), a pa. and town of England, co. and 8 m. S.E. of Derby, largely engaged in making lace and gloves. Pop. of pa. 2781; of town 2502.

Melbourne, a seaport of Australia, the cap. of the colony of Victoria, on the Yarra-Yarra, about 9 m. from its mouth in the beautiful bay of Port Phillip. It has a university, a botanic garden, several public institutions, and is the most important commercial town in the southern hemisphere. Pop. including suburbs, 250,000.

Melcombe Regis. See **Weymouth**.

Meldrum, Old, *mel'drum* (bald ridge), a pa. and vil. of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 16

m. N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 2330; of vil. 1535.

Meleda, *mel-ä'dä*, an island of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, in the Adriatic, supposed by some to be the ancient *Melita*. Pop. 900.

Melegnano, *mä-len-yä'no*, a town of Lombardy, Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.E. of Milan. Pop. 5124.

Melfi, *mei'fe*, an ancient town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, 34 m. S. of Foggia, in a district celebrated for its wine. Pop. 11,235.

Melford Loch, *mei'ford loh* (the lake of the high eminences, so called from the elevation of the land on each side), a small arm of the sea extending 4 m. N.E. along the southern boundary of Nether-Lorn, co. Argyll, Scotland.

Mellinda, *mä-leen'dä*, the cap. of a state of its own name, on the E. coast of Africa, N. of the mainland of Zanzibar.

Melloncharles, *mei'lun-char'ls*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Gairloch. Pop. 313.

Melrose, *mei'rose* (the bald headland, a name applicable to the situation of *Old Melrose*), a town in Roxburghshire, Scotland, on the Tweed, 11 m. N.W. of Jedburgh. Its abbey, founded by David I. in 1136, was the most beautiful in the country. In its vicinity is *Abbotsford*, the seat of the late Sir Walter Scott, whose library and study are preserved nearly as left at his death. Pop. 1405.

Melton Mowbray, *mei'tun mow-brä*, a town of England, co. and 16 m. E.N.E. of Leicester, near the junction of the Eye with the Wreke; famous for its fox hunts and its market for cattle, the largest in the kingdom. Pop. 5011.

Melun, *m'lung* or *meä-lung'*, anc. *Melodunum* (the bald fort), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Seine-et-Marne, 25 m. S.E. of Paris. Pop. 8397.

Memel, *mem'el* or *mä'mäl*, a seaport in E. Prussia, at the entrance of the Curische Haß, which here communicates with the Baltic by a strait. It is a place of great trade, particularly in timber, and ship-building is extensively carried on. Pop. 19,794.

Memmingen, *mem'ming-en*, a town of Bavaria, Germany, on a tributary of the Iller, 45 m. S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 7762.

Memphis, *mem'fis*, an ancient city of Lower Egypt, whose remains still exist on the banks of the Nile, 10 m. S. of Cairo.

Memphis, a town of Tennessee, U. S., on the Mississippi, with an active trade. It surrendered to the Federal troops 6th June 1862. Pop. 32,563.

Menal Strait, *men'äl*, a channel between the Isle of Anglesea and Carnarvonshire, N. Wales, crossed by two stupendous structures about a mile apart from each other. One is a magnificent suspension bridge,

which bears two carriage ways and a foot-path between them, 100 ft. above high water mark, and the other an iron tubular bridge, which forms part of the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

Menam or **Meinam**, *mä-nam'* (mother of waters), a river in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, supposed to rise in the mountains of Yun-nan in China, and, after a course of about 800 m., enters the Gulf of Siam below Bangkok.

Menam-kong, *mä-näm-kong'*, or **Me-kong**, *mä-kong'* (mother of rivers), a large river in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, supposed to have its source in the mountains of Tibet; it passes through the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan, and, after traversing Laos and Cambodia, falls into the Chinese Sea.

Mende, *mängd'*, a manufacturing town of France, cap. of the dep. Lozère, on the Lot, 75 m. N.W. of Avignon. Pop. 5135.

Menderah, *men'der-eh*, **Mender**, or **Meinder**, anc. *Meander*, a river of Anatolia, Asia Minor, flows S.W. till, after a course of 300 m., it enters the Archipelago. —Also a river of Anatolia, anc. *Simois*, rises in Mount Ida, flows N.N.W. and enters the Strait of the Dardanelles.

Mendip Hills, *men'dip*, a range in the N.E. of Somersetshire, England, with lead and calamine mines, which have been worked for ages, and are still productive. **Black Down**, the highest, is 1094 ft. above the sea.

Mendocino, Cape, *men-do-sä'no*, on the coast of Upper California, U. S.—40° 29' N. lat., 124° 33' W. long.

Mendoza, *men-do-sä* or *men-do'sä*, a city of the Argentine Republic, S. America, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, pleasantly situated in a plain at the foot of the Andes, about 55 m. E.S.E. of the volcano of Aconcagua. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1861. Pop. 5124.—The prov. has a pop. of 65,413.

Menin, *meä-nang'*, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 7 m. S.W. of Courtrai, with manu. of lace, woollen stuffs, and tobacco. Pop. 11,337.

Menmuir, *men-mure'* (the great moor), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 761.

Menouf, *men-ouf'*, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. of a prov. in the delta of the Nile, 30 m. N.N.W. of Cairo.

Menshieh, *mi, äi men'she-eh*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, with nitre works and a government cotton factory.

Menstrie, *men'strie*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 8 m. E.N.E. of Stirling. Pop. 653.

Menton, *men-ä'nä*, Fr. *Menton*, a town of France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, 13 m. E.N.E. of Nice, frequented by invalids on account of the mildness of its climate. Pop. 6890.

Menta, *mentä*, or **Mayence**, *mä-yenger'*, Germ. *Mainz*, a city in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine,

nearly opposite the influx of the Main. It is the strongest fortress in Germany, and its museum of Roman monuments is said to be the most complete out of Italy. Here Gutenberg, one of the inventors of printing from movable types, was born about A.D. 1400. Pop., exclusive of the garrison, 53,421.

Mensaiah, Lake, men-â'leh, a lake of Egypt, E. from the Damietta branch of the Nile, 37 m. in length and about 16 m. in average breadth.

Meppel, mep'pel, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, on a tributary of the Vecht, 23 m. S.W. of Assen. Pop. 7901.

Mequines, mek'in-es, a city of Morocco, N.W. Africa, prov. and 37 m. S.W. of Fez; it is situated in a fine plain, watered by numerous streams, and is a favourite residence of the emperor. Pop. 60,000.

Merawâ. See Marôc.

Mergui, mer-ghe', a town of British Burmah, div. Tenasserim, in the Eastern or Indo-Chinese Peninsula, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It occupies a fine commanding position, and carries on an extensive foreign trade. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1824. Pop. 9577.

Mergui Archipelago, a chain of islands, extending about 150 m. along the coast of Tenasserim in the Eastern or Indo-Chinese Peninsula; the principal are *Great and Little Cantier, St. Matthew, and Domel*.

Merida, mer'-da, anc. *Emerita Augusta* (the town of the *Emeriti*, or veterans, founded by Augustus, A.D. 23), a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. of Badajoz; it contains some remarkable remains of Roman grandeur, consisting of vestiges of temples, aqueducts, baths, bridges, etc., partly in the town and partly in the environs. Pop. 5500.

Merida, a city of Venezuela, S. America, dep. Zulia, on the Chama, nearly destroyed by the great earthquake which, in 1812, overwhelmed the city of Caracas, 330 m. to the N.E. It stands in a rich vale surrounded by mountains. Pop. 9737.

Merida, a city of Mexico, N. America, the former cap. of Yucatan, on an arid plain, 25 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. Pop. 25,000.

Merionethshire, mer-e-on'-th-shir, a co. of N. Wales, supposed to derive its name from a British chieftain named Merion, who expelled the Irish from this part of the country some time in the fifth century. It lies to the S. of Carnarvon and Denbigh; has Montgomery on the E.; Cardigan on the S.; and Cardigan Bay on the W. Area 601 sq. m.; pop. 46,598. The surface is very mountainous, and the scenery highly picturesque. The most elevated chain runs from N.W. to S.E., and its highest summits are *Cader Idris*, 2969 ft. and *Aran Moedyd*, 2955 ft. There are numerous small lakes among the mountains, and *Lake Bala*, the

largest in Wales, from which the Dee takes its rise, is also in this co. The *Dee, Maw, and Dovey* are the principal rivers. Cattle and sheep breeding, together with dairy farming, occupy the chief attention of the rural population. Minerals of various kinds abound. Gold-mines are worked in the vicinity of Dolgelly and near the S. extremity of Lake Bala, but slate-quarrying may be said to be the staple occupation. *Dolgelly* is the co. town.

Merôb, mer'-ô-q, or **Merawe, mer'-d-wâ**, a peninsular tract of S. Nubia, Egyptian dominion, 400 m. long and 200 m. broad, between the Nile and its trib. the Atbara; it is peculiarly luxuriant and well irrigated, and a large quantity of indigo is grown. The town of the same name, situated a little to the S.W. of Jebel-Berkel, is in a very dilapidated state.

Merom, Waters or Lake of, afterwards called *Somachonitis*, the upper or highest lake of the Jordan, in the Holy Land.

Merrimac, mer'-ri-mak, a river of the United States, formed by the union of two rivers in the S. of New Hampshire, flows S. into Massachusetts, then turns to the N.E., and falls into the Atlantic near Newburyport.

Merse, merse, another name for the co. of Berwick, Scotland.

Merseburg, mer'-sh-berg, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 15 m. W. of Leipzig. Pop. 13,664.

Mersey, mer'-sh, a river of England, the most important on the W. coast, flows between Cheshire and Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea by a noble estuary at Liverpool.

Merthyr Tydvil, mer'-ther tid'-vil (Tydvil the Martyr, named after Tyddil or Tudfil, the daughter of Brychan, an ancient British king, who, with her father and brother, was murdered here by a marauding party of pagan Saxons), a market town and parl. bor. of S. Wales, cos. Glamorgan and Brecknock, situated in the valley of the Taaf, 15 m. S.E. of Brecon. From an obscure village it has been raised by its extensive iron works to be the largest town in Wales. Pop. of town 51,949; of parl. bor. 97,920.

Mertoun, mer'-tun, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 784.

Merv, an ancient town in Western Turkestan, in the oasis formed by the river Murgh-ab, once a cap. of the Seljuk dynasty, and still the chief centre of independent Turkomania.

Messagna, mē'-dā'yā, a town of Apulia, Italy, prov. Lecce, situated in a dist. famous for its oil, 27 m. N.W. of Lecce. Pop. 8511.

Mesopotamia. See Algesira.

Messina, mes-sē'-nd, a strong seaport in the N.E. of Sicily, cap. of the prov. Messina, situated on the strait of the same name, with a fine harbour. Pop. 71,921.

Messina, Strait of, between Calabria

on the mainland of Italy and the island of Sicily. It is about 22 m. long, and its breadth varies from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 10 m. In ancient times, owing to Scylla, a dangerous rock on the Italian side, and the whirlpool of Charybdis on the Sicilian, its navigation was considered very perilous, but by superior skill on the part of modern navigators, these terrors have entirely disappeared. Here is occasionally seen the *Fata Morgana*, a curious optical delusion caused by atmospheric refraction, by which distorted and sometimes inverted pictures of objects on the one side are represented to spectators on the other.

Mesurado, *mes-o-râ'do*, a rapid river of W. Africa; it rises in the mountains of Kong, and falls into the Atlantic at Cape Mesurado.

Mesurata, *mes-o-râ'tâ*, a town of Tripoli, N. Africa, near the cape of the same name.

Metapa, *mâ-tâ'pâ*, a town of Guatemala, Central America, near Lake Metapa. Pop. 8000.

Methil, *meth'û*, a small seaport of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Leven. Pop. 648.

Methilhill, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Wemyss. Pop. 480.

Methven, *meth'ven*, a vil. of Perthshire, Scotland, 6 m. W.N.W. of Perth. Pop. 867.

Mets, *mets*, anc. *Mettis* (in the midst of waters), a strongly fortified city of Elsass-Lothringen, Germany, at the confluence of the Moselle and Sâlle, with considerable trade and manuf. It formerly belonged to France, but capitulated to the Germans, 27th October 1870. Pop. 45,856.

Meurthe, *murt*, a river of France, rises in the Vosges Mountains, and joins the Moselle, 6 m. N. of Nancy.

Meurthe-et-Moselle, a dep. in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Lorraine. Area 2323 sq. m.; pop. 404,809.

Meuse, a river of France and Holland. *See* Maas.

Meuse, *mus*, a dep. in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Lorraine. Area 2368 sq. m.; pop. 234,054.

Mexico, *mek'i-ko* (derived from *Meztli*, the war-god of the Aztecs), a country of N. America, bounded on the N. by the United States; W. by the Pacific; S. by Central America; and E. by the Gulf of Mexico. Its length is about 1300 m.; its breadth varies from 140 to 700 m.; its area is 742,000 sq. m. The country is for the most part a plateau or table-land varying in height from 8000 to 8000 ft. above the sea. The climate in the more elevated parts is mild and genial; in the maritime districts and the low plains it is hot and unhealthy. The soil is extremely fertile, and most European grains and fruits, maize, cocoa, coffee, sugar, cotton, indigo, etc., are abundantly produced. Immense herds of cattle and sheep, both tame and wild, are

fed in the northern prairies. The cochineal insect is found in great abundance, and is one of the valuable articles of export. The minerals found are gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, iron, lead, and tin. The religion of the country is Roman Catholic. The government is republican. Pop. 9,889,461.

Mexico, the cap. of Mexico, N. America, situated in the centre of an elevated plain, surrounded by lofty mountains, with the beautiful lake of Texcoco in the vicinity. Its streets and squares are spacious, and many of its public edifices are large and handsome. Pop. 230,000.

Mexico, Gulf of, a large inland sea of N. America, communicating by the Florida Channel with the Atlantic, and by the Channel of Yucatan with the Caribbean Sea, and on the other sides enclosed by the United States, Mexico, and Yucatan. It is nearly 1300 m. in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 650 m.

Mézières, *mes-e-zêr*, a strong frontier town of France, cap. of the dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 47 m. N.E. of Rheims. Pop. 4483.

Miaco. *See* Klotso.

Miava, *me-avâ*, a town of Austria-Hungary, co. Neutra, on the Miava, an aff. of the Morava, 48 m. E.N.E. of Pressburg, with manuf. of woollen cloth, and a trade in flax and hemp. Pop. 9687.

Michigan, *mek'i-gan*, one of the United States of N. America, of which the larger portion is surrounded on three sides by Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Michigan. The other portion lies to the N.W., and is bounded on the N. by Lake Superior and on the S. by Lake Michigan and the state of Wisconsin. From its situation it is called "the Peninsular State" and "the Lake State" being surrounded by the largest fresh-water lakes on the globe. The soil is rich and finely wooded. In the extreme west of the northern peninsula are rich copper-mines. Area 56,343 sq. m.; p. 1,634,066. *Lansing* is the state cap. Pop. 5341.

Michigan, Lake, a large lake of the United States, 360 m. in length, with an average breadth of 80 m., and navigable for vessels of any burden. It communicates with the N.W. extremity of Lake Huron by the Straits of Michilimackinac. *Michigan* in the Indian language signifies "great water."

Micronesia, *mi-kro-ne'shâ-d*, a great division of Oceania, embracing a long range of small coral islands, N. of the equator and E. of the Philippines. It is so named from the many small islands of which it is composed. The principal groups are the *Pelew Islands*, the *Ladrone* or *Mariane Islands*, the *Caroline Islands*, the *Marshall Islands*, and the *Gilbert Islands*. Estimated pop. of the entire division, 90,000.

Midcalder. *See* Calder, Mid.

Middelburg or **Middleburg**, *mid'del-burg* (the middle town), a town of the Netherlands, cap. of the prov. Zealand, in the centre of the island of Walcheren. It is a place of great antiquity and considerable trade. The invention of the telescope is ascribed to a spectacle maker of this town in 1690. Pop. 15,954.

Middelfart or **Middelfurt**, *mid'del-fort*, a seaport town in the N.W. of the island of Funen, Denmark, on the Little Belt. Pop. 2336.

Middleham, *mid'del-be* (the middle station), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 3000.

Middlebury, *mid'del-bur-ee*, a town of Vermont, U. S., on Otter Creek, 30 m. S.E. of Burlington; it is the seat of a college, and in its vicinity are fine marble quarries. Pop. 3068.

Middlesborough, *mid'del-bur-o*, a munic. and parl. bor. of England, in the N. E. of Yorkshire, on the right bank of the estuary of the Tees, 2½ m. E.N.E. of Stockton. It is the centre and port of the Cleveland iron district; and although founded so recently as 1880, the munic. bor. had, in 1871, a pop. of 29,563; parl. bor. 46,621.

Middlesex (from A. S. *Middel Seaxe*, the Middle Saxons), the metropolitan county of England. Though next to Rutland, the smallest, it is next to Lancashire, the most populous of the English cos. Hertford bounds it on the N.; the Lea divides it on the E. from Essex, the Thames on the S. from Surrey, and the Colne on the W. from Bucks. Area, 281 sq. m.; pop. 2,539,765. The surface consists, for the most part, of gentle undulations. A range of hills, averaging 400 ft. above the level of the Thames, extends along the N. boundary; and another range skirts the N. side of London by Hornsey, Highgate, and Hampstead. The chief rivers are those forming the E., S., and W. boundaries, and the Brent, which is the only stream of consequence traversing the centre of the co. The New River supplies a large part of the metropolis with water for domestic purposes. The agricultural industry is considerable, more than three-fifths of the entire area being under crops. Middlesex contains, besides London, only four towns of over 2000 inhabitants. These are Brentford the co. town, Hounslow, Staines, and Uxbridge.

Middleton, *mid'del-tun* (the middle town), a town of Lancashire, England, 6 m. N. of Manchester and 5 m. S. of Rochdale, with silk and cotton manufs., extensive dye-works, and calico-printing works, among the largest in the kingdom. Pop., with Tongue, 14,587.

Middleton, a town of Ireland, co. and 12 m. E. of Cork, on the estuary of the Lee, with a considerable export trade, chiefly in corn. Pop. 2680.

Middletown, a town of Connecticut,

U. S., on the Connecticut River, 24 m. N.E. of Newhaven. Pop. 11,198.

Middlewich, *mid'del-wich* (the middle salt works), a town of England, co. and 30 m. E. of Chester, on the London and North-Western Railway, with large trade in salt, obtained from brine springs in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4920.

Midgley, *mid'gla*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 4 m. W.N.W. of Halifax. Pop. 3065.

Midhurst, *mid'hurst* (the middle wood), a town of Sussex, England, on the Rother, 10½ m. N.E. of Chichester. Pop. 6753.

Mid-Lothian. See *Edinburghshire*.

Midmar, *mid-már* (the black forest), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1127.

Midnapur, *mid-ná-poor'*, a dist. of British India, presidency and prov. of Bengal, Bardwan div. Area 5062 sq. m.; pop. 2,540,963. Also the cap. of the above dist. on the Cassal River, 73 m. W.S.W. of Calcutta. Pop. 81,491.

Milan, *mil'an*, a prov. of Lombardy, N. Italy, bounded on the N. by Como; W. by the Ticino; S. by Lodi and Pavia; and E. by the Adda. Area 1159 sq. m.; pop. 1,009,794.

Milan, Ital. *Milano*, anc. *Mediolanum* (in the midst of the meadow or full-harvest land), a noble city of Italy, cap. of the above prov., situated in a beautiful plain between the Adda and the Ticino. It has a splendid cathedral of white marble. In the Middle Ages Milan was the cap. of a republic, and afterwards of a duchy. It is now the centre and chief emporium of the silk trade of Lombardy. Pop. 199,009.

Milazzo, *me-láz'zo*, a fortified seaport town on the N. coast of Sicily, 18 m. W. of Messina. Pop. 7744.

Milford, *mil'ford*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., Worcester co., 34 m. S.W. of Boston, with large manufs. of boots and shoes. Pop. 6690.

Milford, a parl. bor. and market town of S. Wales, co. and 6 m. N.W. of Pembroke, on the right side of Milford Haven; it has some trade in shipbuilding, and exports stone, coal, and lime. Its climate is nearly 30° milder than in any other part of England. Pop. of parl. bor. 2696; of town 3263.

Milford Haven, a deep inlet of the sea, in the S. of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, one of the safest, deepest, and most capacious harbours in the kingdom. It is sufficiently large to allow the whole of the British navy to ride in safety at the same time.

Military Frontier, a long tract of country in Austria-Hungary, extending from the Adriatic to Transylvania. Up to 1873 it formed a separate prov. of the Austrian Empire; it is now included in the prov. of Hungary Proper. Pop. 791,366.

Milhan or **Milhan**, *me-l'*, anc. *Emili-anum*, a town of France, dep. Aveyron, on the Tarn, 30 m. S.E. of Rodez; it is

the seat of a college and has a brisk trade in cheese and agricultural produce. Pop. 14,329.

Millerhill, *mîl'ler-hîl*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Newton, 1½ m. N.W. of Dalkeith. Pop. 800, chiefly colliers.

Millport, *mîl'port*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Bute, on the island of Cumbrae, in the Firth of Clyde, frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 1623.

Millnathort, *mîl-nâ-thort'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. and 1½ m. N. of Kinross. Pop. 1312.

Milne Bay, *mîln* (named in honour of Admiral Sir Alexander Milne), an inlet of the Pacific Ocean on the E. coast of New Guinea.

Millngavie or Millguy, *mîl-ghî'*, a town of Scotland, co. Stirling, 7 m. N.W. of Glasgow. Pop. 3044.

Millnrow, *mîln-rô'*, a town in Lancashire, England, 2 m. E.S.E. of Rochdale. Pop. 3506.

Mîlo, *mê'lo*, anc. *Melos*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. Its soil is volcanic, and in the lower grounds extremely fertile, but the climate is exceedingly unhealthy. Pop. 3500.

Mîlson, *mîl'son*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, pa. of Old Kilpatrick. Pop. 420.—Also a vil., co. Stirling, pa. of Campsie. Pop. 714.

Mîlson of Balgonia, *bal-gô'ne*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Markinch. Pop. 396.

Mîlton of Dunipace, *dun't-pace*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Dunipace. Pop. 1190.

Mîlwaukee, *mîl-wu'ke*, a commercial town of Wisconsin, U. S., on a river of the same name, near its entrance into Lake Michigan. From the cream-coloured bricks of which it is built, it is called "cream city," and is a great place for the export of agricultural produce. Pop. 115,578.

Mînas-Geraes, *mê'nds shê-rê'es* (the general or universal mines), a prov. of Brazil, bounded on the N. by Bahia; W. by Goyaz; S. by São Paulo; and E. by Espírito Santo and Bahia. It is the richest and most populous of the provs. of Brazil. Its mines yield gold, silver, copper, iron, and precious stones. The prairies are covered with vast herds of cattle, and the cultivated soil yields maize, coffee, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Area 237,472 sq. m.; pop. 2,089,735.

Mînoh, *mîn-ah* (stormy sea), the sound or channel separating the island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides, from the N.W. coast of Scotland.

Mîncio, *mîn'cho*, anc. *Mincius* (little stream), a river of N. Italy, flows from Lake Garda, S. and E., and joins the Po near Governolo.

Mîndanao, *mîn-dâ-nô'*, the southernmost of the Philippine Islands, 300 m. in length, and having an estimated area of 36,000 sq. m. See Philippines.

Mînden, *mîn'den*, a town of Westphalia, Prussia, on the Weser, 60 m. E.N.E. of Münster. Pop. 17,075.

Mîngrelia, *mîn-grê'le-d*, a prov. in the S.W. of Asiatic Russia, S. of the Caucasus, and E. of the Black Sea. Area, 2365 sq. m.; pop. 61,000.

Mînho, *mên'yo*, or Mîno, *mîn'ô*, anc. *Mincius* (little stream), a river of Spain, rises in the N. of Galicia, flows S. and W., then forms the N. boundary of Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic, 42 m. S.S.W. of Vigo.

Minneapolis, *mîn-ne-ôp'ô-lis*, a city of Minnesota, U.S., N. America, co. Hennepin. Pop. 46,887.

Minnesota, *mîn-ne-ôp'ô-lis* (the sky-coloured water), a river of the U.S., N. America; it rises in Dakota Territory, traverses the state of Minnesota, and joins the Mississippi near St Paul.

Minnesota, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by British America; E. by Lake Superior and Wisconsin; S. by Iowa; and W. by Dakota. It abounds in lakes of every size, from 40 m. in extent to small ponds of less than a mile in circuit, and is therefore perhaps even more deserving of the appellation of "the Lake State" than Michigan. Its surface presents, in general, the aspect of an undulating plain, and though there are no mountains, it is the most elevated tract of land between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay. The soil varies greatly, and many parts are well timbered with pine forests and other trees. Area 96,274 sq. m.; pop. 780,807. — *St Paul*, on the Mississippi, is the state cap. Pop. 41,468.

Mînnigaff, *mîn-nî-gaff*, formerly written *Monnygaffe* (dark mountainous region), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kirkcubright. Pop. 1539.

Mînorca, *mîn-ô'rd* (so named from its being the smaller of the two principal Balearic Isles), one of the Balearic Islands belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, 24 m. E. of Majorca. The surface rises from all sides towards the centre, where *Mount el Toro* is 4790 ft. high. Pop. 14,000.

Mînak, a gov. of Russia, extending from the Dwina on the N. to Volhynia on the S. Area 34,083 sq. m.; pop. 1,169,230.

Mînak, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Swistocz. Pop. 85,563.

Mînster, *mîn'ster*, a pa. of the island of Sheppey, co. Kent, England; it comprises the town of Sheerness. Pop. 16,110.

Mîntlaw, *mînt-law'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Longside. Pop. 413.

Mînto, *mîn'tô*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 431.

Mîsæn, *mê-n'sen*, a lake in Christiania, Norway, 60 m. long and 15 m. broad.

Mîquelon, Great and Little, *mê-kê-long'*, two islands off the S. coast of Newfoundland, British America, which, with the adjacent island of *St Pierre*, form a colony belonging to the French. Pop. 802.

but there is a large floating population chiefly engaged in fishing.

Mira, *me'ra*, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, near the coast, 24 m. N.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 6000.

Mira, a river of Ecuador, S. America, rises in the Andes, flows N.W., and falls by several mouths into the Pacific.—Near its source is the town Mira, 65 m. N.E. of Quito.

Miramichi, *mir-am-e-shô'* (in the Mic Mac Indian language means "happy retreat"), a port and a river of the Canadian Dominion, prov. New Brunswick; the river falls into a bay of the same name, and is noted for the extensive forests on its banks, whence large shipments of timber are made.

Miranda, *me-rân'da*, a frontier town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, on the Douro, 28 m. S.E. of Bragança. Pop. 4840.

Mirfield, *mir'fild*, a pa. and vil. in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5 m. N.E. of Huddersfield; it is one of the chief railway centres in the country. Pop. 12,869.

Mirgorod, *meer-go-rod'* (the fortress of peace), a town of Russia, gov. Poltava, on the Khorol. Pop. 7486.

Mirzapore or **Mirzapur**, *mir-sâ-poor'*, a city of British India, cap. of a dist. of the same name, N.W. Provinces, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 33 m. S.W. of Benares; it is a great mart for cotton, and has extensive manufs. of carpets. Pop. 67,274.—The dist. has a pop. of 1,015,826.

Miskolcs, *mish-kol'ts*, a town of Austria-Hungary, in a rich wine and corn country, 42 m. S.S.E. of Rosenau, and 51 m. S.S.W. of Kaschau. Pop. 21,191.

Mississippi, *mis-sis-sip'pe*, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the W. by the great river of the same name, which divides it from Louisiana and Arkansas; on the E. by Alabama; on the N. by Tennessee; and on the S. by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico. Though liable to inundation, the soil in general is rich, producing corn, cotton, and tobacco. Area 47,166 sq. m.; p. 1,131,899.—*Jackson*, on Pearl River, is the state cap. Pop. 4234.

Mississippi River, called by the Indians *Niche Sopo, ts.*, "father of waters," rises in a cluster of small lakes not far west of Lake Superior, N. America. With the Missouri, its principal affluent, it is the longest river in the world. Their united courses amount to upwards of 4300 m., or twenty times the length of the Thames. About 160 m. below its junction with the Missouri, it receives the Ohio from the left, and farther down the Arkansas and the Red River from the right. It is navigable to the *Falls of St Anthony*, 650 m. from its source.

Missolonghi, *mis-so-long'ghe*, or **Messolonghi** (corr. from *Messo-Laguno*, in the midst of a lagoon), a fortified town of Hellas, Greece, 24 m. N. of Lepanto, in the nomarchy of Attica and Boeotia.

Here the poet Lord Byron died, while promoting the cause of Grecian liberty, 19th April 1824. Pop. 5714.

Missouri, *mis-soo're*, one of the United States of N. America, lying on both sides of the Missouri River, and bounded on the E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Illinois and Kentucky; on the N. by Iowa; on the W. by Kansas and the Indian Territory; and on the S. by Arkansas. It possesses a fertile soil, and abounds in lead. Area 67,380 sq. m.; pop. 2,189,091. *Jefferson City*, on the Missouri, is the state cap. Pop. 4420.

Missouri River (muddy river), the principal tributary of the Mississippi, N. America, rises among the Rocky Mountains in the territory of Idaho. After a course of about 3000 m. it joins the Mississippi near St Louis, 1296 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. The quantity of water discharged annually by the united rivers is 438 times that of the Thames in England.

Mistassin, *mis-tas'sin*, or **Mistassinie**, *mis-tas-sin'ne*, a lake of British N. America, N. of the prov. of Quebec. It is above 250 m. in circuit, is surrounded by mountains, and discharges its waters by the river Rupert into James Bay.

Mittau, *me'tou*, or **Mittau**, *mis'tou*, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Aa, 26 m. S.W. of Riga. Pop. 22,185, half of whom are of German descent, and 1000 are Jews.

Mitchelstown, *mit'chels-town*, a town of Ireland, co. and 25 m. N.N.E. of Cork, on the river Funcheon. Pop. 2952.

Mitylene. See Lesbos.

Mizen Head, *mis'sen hed*, a cape in co. Cork, forming the extreme S.W. point of Ireland.—51° 27' N. lat., 9° 50' W. long.

Mobile, *mo-beel'*, the principal seaport of Alabama, U. S., on the Mobile River, 165 m. N.E. of New Orleans; after New Orleans it is the greatest cotton market in the United States. Pop. 31,205.

Mocha, *mo'ka*, a city of Turkish Arabia, prov. Yemen, on the Red Sea; it is the port of *Sana*, the most important inland town of Yemen, and is noted for the coffee produced in its vicinity, to which it gives name. Pop. 6000.

Moolhrum, *moh'rûm*, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton. Pop. 2450.

Modena, *mod'en-a*, anc. *Mutina* (the fortified place), a handsome city of Emilia, Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, in a fertile plain, between the rivers Panaro and Secchia. Pop. 80,864.

Modern, *mo'dern*, a town of W. Hungary, at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, co. and 16 m. N.E. of Pressburg; it is the seat of a Protestant College. Pop. 5068.

Modica, *mod'e-ka*, a town in the S. of Sicily, prov. Syracuse, 45 m. S.S.W. of Catania; it is noted for some remarkable dwellings excavated in the rock in the valley of *Iprica* or *Ipica* in its vicinity. Pop. 33,169.

Möen, mo'en, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, E. of Zealand. Pop. 14,885. —Also an island of Russia, between the mainland and the island of Oesel.

Moeris, Lake, mo'ris, or **Birket-Mi-Koorn, beer'ket-et-Koorn'** (the lake of the horn, so named from its peculiar shape), a lake of Central Egypt, 30 m. in length and 6 m. in greatest breadth, prov. Fayoum, in 28° 30' N. lat., and 32° 30' to about 33° E. long.

Moero. See Mweru.

Moffat, mo'fat (the foot of the moss), a town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the Annan, 19 m. N.N.E. of Dumfries; it is frequented for its mineral waters, which are saline and sulphurous, with an odour resembling those of Harrogate. Pop. 1730.

Mogadore, mog-a-dore' (named after Sidi Mogodol, a saint whose tomb is on an island off the coast), a fortified seaport of Morocco, N.W. Africa, on the Atlantic. Its neighbourhood is a barren waste, but the town has a fine appearance from the sea, and merits the name applied to it by the Moors, *Suira* or *Sowerak*, i.e., "the Beautiful" or "a picture." Pop. 12,000.

Moghreb, mog'reb (the west), the Arabic name of the whole region of N. Africa, including the Barbary States and the Sahara lying to the W. of Egypt.

Moguer, mo-gair', a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. E. of Huelva, on the Tinto. Pop. 7332.

Mohaacs, mo-hatch', a town of S. Hungary, co. Baranya, on the W. branch of the Danube, 25 m. E.S.E. of Fünfkirchen. Pop. 12,140.

Mohawk, mo'hawk (named from an Indian tribe), a river of the United States. After a course of 180 m. it joins the Hudson at Waterford in the state of New York; 2 m. above its mouth are the *Cahoon Falls*, an unbroken cataract of 70 feet.

Mohilev or Moghilev, mo-he'lev, a fertile gov. of Russia, to the E. of Minak. Area 18,586 sq. m.; pop. 947,625.

Mohilev, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Dnieper, 85 m. S.W. of Smolensk. It has an extensive trade, and is the seat of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic archbishop. Pop. 40,431.

Moldart, Loch, loh mo'dart, an inlet of the Atlantic, about 4 m. long, on the S.W. coast of Inverness-shire, Scotland. The scenery of the surrounding district called **Moldart**, i.e., "the high plain," is very wild and rugged.

Molissac, mode-sak', a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Tarn, 14 m. W.N.W. of Montauban. Pop. 8590.

Mold, moid (contr. from its Norman name *Mont-haul*, or from *mons altus*, both signifying "the high mount"), a parl. bor. and the co. town of Flintshire, N. Wales, 6 m. S. of Flint. Pop. 4534.

Moldau, mo'dow, a river of Bohemia,

Austria; it flows N. and joins the Elbe below Prague.

Moldavia. See Roumania.

Molfetta, moi-fet'id, a seaport town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. of Bari, on the Adriatic; near the town is a curious nitre cavern. Pop. 26,529.

Molise, mo-le'sd, a former prov. of Italy, now *Campobasso*.

Molise and Abruzzo. See Abruzzo.

Molucca Passage, that part of the Indian Ocean which separates the island of Celebes from the island of Gilolo.—2° 0' N. lat., 127° 0' E. long.

Moluccas, mo-luk'kas, or **Spice Islands**, a group in the Indian Archipelago, between Celebes and New Guinea, famous for the production of cloves, nutmegs, and other spices. The chief islands are *Gilolo, Ambogna, Ceram, Ternate, and Tidore*.—3° N. lat., 127° 30' E. long. Pop. 834,000.

Mombas or Mombas, mom'bas, a seaport on an island off the coast of the mainland of Zanzibar, E. Africa, with a good harbour and a considerable trade. P. 6000.

Mompox, mom-poh', a city of S. America, republic of Colombia, state Bolivar, on the Magdalena. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Monaco, mon'd-ko, a small principality and town on the Mediterranean, 18 m. E.N.E. of Nice. Pop. of principality 7049; of town 2363.

Monaghan, mon'a-han (a place full of little hills or brakes), a co. of Ireland, surrounded by Tyrone, Armagh, Louth, Meath, Cavan, and Fermanagh. Its extent from N. to S. is 37 m.; from E. to W. 28 m. Area 500 sq. m.; pop. 114,969. In the N.W. and to the E., the country is mountainous, the loftiest point of the *Slieve-Begagh* range being 1254 ft. above the sea. Lakes and rivers are numerous, but small, and the *Ulster Canal* traverses the co. The occupations of the people are almost wholly agricultural. *Monaghan* is the co. town.

Monaghan, the co. town of Monaghan, Ireland, on the Ulster Canal, 16 m. S.S.W. of Armagh. Pop. 3760.

Monaro, mon-d'ro, a maritime pastoral district in the extreme S.E. of New South Wales, Australia. Area 9694 sq. m.; pop. 13,937.

Monastir, mo-nas-teer' (the monastery), a seaport of Tunis, N. Africa, on the Gulf of Sidra, 15 m. S.E. of Susa. Pop. 12,000.

Monastir or Bitolla, be-tô'le-d, a town in the W. of Macedonia, Turkey in Europe, spread out in a broad mountain valley, towards the dividing ridge of Pindus; it has extensive bazars. Pop. estimated at 45,000, mostly Greeks and Bulgarians.

Mûnch, Le, lah monk (the monk), one of the loftiest of the Bernese Alps in Switzerland, 13,044 ft. above the sea.

Monchique, Serra de, ser'rd dâ mon-she'kz, a chain of mountains in the N. of Algarve and S. of Alemtejo, Portugal.

Mondago, mon-dâ'go, a river which rises

in the Sierra d'Estrella, Portugal, and flows through Beira into the Atlantic.

Mondodado, *mon-dô-dô*, a town of Galicia, Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.E. of Lugo, with linen manuf. Pop. 6194.

Mondovi, *mon-dô-ve*, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, on the Ellero, with manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, etc. Pop. 11,968.

Moneydie, *mon-â-de*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 344.

Monghyr or Mungir, *moon-phoor*, a fortified town of British India, prov. Bihar, presidency of Bengal, div. Bhagalpur, finely situated on the Ganges, 80 m. E. of Patna. Pop. 59,698.

Mongolia, *mon-go-le-d*, an extensive region of the Chinese Empire, the native country of the Mongols. A considerable part of it is covered with the great desert of Gobi or Shamo. Estimated area 1,304,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000.

Monlave, *mon-e-av* (corr. from Gael. *monadh-abh*, the hill of the water or stream), a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. of Glencairn. Pop., including Dunreagan, 787.

Monifieth, *mon-e-feth* (corr. from Gael. *monadh-fidh*, the hill of the deer), a vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 10 m. S.S.W. of Arbroath. Pop. 912.

Monimail, *mon-e-mail* (corr. from Gael. *monadh-mao*, the bare hill), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 918.

Monivaird. *See* Monsievaird.

Monkland, Old and New, *monk-land* (the land of the monks), two pas. of Scotland, co. Lanark, with extensive coal and iron mines. Pop. of the former 34,073; of the latter, including Airdrie, 22,752.

Monkton, *monk-ton*, a vil. of Ayrshire, Scotland, about 34 m. N.E. of Ayr. Pop. 467.

Monkton and Prestwick (monk-town and priest-town), a united pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr. Pop. 1744.

Monk Wearmouth, *monk-weer-muth*, a town of England, co. Durham, at the mouth of the Wear. Pop. 29,041.

Monmouth, *mon-muth* (the town at the mouth of the Monnow, a trib. of the Wye), a munic. and parl. bor. and the co. town of Monmouthshire, England, at the confluence of the Wye and the Monnow, 17 m. S. of Hereford; it was the birthplace of Henry V., and near it are the picturesque remains of Tintern Abbey. Pop. 5679.

Monmouthshire, *mon-muth-shir*, a county of England, but as regards language and manners, essentially Welsh. Its N. boundary is Herefordshire; the co. of Brecknock and Glamorgan border it on the W.; the estuary of the Severn on the S.; and Gloucestershire on the E. Area 575 sq. m.; pop. 186,448. The scenery in most parts is unusually picturesque, combining the wildness of mountain regions with the rich beauty of fertile valleys. The

chief rivers are the Wye, Usk, Monnow, and Romney. Coal, limestone, and ironstone are abundant, especially in the W. *Monmouth* is the co. town.

Monopoli, *mon-ny-le*, a town of Puglia, Italy, prov. and 37 m. E.S.E. of Bari, on the Adriatic, with considerable trade in oil and wine. Pop. 19,968.

Monquhitter, *mon-kwit-ter* (the place for ensnaring the deer), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 2948.

Monreale, *mon-rê-âl*, a town of Sicily, prov. and 4 m. S.W. of Palermo. Pop. 12,415.

Monrovia, *mon-ro-ve-d*, the cap. town of the republic of Liberia, W. Africa. Pop. 9000.

Mons, Germ. *Bergheim* (the hill town), a fortified town of Belgium, cap. of the prov. Hainault, on the small river Trouille, 37 m. E.S.E. of Tournay; in its neighbourhood are extensive coal-mines. Pop. 24,310.

Montana, *mon-tâ-nd*, a territory of the United States of N. America, bounded N. by the North-West Territories of the Dominion of Canada; E. by Dakota; S. by Wyoming and Idaho; and W. by Idaho. The surface of the country is mountainous, the soil rich, and the climate invigorating. Area about 153,000 sq. m.; pop. 89,157. *Virginia City*, on Madison River, is the cap.

Montauban, *mông-ô-bang*, anc. *Mons Albanus* (the hill of Albanus), a manufacturing town of France, cap. of the dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, beautifully situated on the Tarn, and distinguished for its Protestant seminary. Pop. 16,799.

Mont Blanc. *See* Bianco, Mont.

Montbrison, *mông-bre-sông*, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Loire, on the Vézère, 52 m. W.S.W. of Lyons; in its vicinity are mineral baths of some repute. Pop. 5294.

Mont Ceniz. *See* Ceniz, Mont.

Mont Cervin. *See* Carvin, Mont.

Mont-de-Marsan, *mông-dê-mar-sang*, anc. *Mons Martiani*, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Landes, on the Midouze, 63 m. S. of Bordeaux. Pop. 7413.

Mont Dore, *mông-dor*, a summit of the Auvergne Mountains, 6188 ft. high, in dep. Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Monte Corno, *mon-tâ kor-no*, the highest summit of the Apennines in Italy. It is 9643 ft. high, and is a peak of *Il Gran Sasso d'Italia*, i.e., the great rock of Italy, near Aquila in Abruzzo and Molise.

Monte Frio, *mon-tâ frô*, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. N.W. of Granada. Pop. 8360.

Montego Bay, *mon-tê-go*, a seaport and bay of Jamaica, West Indies, on the N.W. side of the island. Pop. of town 4000.

Monteith, *mon-teeth*, or *Menteith*, a dist. of Scotland, in the S.W. of the co. Perth. The Lake of Monteith in this dist., about 7 m. in circumference, is

studded with beautiful islands, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. Port of Monteith, part of the pa. of Kippen, is 8 m. W. of Doune.

Montellmar, *mong-tâ-le-mâr*, a town of France, dep. Drome, on the Roubion, 26 m. S. of Valence; in its vicinity are rich vineyards, mulberry plantations, and orchards. Pop. 8098.

Montenegro, *mon-tâ-nê-gro*, called by the natives Tzernagora, *tsêr-nâ-gô-râ*, and by the Turks Karadagh, *kâ-râ-ddâg* (all three names signifying "black mountain"), a principality situated between Herzegovina and Albania in Turkey, with Austrian Dalmatia and the Adriatic for its western boundary. It is so named from the mountainous character of the country, and from its mountains being clothed with dark forests of pine, oak, beech, and other trees. *Kutah Aow*, the culminating point of the Dinaric Alps, is in the E., 9675 ft. above the level of the sea. The soil is rocky and ill adapted for agricultural purposes. Where tillage is attempted, it is conducted in an extremely rude and primitive manner. Potatoes and Indian corn are raised, but the inhabitants live principally on the produce of their flocks. Few oxen are reared, but sheep, swine, and goats abound. To prevent invasion, roads are not made. The houses generally are mere mud hovels. Antivari, Dulcigno, and Podgoritza are the only towns—*Cettigne*, the seat of government, being nothing more than a village, containing a few houses, a convent, and the palace of the prince. The Montenegrins are Slaves of the Servian race. They have many feuds among themselves, and are ever ready for war or pillage. Every male adult is a soldier, and as even the women help in battle, they have never been subjugated by the Turks. They are adherents of the Greek Church, but education has made so little progress among them that even many of their priests are unable to read or write. The Berlin Treaty of 1878, besides recognising the independence of the Montenegrins, added 1649 sq. m. to their territory, embracing the fortresses of *Nickics* and *Podgoritza*, and the seaport of *Antivari* on the Adriatic. It gave them also free and entire liberty to navigate the Turkish river Boyana; but Montenegro can have no flag or ship of war; nor can the war-ships of any nation enter its waters, whose maritime and sanitary police is to be maintained by Austria-Hungary. The government is carried on by a native Hospodar and a small senate chosen from the principal families. Area 2898 sq. m.; pop. 226,000.

Montesard, *mong-tâ-ro*, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, at the junction of the Seine and Yonne. Pop. 6864.

Monterey, *mon-tâ-rê*, a city of Mexico, N. America, cap. of the dep. New Leon, on the San Juan. Pop. 13,584.—Also, a sea-

port of Upper California, U. S., on Monterey Bay. Pop. 1300.

Monte Rosa, *mon-tâ rô-sâ*, anc. *Mons-sylvæ* (the woody hill), a mountain of the Pennine Alps, consisting of nine lofty peaks between the Valais in Switzerland and Piedmont in Italy. The highest summit is 15,317 ft.

Monte San' Angelo, *mon-tâ sânt ân-jâ-lo*, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, on the S. slope of Mount Gargano, with a singularly built subterranean church of great fame and sanctity, 28 m. N.E. of Foggia. Pop. 14,902.

Monte Santo, Gulf of. See Athos, Mount.

Monte Video, *mon-tâ vid'-o* (the prospect hill), a seaport of S. America, the cap. of Uruguay, on the Rio de la Plata; it is a thriving town, with an extensive trade in the export of hides, tallow, salt and dried beef, bones, etc., chiefly to Great Britain. It is so named from being overlooked by a mountain on which stands a lighthouse. Pop. 91,167.—The dep. of *Monte Video* has a pop. of 110,167.

Montgomery, *mont-gum'-er-s* (named in honour of General Richard Montgomery, who fell before the walls of Quebec in the year 1775), a city of the United States of N. America, cap. of Alabama, on the left bank of the Alabama river, 180 m. N.E. of Mobile. It was in this city that the representatives of the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana, assembled, 9th February 1861, and declared themselves independent of the United States, taking, at the same time, the name of "The Confederate States of America." The pop. of Montgomery is 10,568.

Montgomery, a parl. and munic. bor. of N. Wales, the co. town of Montgomeryshire, on the Severn, 30 m. S.W. of Shrewsbury. In 1068 Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, took this town from the Welsh, fortified it, and named it after himself. The fortress, which is said to have been a very imposing structure, is now a mass of ruins. Pop. 1255.

Montgomeryshire, an inland co. of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Merioneth and Denbigh; E. by Shropshire; S. by Radnor and Cardigan; and W. by parts of Cardigan and Merioneth. Area, 755 sq. m.; pop. 67,523. It possesses great variety of character in surface and soil. A large portion of the area is composed of bleak elevated moorlands; but the valleys among the mountains are fertile and well wooded. The lofty mountain *Phalimmon*, 2481 ft. high, is partly in this co. The chief rivers are the *Severn*, *Wye*, *Yrnywy*, *Tanai*, and *Dowey*. The people are mainly occupied in agricultural pursuits. Cattle, sheep, and a small breed of ponies called "merlins," are reared in large numbers. Slate is the most abundant mineral. The Welsh-

flannel manufacture is extensively carried on in various districts. *Montgomery* is the co. town.

Montilla, mon-teel'ya, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 15,000.

Montlignon, mông-loo-song', a town of France, dep. Allier, on the Cher, at the entrance of the canal of Berry. Pop. 21,231.

Montmartre, mông-mâr'tr (corr. from *Mons Marigrum*, so called because St Denis and some of his followers suffered martyrdom here about the year 280), a vil. of France, forming a N. suburb of Paris, a favourite Sunday resort of the Parisians.

Montmorency, mont-mo-ren'se, a river of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Quebec, with a cataract known as *Montmorency Falls*, 240 ft. high and 60 ft. wide. It joins the St Lawrence 6 m. N.E. of Quebec.

Montpellier, mông-pel-îe' (corr. from Lat. *Mons-pelliarum*, the hill of the young girls, so called from two villages here belonging to the sisters of St Fulcrum), an ancient town of France, cap. of the dep. Hérault, 75 m. W.N.W. of Marseilles; it is famed for its pure air and mild climate, and has considerable trade and manufa. Pop. 44,850.

Montreal, mon-trê-dl' (the royal mount or hill), a city of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Quebec, on the S.E. side of the island of Montreal, at the confluence of the St Lawrence and the Ottawa. It occupies the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga, and has a thriving trade. The tubular bridge here, which carries the Grand Trunk Railway over the St Lawrence, is 1½ m. in length. Pop. 107,226.

Montreal, the island on which the above city is built, is 82 m. in length; 10 m. in breadth; and covers an area of 197 sq. m. The soil is fertile, and the climate favourable for the growth of almost every kind of grain, fruit, and vegetable.

Montrose, mont-rôz', anc. *Monros* (the peninsula on the marshy land), a royal and parl. burgh, and seaport in Forfarshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the South Esk, with flax mills, bleachfields, and ship-building yards. Pop. 14,548.

Montserrat, mont-ser-ras', a British West India Island of the Leeward group, 12 m. long and 7 m. broad. It contains the most extensive and best cultivated plantations of the lime-fruit tree in the world. Area 47 sq. m.; pop. 8993. *Plymouth* is the cap.

Montserrat (the serrated or tooth-shaped mountain), a lofty, insulated mountain in Catalonia, Spain, remarkable for its hermitages and convent of Benedictines.

Monymusk, mon's-musk (supposed to be from Gael. *monnagh*, high or hilly, and *mousick*, low and marshy ground), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, about 7 m. S.W. of Inverury. Pop. of pa. 986.

Monza, mon'za, anc. *Medetia*, a town of

Lombardy, N. Italy, on the Lambro, 8½ m. N.N.E. of Milan. The celebrated iron crown of Lombardy was kept in the cathedral here till 1869. Pop. 17,431.

Monzie, mon-nee' (from Gael. *molghidh*, a level tract), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, 8 m. N.E. of Crieff. Here are several ancient remains, including Fingal's fort, Ossian's tomb, and numerous tumuli and cairns in which stone coffins and other relics of antiquity have been found. Pop. of pa. 803.

Monzievaird and Strowan, mon-ee-vârd and strow'an, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Monzievaird was anciently written *Moivard* (hill of the bards), and Strowan is a corruption from St Rowan. Pop. 744.

Mool-dorp. See Potescherfstrom.

Mooken, Mooken, mook-den', or *Chin-yang, shin-yang'*, a town of Manchuria in the Chinese Empire, the old cap., where the Chinese Emperors and their families are still buried.

Mooltan or Multan, mool-tân', a city of the Punjab, British India, div. Lahore, about 4 m. E. of the Chenab; it is one of the oldest towns in India. Pop. 56,226.

Moonzie, moon-nee' (hill of the deer), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 164.

Moorabool, moor-a-bool', a river of Victoria, Australia, flows S. and S.E. from the Dividing Range to join the Barwon.—Also a district in Victoria. Pop. 17,393.

Moorshedabad or Murshidabad, moor-she-dd-dd' (the city of Murshid Kuli Khan, who transferred to it the seat of his government from Dacca), a city of British India, cap. of a district of the same name, in the prov. of Bengal, of which it was long the cap. Pop. 46,182.

Moose, a river in the prov. Ontario, Dominion of Canada; it flows N.E. into James Bay, a wide opening at the S.E. end of Hudson Bay. Moose Port is on the S. shore of James Bay, 700 m. from Montreal.

Moosh or Mush, moosh, a town of Turkish Armenia, built around a conical hill in a fine plain N. of the Niphates Mountains. Pop. about 7000.

Moquehua, mo-ka'ed, a town of Peru, S. America, cap. of a prov. of the same name, in a fertile valley on the Illo. Pop. 9000.

Moradabad or Muradabad, moor-â-dd-bâd', a district of British India, N.W. Provinces, presidency of Bengal, Rohilkhand div. Area 2272 sq. m.; pop. 1,122,487.—Also, the cap. of the above dist., 90 m. N.E. of Delhi. Pop. 62,417.

Morar, mo-rar', a lake of Scotland, 10½ m. long, in the W. of Inverness-shire.

Morat, Lake of, mo-râ', a lake of Switzerland, cant. Freyburg and Vaud, connected with Lake Neuchâtel by the river Broye. It is 7 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth.

Morava, mo-râ'vâ (the marshy river), a river which rises in Bulgaria, Turkey in

Europe, flows through Servia, and falls into the Danube near Semendria.

Morava, a river of Austria. *See* March.

Moravia, *mo-râ-ve-d* (the district of the marshy river), and Austrian Silesia incorporated with it in 1878, a prov. of Austria-Hungary, bounded on the N. by Prussian Silesia; on the E. by Galicia and Hungary; on the S. by Austria; and on the W. by Bohemia. It has large and flourishing woollen, linen, and cotton manufs., vineyards are numerous, and cattle and sheep-breeding, and cheese-making from ewes' milk are largely carried on. Area 10,523 sq. m.; pop. 2,017,374.

Moray Firth, a large inlet of the North Sea on the Scottish coast, stretching between the cos. of Ross and Cromarty on the N. and those of Elgin, Nairn, and Inverness on the S.

Morayshire. *See* Elginshire.

Morbihan, *mor-be-ang*, a maritime dep. of France, part of the old prov. of Bretagne, bounded N. by Côtes-du-Nord, W. and S. by Finistère, and S. by the Atlantic. Area 2887 sq. m.; pop. 506,578.

Mordington, *mor-ding-tun*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 402.

Morea, *mo-râ* (probably from a Greek word signifying "mulberry tree," with which trees the country abounds), anc. *Peloponnesus* (the island of Pelops), a peninsula united to Continental Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth. It is divided into five nomarchies, Achæa and Ellis, Messenia, Laconia, Argolis and Corinth, and Arcadia. Its length is about 140 m., its breadth 130 m., and its area is 9000 sq. m. It is famed for the beauty of its scenery and for its classical interest.

Morebattle, *more-bat-ll* (the dwelling on the marshy land), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. S.E. of Kelso. Pop. of pa. 988; of vil. 327.

Morecambe Bay, *mor-kaw* (the bend of the sea), a bay of the Irish Sea, indenting the coast of Lancashire, England.

Morelia, *mo-rel-yâ*, a city of Mexico, N. America, cap. of the dep. Michoacan, 125 m. W.N.W. of Mexico. Pop. 36,940.

Morella, *mo-rel-yâ*, a town of Valencia, Spain, prov. Castellon, and 40 m. N.E. of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs. Pop. 6311.

Moresby Island, *môr-sê*, the largest of a group of islands off the E. point of New Guinea.

Moresby Port. *See* Port Moresby.

Moreton Bay, *more-tun*, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in the S.E. of Queensland, Australia.—Moreton Island, 35 m. in length and 5 m. in breadth, is in the bay.

Morgarten, *mor-gar-ten*, a mountain slope in Zug, Switzerland, where in 1315 was fought the first battle for Swiss Independence, in which 1300 Swiss defeated 15,000 Austrians, and where the Swiss defeated the French in 1798.

Morham, *mor-am* (the dwelling on or bordering on the moor), a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington. Pop. 204.

Moriaix, *mor-iâ* (the place on the sea-shore), a town of France, dep. Finistère, 34 m. N.E. of Brest, with considerable trade and manufs. of linen, oil, candles, and tobacco. Pop. 14,359.

Morningdale, *mor-ning-dale*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, forming a S.W. suburb of the cap. Pop. 4483.—Also a vil., co. Lanark, pa. of Cambusnethan. Pop. 493.

Mornington Island, *mor-ning-tun*, the largest of the Wellesley Islands, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. of Queensland, Australia.—16° 30' S. lat., 139° 30' E. long.

Morocco. *See* Marocco.

Moron, *mo-rôn*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.E. of Seville, on the Guadaira. Pop. 12,964, largely engaged in the preparation of olive oil.

Morpeth, *mor-peth* (the moor path), a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of Northumberland, England, on the Wansbeck, 15 m. N. of Newcastle; it has one of the largest cattle markets in England. Pop. of parl. bor. 30,239; of munic. bor. 4517.

Mortlach, *mort-lah* (supposed to be a corr. from the Gael. signifying "great hollow"), a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, near which Malcolm II. defeated the Danes in 1010. Pop. 3069.

Morton, *mor-ton* (the stronghold or dwelling on the moor), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 2089.

Morven, *mor-ven* (the great ben or hill), or **Morvern** (the great district), a mountainous pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, between Lochs Sulnart and Linnhe. Pop. 973.

Morven, a mountain in Caithness, pa. of Latheron, 3000 ft. above the sea.—Also a mountain, 2700 ft. high, in Aberdeenshire, 4 m. W. of Logie Coldstone.

Moscow, *mos'ko*, a central gov. of Russia, among the least extensive but most populous provs. in the empire. Its manufactures are varied and extensive, and cattle and horse breeding is extensively carried on. Area 12,406 sq. m.; pop. 1,913,699.

Moscow, Russ. *Moskwa*, a city of Russia, the former cap. of the empire, the principal emporium of its internal commerce, and the seat of a university founded in 1759. It is situated on the river Moskwa, 390 m. S.E. of St Petersburg. Almost the whole city was reduced to ashes by its inhabitants, when it was occupied by the French army in September 1812. It has been since rebuilt, and in some parts with increased splendour. The most remarkable part of the city is the *Kremlin*, which contains the ancient palace of the csars. Pop. 601,969.

Moselrah or **Massara**, *mos-rah-râ*, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia.—20° 30' N. lat., 55° 30' E. long.

Moselle, mo-sell' (probably from *Mossila*, a diminutive of *Mosa*, the Lat. name of the river Meuse), a river which rises in the Vosges Mountains, in the N.E. of France, and flowing northward, passes Toul and Pont-a-Mousson; entering Germany at the N.W. corner of the territory of Elsass-Lothringen, it separates Luxemburg from Rhenish Prussia, and falls into the Rhine at Coblenz.

Moakwa, moak'wa (mossy water), a river of Russia, gov. Moscow, after a course of 200 m. joins the Oka at Kolomna. See Borodino.

Mosquitia, mos k'he-â, or Mosquito Territory, a maritime dist. of Central America, extending along the coast, from Cape Honduras to the river San Juan. The soil is remarkably fertile, and has a most luxuriant tropical vegetation. Valuable minerals are said to abound in the interior, and tortoise-shell of the finest quality is obtained in great quantities along the coast. *Grey Town*, at the mouth of the San Juan, is the chief town.

Moss, a town of Norway, prov. Christiania, on Christiania Bay, with extensive iron mines in its vicinity. Pop. 4307.

Mossamedes, mos-ed-mâ-des, a Portuguese colony, 170 m. S. of Benguela, W. Africa, with a fine town and harbour. Pop. 4,400,000.

Mossel Bay, mos'sel, a bay on the S.E. coast of Cape Colony. See Aliwal, South.

Mossend, moss'end, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, p. of Bothwell. Pop. 1501. —Also a vill., co. Edinburgh, p. of West Calder. Pop. 940.

Mossiel, moss-gheel', a hamlet of Scotland, co. Ayr, near Mauchline. Here is the farm where the poet Burns once resided, and wrote some of his best pieces.

Mossale, moss'ld, a town of England, co. Cheshire, Lancashire, and York, 3 m. S.E. of Oldham. Pop. 10,578.

Mostar, mos-tar' (old bridge), a town of Turkey in Europe, the cap. of Herzegovina, on the Narenta, 53 m. S.W. of Bosnaserai. It is famous for its old Roman bridge, a single arch of 95 ft. span. Pop. 12,000.

Mosul, mo'sul, a city of Asiatic Turkey, on the W. bank of the Tigris, nearly opposite the site of the ancient *Nineveh*. It was formerly famous for the manufacture of muslins, which derived their name (*moslins*) from this town, and were made in greater perfection here than in any other part of the Mohammedan dominions. On the E. bank of the river many interesting remains of *Nineveh* have been discovered. Pop. 75,000.

Motala, mo-tâ'ld, a river of Sweden, issuing from Lake Wetter, and falling into the sea below Norrköping.—Also a town at the mouth of the river, with manuf. of cutlery. Pop. 2000.

Motherwell, moth'er-well (so named from a celebrated well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and styled "the well of our Lady"), a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, 3 m. N.E. of Hamilton, with iron-works and numerous collieries in its neighbourhood. Pop. 6945.

Motril, mo-tree', a town of Spain, prov. Granada, and 35 m. S.S.E. of the city of that name, on the Mediterranean; it is surrounded by sugar-plantations, which have existed here from very early times. Pop. 12,850.

Moukden. See Mookden.

Moulin, moo'lin, a p. of Scotland, co. Perth, with ancient remains. Pop. 1738.

Moulins, moo-leng' (the mills, so called from the great number of water-mills formerly on the Allier), a town of France, cap. of dep. Allier, on the Allier. It was the birthplace of Marshal Villiers, the opponent of Marlborough, and of the Duke of Berwick, the natural son of James II. Pop. 18,391.

Moulmein, moo'-wine', the chief town of Tenasserim, British Burmah, in the Eastern or Indo-Chinese Peninsula, at the mouth of the Salween. Pop. 46,472.

Mountain Ash, a town of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, with coal and iron mines, 34 m. S.E. of Aberdare. Pop. 7457.

Mountmallick, mount-mel'lik (corr. from *Montagh-meslick*, the bogs or boggy land of the *meslick* or marsh), a town in Queen's County, Ireland, on a branch of the Grand Canal, 5 m. N.W. of Maryborough; it has cotton and woollen manufs., and is chiefly inhabited by Quakers. Pop. 3316.

Mountpleasant, a town of New York, U. S., situated on the Hudson, 125 m. S. of Albany, with a state-prison for the reformation of criminals. Pop. 5310.—Also numerous other towns and townships in the United States, but chiefly small and unimportant.

Mountrath, mount-rath', a town in Queen's County, Ireland, on the river Nore, 7 m. W.S.W. of Maryborough. Pop. 1908.

Mounts Bay, an extensive bay in the S.W. of Cornwall, England. It derives its name from St Michael's Mount, which is in the bay near Marazion.

Mourne, mûrn, a river in Tyrone co., Ireland; it flows N.W., and after being joined by the Derg, unites its waters with the Foyle at Lifford.

Mourne Mountains (the mountains of the *Mughdhorna*, a tribe who settled in the S. of Down about the middle of the twelfth century), a range of hills in co. Down, Ireland, of which the highest point is *Sieve Donard*, 2796 ft. above the sea.

Moursook, moor-sook', the cap. of Fozzan, Tripoli, N. Africa, and a chief seat of the inland commerce of the African continent. Pop. 3600.

Mouserwald, moos-wald, formerly written *Muswald* and *Moswald* (the forest near

the moss), a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 847.

Moy and Dalarossie, *dol-â-ro'se* (both of these names are from the Gaelic; the former signifies "a plain," and the latter, "Fergus's dale"), a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness and Nairn. Pop. 1005.

Mosambique, *mos-am-beek'*, a territory belonging to the Portuguese, on the E. coast of Africa, S. of Zanzibar. The coast is fringed with coral islets, on one of which, in 15° 8' S. lat., and 40° 49' E. long., is the cap., of the same name. Pop. of territory, 300,000; of town, 8000.

Mosambique Channel, a strait, or more properly an arm, of the Indian Ocean, between the mainland of E. Africa and the island of Madagascar; it is about 260 m. broad.

Mosdok, *mos-dok'*, a town in the Lieutenantancy of the Caucasus, gov. Terek, Asiatic Russia. Pop. 10,000.

Mosuffepore or MossaHarpur, *mos-uf-fur-poor'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, prov. Bihar, div. Patna. Pop. 35,223.

Msta, *mstd*, a river of Russia, flows through the govs. of Tver and Novgorod, and enters Lake Ilmen after a tortuous course of 260 m., the most part of which is navigable.

Muck, a small island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll. Pop. 53.

Muckhart, *muk'art*, formerly written *Mucard* (from Gael. *mac*, a wild boar, and *ard*, high), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Devon. Pop. 612.

Mukhalitoh, *mukh-â-leetch'* or Mikhaliitoh, *mik-hâ-leetch'*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, 13 m. S. of the Sea of Marmora, with considerable trade in silk, wool, and fruits. Pop. 11,000.

Mühlhausen, *mül-hou'sen* (the mill-houses), a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, on the Unstrut, 23 m. N.W. of Erfurt, with considerable manufs. of linens, muslins, carpets, and leather goods; copper and iron mines are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 20,926.

Muiravonside, *mür-â-vun-side*, or Moranside, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling. Pop. 2653.

Muirhead, *mür-hed'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Cadder. Pop. 868.—Also a vil., co. Forfar, 5 m. N.W. of Dundee. Pop. with Birkhill, 353.

Muirkirk, *mür-kirk'* (the church on the moor), a town of Scotland, co. and 21 m. E.N.E. of Ayr, with extensive iron-smelting works. Pop. 2376.

Muir of Rhyndale, *mür of r'ne*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Strathbogie. Pop. 422.

Mulabagen, Cerro de, *moo-lâ-d'then'*, or Mulhagen, *mool-d'then'*, a summit of Sierra Nevada in Granada, Spain, 11,678 ft. high, the highest in the country.

Mulgrave, Cape, a range of hills in Alaska Territory, U. S., N. of Kotzebue Sound.—67° 50' N. lat., 171° 56' E. long.

Mülhausen or Mulhouse, a town in Elsass-Lothringen, Germany, on the Ill, 12½ m. from Basle; it is noted for its cotton prints and muslins. Pop. 58,463.

Mull, Island of, one of the Hebrides, 25 m. in length, separated from the W. coast of Scotland by the Sound of Mull. Pop. 5947.

Mullingar, *mül-lin-gär'*, the co. town of Westmeath, Ireland, on the Royal Canal, 45 m. W.N.W. of Dublin; it is a great mart for wool and butter. Pop. 5103.

Mulweeya or Muludia, *mool-we'yâ*, anc. *Maba*, the principal river of Morocco, N.W. Africa, rises in the Atlas Mountains, and, after a course of about 400 m., falls into the Mediterranean.

Muneeepore, Munipoor, or Manipur, *mun-é-poor'*, a protected native state of E. India, between Assam and the Burman Empire, consisting of an extensive valley in the midst of a mountainous country, covered with dense forests. Area 7564 sq. m.; pop. 126,000.

Munich, *mü'nik* (supposed to have been so called from its having been founded in 923 on a site belonging to a fraternity of monks), Germ. *München*, a city of Germany, the cap. of Bavaria, on the Isar, 35 m. S.E. of Augsburg; it contains many elegant buildings, fine libraries, a splendid collection of painting and sculpture, and has extensive manufs. of philosophical instruments. It is the site of a university, which was removed from Landshut in 1593. Next to Madrid, it is the most elevated city in Europe. Pop. with Sandling, 193,829.

Munkacs, *mook-hâch'*, a town of E. Hungary, co. Beregh, on the Latorca, 80 m. N.E. of Debreczin, with mines of crystal, called Hungarian Diamonds, in its vicinity. Pop. 8602.

Münster, *mün'ster* (the monastery), a town of Prussia, the cap. of the prov. Westphalia, on the Aa, a trib. of the Ems, 73 m. N.N.E. of Cologne. Here, in 1648, was signed the treaty of peace which terminated the Thirty Years' War, and here, in the tower of St Lambert's church, are the iron cages in which the criminals of John of Leyden and his two fanatic accomplices were suspended in 1536. Pop. 35,705.

Munster, *mün'ster* (corr. from *Mughaster*, the station or place of Mumba, an Irish king), a prov. occupying the S.W. of Ireland, and containing the cos. of Tipperary, Clare, Limerick, Kerry, Cork, and Waterford. Pop. 1,390,402.

Mur or Muhr, *moor*, a river which flows through Styria, in Austria, and joins the Drave in Hungary below Warasdin. Length 230 m.

Muribison, *mür-hi-sun* (named from the distinguished geographer of that name),

a river in the W. of West Australia, flows S.W. into Gouthesau Bay. Length over 800 m.

Murchison Falls, a cataract on the Upper Nile, Africa, near Albert Nyanza. Descent 120 ft.

Murchison, Mount, a summit of the Rocky Mountains, 15,789 ft. high, in British Columbia, N. America.—Also a mountain in West Australia.—Also a mountain in Queensland.—Also a mountain in the provincial dist. of Nelson, South Island, New Zealand.

Murcia, *mur'sho-d* (the boundary), a prov. in the S.E. of Spain, between Andalusia and Valencia. Pop. 438,013.

Murcia, a town of Spain, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, beautifully situated on the Segura, 28 m. N.N.W. of Cartagena. Pop. 96,896.

Müritze See, *mu'rite sê*, a lake in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, 19 m. in length, and communicating with Lake Fleesen. It is the largest lake in the N. of Germany.

Murom, *moo-rom'*, a town of Russia, gov. Vladimir, on the Oka. Pop. 10,708.

Murray, *mur'ra*, the principal river of Australia. It rises in the Australian Alps, and, after a course of 1120 m., reaches Encounter Bay by Lake Alexandrina.

Murray District, the N.E. prov. of Victoria, Australia, bounded N. and E. by the Murray River; S. by the Dividing Range; and W. by the Goulburn River and Morton Creek. The country is mountainous, but the cultivation of the grape and tobacco are carried on with success.

Murroes, *mur'ros* (a corr. from *Muirhouse*, its former name), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 751.

Murrumbidgee, *mur'rum-bid'je*, a river of New South Wales, Australia, rises in the Australian Alps, flows N. and W., and, after a course estimated at 1850 m., unites with the Lachlan to join the Murray.

Murrumbidgee, a pastoral dist. of New South Wales, Australia, between the rivers Murrumbidgee and Murray.

Murviédro, *moor-ve-d'ro* (corr. from *murî veteres*, the old fortifications, so called by the Romans, because they believed it to be reared on the ruins of the ancient *Saguntum*), a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. N.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 7476.

Musa Jebel, *moo'ed jeb'el* (Moses' mount), a mountain of Arabia Petrea, between the arms of the Red Sea; it is the *Sinai* of Scripture, and is 7875 ft. above the sea.

Muscat, *mus-kat'*, a strongly fortified seaport of Arabia, the cap. of Oman, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf. It is situated amid gardens and date-palms, on the coast, and is a place of great trade. Pop. 20,000.

Mushed, *mus'h-ed*, or **Menhad**, *mesh'ed*, a fortified city of Persia, the cap. of Kho-

raasan, situated in a fine plain, about 12 m. from the ruins of the anc. city of Touse; it has woollen, cotton, and hardware manufs., and, as containing the tomb of Imam Riza, a follower of Ali, is considered a holy city, and is a great place of pilgrimage. The shrine is visited by about 80,000 pilgrims annually, and the mosque is the richest in the world.

Musselburgh, *mus'sel-bur-o* (the town with the mussel bed), a town in Edinburghshire, Scotland, about 6 m. S.E. of the cap.; it is united to Fisharrow by bridges over the Esk. Here the Romans had a station; and near this, at Pinkie, the Scots were defeated by the English in 1547. Pop. 7513.

Mussendom, *mus-sen-dom'*, a bold promontory of Arabia, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.—26° 24' N. lat., 56° 34' E. long.

Muta Naige, *moo'tâ en-na'ghe*, a lake of Central Equatorial Africa, discovered by Mr H. M. Stanley; it lies S.W. of Lake Albert Nyanza.

Muthil, *mut'h'il* (corr. from *moothill*, the hill of the moat or court of justice), a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, 4 m. S. of Crieff. Pop. 1024.

Muttra, *mut'tra*, a populous town of Oman, Arabia, 3 m. S.W. of Muscat.

Muttra or **Mattrâ**, a town of British India, N.W. Provinces, cap. of a dist. of the same name in the div. of Agra, on the right bank of the Jumna; it is regarded as sacred in Hindoo mythology, from being the birthplace of Krishna, the incarnation of Vishnu. Pop. 59,261.—The dist. has a pop. of 687,689.

Musaffarnagar, *moo-suf-fur-nag'gur*, the principal town of a dist. of the same name in the N.W. Provinces of British India. Pop. 10,793.—The dist. has a pop. of 690,107.

Mweelrea, *muwel-re'*, a mountain in the W. of Mayo, Ireland, 2688 ft. above the sea.

Mweru, *um-we'roo*, a lake of Central S. Africa, to the N. of Lake Bangweolo. Out of it flows the *Lualaba*.

Mycone or **Myconî**, *mik'o-ne*, an island of the Cyclades, in the Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. S.E. of Tinos; it exports wine, figs, and hides. On its W. side is a town of the same name, with a pop. of about 5000.

Mynefield Fens, *miln'feid*, a vil. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Forfar, 11 m. N.E. of Perth. Pop. 381.

Mynpuri or **Mainpuri**, *min-poo're*, a town of British India, cap. of a dist. of the same name, in the N.W. Provinces, presidency of Bengal. Pop. 21,179.—The dist. has a pop. of 765,846.

Mysore or **Malsur**, *mi-soor'* (corr. of *Mâlish Andra*, the name of a buffalo-headed monster, said to have been destroyed by the goddess *Kâlî* under the name of Chamundi, the tutelary deity of the Maharaja's

family), a state of S. India, consisting of an elevated table-land, with isolated and detached ranges of hills of considerable elevation. As it is nearly 8000 ft. above the sea, its climate is unusually temperate and healthy. It is under the administration of a chief commissioner, appointed

by the Governor-General of India. Area 57,077 sq. m.; pop. 5,055,412.

Mysore or **Malaur**, a city of S. India, the cap. of the above state, and the residence of the rajah, 10 m. S.W. of Seringapatam. Pop. 57,815.

Mytilene. See **Lesbos**.

N

Naab or **Nab**, *nab*, Germ. pron. *náp*, a river of Bavaria, Germany; after a S. course of 90 m., it joins the Danube, 3 m. W. of Ratisbon or Regensburg.

Naas, *nace* (a fair or meeting-place), the co. town of Kildare, Ireland, on a branch of the Grand Canal, 9 m. S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 3690.

Nabal, *nd-bâl*, a town of Tunis, N. Africa, on the Gulf of Sidra. Pop. 4800.

Nablous, *nd-bloor* (new city), a city of Palestine, in a fertile valley, near the site of the ancient *Shechem*, 33 m. N. of Jerusalem. Pop. 8000.

Nackerton, *nak'er-tun*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Bothwell. Pop. 699.

Næfels, *nâ'fals*, a vil. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N. of Glarus, where the Swiss completely defeated the Austrians, April 1803.

Nagapatam, *ndg-ap-at-am*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, prov. Tanjore, on the Coromandel coast. Pop. 10,000.

Nagasaki, *nd-gâ-dâ'ke*, improperly written *Nangasaki*, a seaport of Japan, on an inlet of the W. coast of Kiusiu, one of the oldest cities of the empire, and the nearest port to China. Pop. 47,412.

Nagore or **Nagur**, *nd-goor* (from Sansc. *nagara*, town or city), three towns in British India:—I. Presidency and prov. of Bengal.—II. In Tanjore, presidency of Madras, on the Vellore or Nagore river.—III. Cap. of a dist. in Rajpootana, noted for its manufactures of brass and iron wares. Pop. about 40,000.

Nagore or **Nagpur**, *ndg-poor* (the town of serpents), a city of British India, presidency of Bengal, Central Provinces, with manuf. of chintzes, coarse blankets, tent cloths, and copper and brass utensils. Pop. 34,441.—Also, a div. of the Central Provinces, traversed by the rivers Warda and Weinunga. Pop. 9,290,081.

Nagy Banya, *ndy bow'yo* (the great mines), a town of E. Hungary, the cap. of one of the principal mining districts in the country, in a deep valley near the frontier of Transylvania. Pop. 9063.

Nahle, *nd'eh*, anc. *Nava*, a river of W. Germany, rises in the territory of Treves, flows N.E., and, after a course of 60 m., joins the Rhine at Bingen.

Nain, a town on the coast of Labrador, British N. America, with a Moravian settlement.

Nairn (from Gael. *near-an*, the easterly

flowing river), a river of Scotland, rises in Inverness-shire, flows N.E. through the co. of Nairn, and enters the Moray Firth about 8 m. E. of Ardersier. At its mouth is the town of *Nairn*.

Nairn, a seaport, royal and parl. burgh, and the co. town of Nairnshire, Scotland, on the Moray Firth, 11 m. W. of Forres. Pop. 5785. Near this town is *Cawdor Castle*, where Duncan was murdered by Macbeth.

Nairnshire, a small co. of Scotland, forming a part of the ancient prov. of Moray, extends from N. to S. 22 m., and from E. to W. 15 m.; it is bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth; on the E. by Elgin; and on the S. and W. by Inverness. Area, including detached portions in the co. of Inverness, Elgin, and Ross, 215 sq. m.; pop. 10,225. Towards the sea the country is level, and the soil is fertile and well cultivated; but towards the S. the surface is mountainous. The most elevated summits are *Ben Dui* and *Craig Oor*. The *Findhorn* and the *Nairn* are the principal rivers, both of which abound with salmon and trout. Whisky is the only commodity made for export. There are no mines. Agriculture and the breeding of horses, cattle, and sheep have of late years been much improved. *Nairn* is the co. town, and the sole seat of commerce.

Nakhchivan, *ndâ-shê-odâ* (the first place of descent), a town of Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, near the Aras, about 80 m. S.E. of Erivan; it claims to be the oldest city in the world, tradition affirming that the tenants of the ark first resided here after the flood. Pop. 5772.

Nakhichivan, *nd-kut-shê-odâ*, a town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the Don, 18 m. S.W. of Novo-Tcherkassk. P. 16,268.

Nakskov, *nd'akov*, a seaport of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Lolland; it has a good trade in corn. Pop. 4033.

Namaqua-Land, *Great*, *nd-nd'had-*land, the region in S. Africa inhabited by the Namaqua, the chief remaining tribe of the Hottentots, N. of the Orange River, between the coast and the Kalihari Desert. With Damara-Land and Ovampo-Land it was declared British territory in 1878.

Namaqua-Land, *Little*, a division in the N. of the Western Province of Cape Colony, S. of the Orange River. Area 21,000 sq. m.; pop. 10,000.

Namoi, *new'oi*, an affluent of the Dar-

ling River in New South Wales, Australia, with a N.W. course of 270 m.

Namur, *nā-mur*, Fr. pron. *nā-mur*, a prov. of Belgium, S. of Brabant, having an area of 1452 sq. m., and a pop. of 318,766.

Namur, a city of Belgium, the cap. of the above prov., at the confluence of the Maas and the Sambre; it has extensive coal and iron-works, and is celebrated for its cutlery. Pop. 25,068.

Nanaimo, *nā-nā-mo*, a town on the E. coast of Vancouver Island, Dominion of Canada, with valuable coal mines and freestone quarries in its neighbourhood.

Nan-chang, a city of China, the cap. of the prov. Kiang-si, on the Kan-kiang; it is a great seat of the porcelain manufacture. Pop. 300,000.

Nanché, *nā-nā-ché*, a town of China, prov. Che-kiang, with an extensive trade. Pop. about 200,000.

Nancy, *nāng-see* (the valley dwellings), a city of France, cap. of the dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Meurthe, 29 m. S. of Metz. It is one of the finest and best built towns of France; its gates are like triumphal arches, and the Royal Square, built by Stanislaus, King of Poland, is adorned with beautiful fountains. It is celebrated for its embroidery. Pop. 60,758.

Nandaderi, a mountain of the Himalaya group, N. India, 25,661 ft. above the sea.

Nan-Hai (the southern sea), or China Sea, between the S. of China Proper and the Philippine Islands.

Nanking, *nā-king*, or Nankin (the court of the south, or the southern capital), a city of China, at one time the cap. of the empire, and still the cap. of the prov. of Kiang-su; it is situated near the S. bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, about 100 m. from its mouth. It communicates by the Grand Canal with Peking. Though it has greatly declined since the government was transferred to Peking, and now occupies but a small part of its ancient enclosure, it is still considered the chief seat of learning in the empire, and is noted for its paper and silk manufs., as well as for the cottons bearing its name in the English word *sarsen*. Pop. about 450,000.

Nanling, *nā-ling* (the southern mountains), a lofty chain in China, extending 1800 m. from E. to W. between the provs. Quef-chow, Hoo-nan, and Kiang-si on the N., and those of Quang-si and Quang-tung on the S.

Nantes, *nānt* (corr. from *Namnetes*, the name of a Celtic people, signifying "the dwellers in the valley"), anc. *Condivonnum*, a large commercial city and seaport of France, cap. of the dep. Loire-Inférieure, about 30 m. from the mouth of the Loire. It is a well-built city, with numerous manufs., and is famous for the Edict, to which it gives name, by which Henry IV. granted liberty of worship to

the Protestants in 1598, and by the revocation of which, in 1685, Louis XIV. drove about half a million of the most industrious citizens of France into Britain, Holland, and other lands. Pop. 109,680.

Nantucket, *nān-tuk-et*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., on an island of the same name; it is a great seat of the southern whale-fishery. The island is 16 m. in length, and 4 m. in average breadth. Pop. 4123.

Nantwich, *nānt'wich* (the salt works in the valley or on the brook), a town in Cheshire, England, on the Weaver, 5 m. S.W. of Crewe; it was formerly noted for its salt-works. Pop. 6873.

Napa-Kiang, *nā-pā-ko-dug*, the principal seaport of the Loo Choo Islands, in the China Sea, with a secure harbour.

Naples, *nā-p'les*, Ital. *Nap'oli*, anc. *Neapolis* (new city), the largest and most populous city in Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, near the foot of Vesuvius, 118 m. S.E. of Rome. Rising like an amphitheatre, it forms, with its verdant shores and magnificent bay, a scene of almost unrivalled beauty. It is the first maritime city of S. Italy, and is the centre of many learned institutions. Previous to 1860, Naples was the cap. of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Pop. 431,803.—The prov. of Naples has a pop. of 907,762.

Naples, Bay of, a semicircular inlet of the Mediterranean, celebrated for its unsurpassed combination of land and water scenery, on the S.W. coast of Italy, on the shore of which the above city stands.

Napo, *nā-po*, a river of Ecuador, S. America, rises on the N. side of Cotopaxi, and joins the Amazon after a course estimated at 500 m.

Napoléon-Vendée. *See* La-Roche-sur-Yon.

Nara, *nā-rā*, a town of Japan, on the island of Niphon, 25 m. N.E. of Kioto.

Narberth, *nā-berth*, a town in Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, near the left bank of the E. Cleddau, 11 m. N.E. of Pembroke; it is the centre of the stone, coal, and culm mine district, and has an active trade. Pop. 1283.

Narbonne, *nā-rōnne*, anc. *Narbo Martius*, one of the eldest cities of France, dep. Aude, 32 m. E. of Carcassonne; it is celebrated for its honey, and has a fine cathedral, founded in 1271. Pop. 17,006.

Nardo, *nā-rō*, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Lecce, 8 m. N.N.E. of Gallipoli; it has manufs. of blankets and cotton goods, the latter being made from cotton grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 10,220.

Narenta, *nā-rēn'tā*, anc. *Naro*, a river of Turkey in Europe, rises in the Dinaric Alps, traverses Herzegovina, crosses the S. of Dalmatia, and enters the Adriatic by the Gulf of Narenta. Length about 150 m.

Narni, *nā-rnē*, anc. *Narnia*, a town of Central Italy, and a bishop's see, on a

height above the Nara, in the prov. of Perugia, 45 m. N. of Rome. Pop. 4453.

Naro, *nâr'o*, a town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, and 13 m. E.S.E. of the city of that name, on the Naro, with a trade in wine, oil, and sulphur. Pop. 10,386.

Narra, East and West, *nâr'rd*, two branches of the river Indus, in N.W. India.

Narva, *nâr'vâ*, a town of Russia, gov. St Petersburg, on the Narva or Narova, about 9 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Finland. Here the Swedes under Charles XII. defeated the Russians in 1700. Pop. 6463.

Narwar, *nâr'-wâr'*, or Narwar, a town of Central India, Gwalior territories, on the Sind River, a trib. of the Ganges, 44 m. S. of Gwalior; it was formerly a place of note and is celebrated for its fort, which is approached by a flight of 360 steps.

Naseby, *nâr'be* (the dwelling on the promontory), a pa. of England, co. Northampton, where the forces of Charles I. were completely defeated by the Parliamentary Army in June 1645. Pop. 698.

Nashua, *nash'u-d*, a city of New Hampshire, U. S., on the Nashua, 40 m. N.N.E. of Boston, with cotton manuf. Pop. 10,543.

Nashville, *nash'neel*, a city of Tennessee, U. S., on the Cumberland River, with a noble capitol 175 ft. above the river. Pop. 43,461.

Nasik or Nasik, *nâs-ik'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, the chief town of a dist. of the same name, 96 m. N.E. of Bombay; it contains many ancient Hindoo temples, and is a place of pilgrimage, being regarded by the Brahmins as the peculiar seat of piety. Pop. 32,436.

Nassau, *nâs'sow* (the moist meadow), formerly a duchy on the Rhine, between Rhenish Prussia and the states of Hesse, but was united to Prussia in 1866, and now forms part of the prov. of Hesse-Nassau. The territory is mountainous and highly picturesque, beautifully diversified with woods, gardens, and cultivated fields. The vine is here reared with great success, the finest growths of the Rhine, including Hock and Johannisberg, being the produce of the duchy. It is also famed for its mineral waters. It has productive mines of iron, lead, copper, and silver; and working in metals forms a chief branch of manufacturing industry. Pop. of prov. 1,467,898.

Nassau, the cap. of New Providence. See Bahamas.

Natal, *nâ'id'* (so called because discovered on Christmas Day, 1498), a British colony in S.E. Africa, founded in 1842, to the N.E. of Cape Colony and Kaffraria. The Tugela River and its trib. the Buffalo separate it from Zulu-Land. The climate is healthy and the soil fertile. Coffee and cotton are grown; but sugar, wool, and skins form the great staple. *Petermaritz-*

burg, the cap., is 50 m. inland. Durban is the port. Area 14,887 sq. m.; pop. 825,512.

Natal, a seaport of Brazil, the cap. of the prov. of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Rio Grande; it has considerable exports of Brazil-wood. Pop. 10,000.

Natches, *natch'* is (named from an Indian tribe), a town of Mississippi, U. S., on the river Mississippi, about 280 m. above New Orleans. Pop. 9067.

Nau, Cape, *nâ'oa*, or Colonne. See Cape Colonne.

Naunheim, *now'hime*, a vill. of Germany, Grand Duchy of Hesse, 17 m. N.N.W. of Hanau; it has important saline springs and baths. Pop. 2391.

Naumburg, *nowm'boorg* (the new town), a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 17 m. S.S.W. of Merseburg. Pop. 13,368.

Nauplia or Napoli, Gulf of, *now'ple-d* or *nap'o-le*, the *Argolic Gulf* of antiquity, on the E. coast of the Morea, Greece.

Nauplia (new city), or Napoli di Romania, a fortified seaport near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia. Pop. 3856.

Navan, *nav'as* (corr. of Irish *na'mhain*, a neck brooch, so named from a legend connected with the foundation of an ancient palace here), a town in co. Meath, Ireland, at the junction of the Blackwater and the Boyne, 29 m. N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 3824.

Navarino, *nâ-âd-râ-no*, a seaport in the S.W. of the Morea, Greece, nomarchy of Messenia, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 6 m. N. of Modon. Here, in October 1827, the Turkish and Egyptian fleets were destroyed by the allied squadrons of Britain, France, and Russia. Pop. 3000.

Navarra, *nâ-âd-râ* (from Basq. *nav*, a level tract of land, and the termination *arra*, may mean "an inhabitant of the plain," or "the plain among the hills"), Fr. Navarre, a small prov. of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean and France; E. by Huesca; S. by Saragossa and Logroño; and W. by the Biscayan provinces. Area 4042 sq. m.; pop. 318,964.

Naver, Loch, *loh nâ'ver*, a lake of Scotland, near the centre of Sutherlandshire, with the remains of a Pictish fort on one of its islands.

Navigators', or Samoan Islands, *nâ-mo'da*, a group in the S. Pacific, N.E. of the Friendly Islands. They are mountainous, with rich and well-wooded valleys between, yielding guavas, bananas, and other fruits. The natives are tall and finely formed, but savage and ferocious. The former name was given to the islands by their discoverer, from his observing the natives to be in possession of superior canoes, which they managed with dexterous skill.—13° 0' S. lat., 170° 0' W. long. Pop. 60,000.

Naxia, *nae'-a*, or **Naxos**, a fertile island in the Grecian Archipelago, E. of Paros; it is the largest of the Cyclades. Pop. 19,912.

Nazareth, a mean and wretched town of Palestine, 17 m. S.E. of Acre. In ancient times it was the residence of Joseph and Mary, and here our Lord resided about thirty years. Pop. estimated at 7000.

Nase (nose or promontory), a noted promontory on the E. coast of Essex, England.—51° 52' N. lat., 1° 17' E. long.

Nase or **Lindesnes** (the headland of linden trees), a promontory forming the southern extremity of Norway.—57° 58' N. lat., 7° 8' E. long.

Neagh, *Lough*, *loh na*, a large lake in Ulster, Ireland, surrounded by the coe. of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry; it is remarkable for its petrifying quality, and is about 15 m. long and 11 m. broad, covering an area of above 150 sq. m. or 98,256 acres.

Neath, *neath* corr. from Brit. *Nedd* (pron. *neeth*), which in Welsh means "circling," or, "that forms a whirl or turn"; a river of S. Wales, flows S.S.W. through Glamorganshire, and after a course of 20 m. enters the Bristol Channel, 2½ m. S. of Neath.

Neath, *neeth*, a munic. and pari. bor. and seaport town in Glamorganshire, S. Wales, on the Neath, 8 m. N.E. of Swansea. Though small in size, it is a very active port, being the outlet for the produce of the busy and prosperous vale in which it is situated. Pop. 10,060.

Nebraska, *ne-brás'-ka* (named from the river so-called, which signifies "the shallow stream"), one of the United States of N. America, bounded by Kansas and Colorado on the S.; Colorado and Wyoming on the W.; Dakota on the N.; and Iowa and Missouri on the E. The surface for the most part consists of elevated and undulating prairies, but there are no mountains or high hills. The soil in the eastern and central parts is deep and very fertile. In the W. is an extensive tract known as the *Mussouri Terres*, or "bad lands," covered with abrupt masses of pyramidal rocks. The climate is unfavourably reported of, for it is said that the finest summer day is liable to be invaded with frost and snow. *Lincoln* is the cap., but *Omaha* on the Missouri is by far the most important city in the state. Area 75,995 sq. m.; pop. 452,482.

Neckar, *nek'-kar*, a river of Germany, rises in the Black Forest, not far from the sources of the Danube, and, traversing Württemberg and Baden, falls into the Rhine at Mannheim after a course of 210 m. **Neddenæs**, *nd'-den-æ*, a balliwick of Norway, prov. Christiansand, N. and W. of the Skager Rack. Pop. 73,247.

Nedjed, *ned'-jed*, or **Nejd** (elevated country), the largest division of Arabia, including nearly all its central parts, and consisting chiefly of a high table-land, in-

terspersed with rude pastoral valleys. It is the country of the Wahabees. Pop. 1,400,000, exclusive of about 200,000 Bedouins, who are subject to the ruler of Nedjed.

Needles (so called from their conical and pointed shape), a cluster of three pointed rocks, at the W. extremity of the Isle of Wight, S. of Hampshire, England.—50° 40' N. lat., 1° 34' W. long.

Negropont. See *Muboa*.

Nelgherries, *neel'-gher-rés*, or **Milagiris** (the blue mountains), a range of mountains in the S. of Mysore, India, connecting the Eastern and the Western Ghats, between 11° and 12° N. lat., and 76° and 79° E. long. Their agreeable and healthy climate, and romantic scenery, make them a favourite resort of invalids, and of late years they have been made the seat of the Madras government during the hot weather. They produce coffee, tea, cinchona, and European fruits and vegetables. Gold was discovered in the Wynad district in 1878. **Dodabetta** (the great hill), the highest point, is 8760 ft. above the sea.

Nelliston, *neel'-ston*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 5 m. S. of Paisley. Pop. of pa. 11,136; of vil. 1716.

Nelase, *ne'-sch*, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on a river of the same name, 30 m. S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 19,538.

Nellore, or **Nellur**, *neel'-loor*, a town of British India, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, presidency of Madras, on the Pennar, 100 m. N.N.W. of Madras. Pop. 29,922. The dist. has an area of 7980 sq. m., and is famous for its cotton manufs. Pop. 1,878,811.

Nelson, *nel'-son* (named in honour of Admiral Nelson), the cap. of the provincial dist. of the same name, in the N. of South Island, New Zealand. The dist. has a pop. of 26,128.

Nelson, a river in the Kewatin district of the Dominion of Canada; it issues from the N. end of Lake Winnipeg, and falls into Hudson Bay.

Nemours, *neel'-moor* (the place of the sacred grove), a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 19 m. S.E. of Fontainebleau. Pop. 3812.

Nenagh, *ne'-nd* (corr. of *n'-annach*, the fair), a town in co. Tipperary, Ireland, near a stream of the same name, 29 m. N. of Tipperary; it has a considerable trade. Pop. 6581.

Nen or **Nene**, a river of England, rises in the W. of Northamptonshire, flows N.E., and falls into the Wash.

Nenthorn, *neel'-thorn*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 434.

Nepaul or **Nepal**, *ne'-paul*, a native state of N. India, separated from Tibet by the Himalaya Mountains, and bounded on the S. by the N.W. Provinces and the prov. of Behar. Its length from W. to E. is 500 m.; its breadth 160 m. Area 54,500

sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000. *Katmandu* is the capital.

Nephin, nef'in, a mountain in co. Mayo, Ireland, 2639 ft. above the sea.

Neruo, nâ-rûk, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Bayse, 15 m. W.S.W. of Agen; it has large manufs. of starch, etc. Pop. 4867.

Nerbudda, ner-bud'dâ, or *Narbada*, anc. *Narmada* (the bestower of pleasure, from the Sansc. *narma*, delight, and *dâ*, giving), a river of India, rises in the British district of Ramgurbh, and falls into the Gulf of Cambay, after a course of 750 m.; it has fewer windings than most other Indian rivers, but it is obstructed by rocks, shallows, and cataracts.

Nertohnsk, ner-chûsk', a town of Eastern Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, gov. Trans-Baikal, on the Shilka, an affluent of the Amoor; in the neighbourhood are rich lead and silver mines, worked for the Crown by exiles banished into this remote part of the empire. Pop. 3747.

Ness, Loch (from Gael. *loch-on-ess*, the loch of the waterfall, *is.*, of Foyers), a lake in Inverness-shire, Scotland, 23 m. long, through which the Caledonian Canal passes; it discharges itself into the Moray Firth by the river *Ness*.

Nesting, nest'ing, a pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland. Pop. 2378.

Netherlands, The, called also *Holland, is.*, the hollow or low land, a country in the N.W. of Central Europe, bounded N. and W. by the German Ocean, S. by Belgium, and E. by Germany. Its length from N. to S. is about 150 m., and its breadth from E. to W. about 110 m. Including the attached duchy of Luxemburg its area is 13,627 sq. m. The physical aspect of Holland is very uncommon. The country is so perfectly level that through a large space it is undiversified by a single hill or knoll, yet the dull monotony of this natural aspect is relieved by many features of pleasing interest—meadows of wide extent and of beautiful verdure, covered with large herds of well-fed cattle, sheets of water, clusters of trees, and it would be difficult to find elsewhere, in so small a compass, such a number of large and well-built cities, towns, and villages. A complete network of canals intersects the country. Being below the sea-level at high water, all along the coasts are *mounds or dykes* either natural or artificial, from 80 to 180 ft. high, which defend the land from encroachments of the sea. Similar dykes are also raised along the banks of the rivers, whose beds are frequently higher than the adjacent country. Previous to the construction of these dykes many terrible calamities were caused by sudden and extensive inundations. The *Eyder Zee* now occupies the bed of the ancient lake *Flævo*, and of a district through which a river, issuing

from the lake, pursued a course of 50 m. to the sea. In the tenth century the mouths of the *Scheide* spread into broad estuaries, leaving the islands *Reveland, Walcheren*, and *Schouwen* as vestiges of the country which they overwhelmed. In 1277, the *Dollart Zee* was formed by a great inundation occasioned by the waters of the river confined by ice suddenly bursting their barrier, when 83 villages were submerged; and in 1421, the lake now called *Bies Bosch* was formed to the S.E. of Dordrecht by the sea bursting through a dam, and overwhelming 72 villages with many thousand inhabitants. Owing to the great abundance of water, the atmosphere is damp, thick, and heavy. Fogs and storms are frequent, and the winters are generally very severe. The soil near the coasts is chiefly sand mixed with turf; in other parts it is a deep loam. Naturally barren districts have in many cases been rendered productive by the great industry of the people and the excellence of their mode of cultivation. Large tracts have even been rescued from the sea by draining. These are called *polders*, and are extremely fertile. Owing to the humidity of the climate, a great part of the land is kept in grass, and the pastures are of unrivalled luxuriance. The principal crops are wheat, madder, rape-seed, chicory, tobacco, beetroot, flax, and hemp; but the rural wealth of Holland consists chiefly of its cattle, and the produce of the dairy. Horticulture is a favourite pursuit, and bulbous roots—particularly *Asclepias* and *tulips*—are largely grown for exportation. The manufactures, chiefly of linen and cotton goods, silks, velvets, and woollen cloths, are pursued with industry, but they are more for home consumption than for export. The distillation of gin and the making of a species of pottery called *delft* ware, may also be mentioned. Holland is divided into eleven provinces, and has attached to it the duchy of Luxemburg, in consequence of the King being also Grand Duke of that province. The provinces are *North Holland, South Holland, Zealand, North Brabant, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overijssel, Drenthe, Groningen, Friesland, and Dutch Limburg*. The chief towns, arranged according to the extent of their population, are *Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Leyden, Groningen, Arnhem, Haarlem, Maastricht, Leeuwarden, Dordt, Delft, Nimeguen, Schiedam, Deventer, Gouda, Alkmaar, and Flushing*. The government is a limited constitutional monarchy. Education is much appreciated, and readily taken advantage of by the people. About one-eighth of the population is in regular attendance at school, and few children above ten or eleven years are found who are not able both to read and write. The universities at *Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen*, have long been celebrated. The natives,

who are called the Dutch, are proverbial for their cleanliness, frugality, industry, and strict business habits; they are charitable to the poor, and strongly attached to civil and religious liberty. About two-thirds of the population are Protestants; about one-third are Roman Catholics, and there are many Jews. All enjoy complete toleration, and the clergy of every kind are supported by the State. Pop. 8,994,792.

Neuburg, *noï'boorg* (new town), a town of Bavaria, Germany, gov. Swabia, on the Danube, 29 m. N.N.E. of Augsburg. Pop. 7391.

Neuchâtel, *nush-â-tel*, a canton in the W. of Switzerland, bordering on the lake of the same name, which separates it from the cant. of Freyburg; until 1867, it was nominally subject to the King of Prussia. Pop. 108,882.

Neuchâtel (new castle), a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the above canton, beautifully situated on Lake Neuchâtel, and commanding grand and extensive views. Pop. 18,331.

Neuchâtel, Lake of, a lake of Switzerland, enclosed by cant. Neuchâtel, Vaud, Freyburg, and Berne. It is 34 m. in length, 4 m. of average breadth, and covers an area of 85 sq. m.

Neuhäus, *noï'hous* (new house or dwelling), a town of Austria, prov. Bohemia, 23 m. S.S.E. of Tabor. Pop. 8650.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, *nu-yûr-se-ne*, a town of France, dep. Seine, 1½ m. from the W. extremity of Paris. Pop. 19,333.

Neusatz, *noï'satz* (new settlement), a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein; it has a considerable trade with Turkey. Pop. 19,119.

Neuse, *nu-se*, a river of N. Carolina, U. S., after a course of 300 m., falls into the Atlantic at Pamlico Sound.

Neusiedler See, *noï'seed-ler sê*, a shallow lake in the W. of Hungary, 24 m. long, and from 7 m. to 10 m. broad. It frequently dries up, and affords excellent pasture ground.

Neusohl, *noï'shl* (new settlement), a town of Austria-Hungary, the cap. of the co. Sohl, on the Gran, 34 m. N.N.E. of Chemnitz, with valuable copper mines in its vicinity. Pop., including the suburbs, 11,780.

Neuss, *noï-se*, anc. *Novesium* or *Nova Castra*, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 4 m. S.W. of Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 15,364.

Neustadt, *noï'stitt* (new town), several towns in Germany and Austria-Hungary: I. in Prussia, prov. Posen, on the Braune. Pop. 10,989.—II. in Prussia, prov. Saxony, a suburb of Magdeburg. Pop. 24,008.—III. in Rhenish Bavaria, on the Speyer, an affluent of the Rhine. Pop. 10,222.—IV. in Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Finow Canal, frequented for

its mineral springs. Pop. 10,488. In all the other towns the pop. is under 5000.

Neustadt (new town), or Wiener Neustadt, *ves'ner noï'stitt*, a walled town of Austria, prov. Lower Austria, 13 m. S. of Vienna; it was formerly the residence of the emperors, and carries on a brisk trade. Pop. 19,173.

Neustädtl an der Waag, *noï'stett'l an der wâg*, a town of Hungary, co. Neutra, on the Waag, 53 m. N.N.E. of Pressburg. Here excellent red wine is made, and there is a good trade in grain, wool, and wax. Pop. 6750, nearly half of whom are Jews.

Neu-Strelitz, *noï'strê-litz*, a town of N. Germany, the cap. of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 60 m. N.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 8525.—*Alt Strelitz* is 1½ m. to the S.

Neutra, *noï'trâ*, a town of Hungary, the cap. of the co. of the same name, on the Neutra; it is finely situated on two elevations, on one of which stands the cathedral and the bishop's palace, 45 m. E.N.E. of Pressburg. Pop. 9267.

Neuwied, *noï'vêet* (new pasture), a town in Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 8 m. N.W. of Coblenz, with a museum of Roman antiquities. Pop. 9474.

Neva, *noï'vâ*, Russ. pron. *nâ'vâ*, a river of Russia, issues from Lake Ladoga, and, after a course of 40 m., empties itself by three mouths into the Gulf of Finland.

Nevada, *nâ-vâ-dâ*, one of the United States of N. America, S.E. of Oregon, W. of Utah, and E. of California. The country is rich in mineral wealth, gold, silver, quicksilver, lead, and antimony, all being found. Coal-fields and petroleum springs have also been discovered. Area 88,500 sq. m.; pop. 62,965.—*Carson City* is the state cap. Pop. 3049.

Nevada, Sierra. See Sierra Nevada.

Nevers, *noï-vair*, anc. *Noviodunum* and *Nivernum* (the new fort on the Nièvre), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Nièvre, at the junction of the Nièvre and Loire, 35 m. E.S.E. of Bourges; it is celebrated for its enamel, porcelain, and iron works. Pop. 18,271.

Nevis, *noï'vis*, a British West India island, Leeward group, 7 m. long and 6 m. broad, separated from St Christopher's by a narrow channel. Area 30 sq. m.; pop. 11,735. *Charlestown* is the cap. Pop. 1806.

New Aberdour, *ab-er-dour*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Aberdour. Pop. 623.

New Albany, *new ôl-bân-e*, a town of Indiana, U. S., the cap. of Floyd co., on the Ohio, 5 m. below Louisville; it is the most commercial town in the state, and has manufs. of steam-engines, iron and brass foundries, flour mills, etc. Pop. 15,803.

New Archangel. See Sitka.

Newark, *new-ark* (new-work or new fortress, so called when the present town was rebuilt, the old town having been

destroyed by the Northmen), a music. and parl. bor. and market town of Nottinghamshire, England, on a branch of the Trent, 16 m. N. of Lincoln; it has an extensive trade, and its castle, now in ruins, is famous as the scene of many historical events. Pop. 12,196.

Newark, the principal town of New Jersey, U. S., beautifully situated at the head of a bay, 9 m. from New York. It has extensive manufs., for which it has long been distinguished, including jewelry, leather, boots and shoes, etc. Pop. 136,400.

Newarthill, *new-art-hill*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Bothwell. Pop. 1590.

Newbattle, *new-bat'tl* (new dwelling), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 1 m. S. of Dalkeith. Pop. 2902.

New Bedford, *new bed'ford*, a seaport of Massachusetts, U. S., on Buzzard Bay, 55 m. S. of Boston; it has from 300 to 400 ships engaged in the whale-fishery. Pop. 21,690.

New Bern, *new bern'*, a town of N. Carolina, U. S., on the Neuse River at the influx of the Trent; it has considerable trade in grain, pork, naval stores, etc. Pop. 5549.

Newbigging, *new-bîg'ing*, three vils. in Forfarshire, Scotland, in the pas. of Tealing, Monikie, and Newtyle.—Also two vils. in Fife, pas. of Burntisland and Auchtermot.—Also a vil. in Lanarkshire, pa. of Carnwath.—Also a vil. in Roxburghshire, pa. of Oxnam.—Also a suburb of Musselburgh, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Inveresk.

New Britain, an island in the S. Pacific, between 5° and 7° S. lat., and 143° and 158° E. long. The inland parts are rocky and mountainous.

New Brunswick, *new brun's-wîk*, a prov. of the Dominion of Canada, N. America, N.W. of Nova Scotia, and E. of the United States. The country is generally flat or undulating, and the greater part of it is covered with forests, intersected by numerous rivers and lakes. Much timber is exported, and ship-building is extensively carried on. Its salmon fisheries are among the finest in the world. Area 27,322 sq. m.; pop. 265,694.

New Brunswick, a town of New Jersey, U. S., on the Raritan, 26 m. N.N.E. of Trenton. Pop. 15,068.

Newburgh, *new-bur'-o*, a seaport and royal burgh in Fife-shire, Scotland, on the Tay, 9 m. S.E. of Perth. Pop. 2777.

Newburgh, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Foveran. Pop. 870.

Newburn, *new-burn'*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. 362.

Newbury, *new-bur'-o* (corr. from *Newbury*, new town), a munici. bor. and market town of Berkshire, England, situated in a fertile plain on the banks of the Kennet, 16 m. W.S.W. of Reading. It is famous as the scene of two engagements that took place

here between the king's troops and the parliamentary forces in 1645 and 1644, both of which were favourable to the cause of Charles I. Pop. 6002.

Newburyport, *new-bur'-o-port*, a seaport of Massachusetts, U. S., near the mouth of the Merrimac; it has manufs. of iron, machinery, leather, cotton goods, etc. The celebrated George Whitefield died here, 30th September 1770. Pop. 13,537.

New Byth, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of King Edward. Pop. 609.

New Caledonia. See Caledonia, New.

Newcastle, *new-kas't*, a munici. and parl. bor. and river port of England, the co. town of Northumberland, about 10 m. from the mouth of the Tyne. It is a place of great trade, particularly in coals, and has extensive manufs. of machinery, oil, chemicals, glass, etc. Its covered market is said to be the finest in Europe. It owes its name to a castle built by Robert Duke of Normandy, on the site of *Monscheester*, famous for its monastic establishments, and a great resort of pilgrims, who came to visit the holy well of Jesus Mount, about 1 m. N.E. Pop. 123,448.

Newcastle, a town in the co. of Limerick, Ireland, pa. of Newcastle and Monegoy. Pop. 2390.

Newcastle, a seaport of New South Wales, Australia, at the mouth of the Hunter, 75 m. N. of Sydney; in the vicinity are rich coal-mines. Pop. 7631; of dist. 18,695.

New Castleton, a vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. of Castleton. Pop. 893.

Newcastle-under-Lyme (so called from a castle built here by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, in place of the old castle at Chesterton, and from its being under the *lyme* or boundary of the palatinate of Chester), a town in Staffordshire, England, on a branch of the Trent, 16 m. N.W. of Stafford; it is noted for the extensive manufs. of stoneware in its vicinity. Pop. 15,948.

New Cathcart, *new kath-kart'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Cathcart. Pop. 933.

Newchang, *new-tchang'*, a city of the prov. of Liao-tong, Manchouria, in the Chinese Empire. Pop. 30,000. Its port, of the same name, is on the Liao-tong River, about 90 m. from the city. Not very many years ago only a few huts occupied the site; now the town lines the river-bank for about 3 m. Pop. estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000.

New Cumnook. See Cumnook, New.

New Deer. See Deer, New.

New Elgin. See Elgin, New.

New England, a pastoral dist. in the N. of New South Wales, Australia, near the frontier of Queensland. Area, 12,100 sq. m.; pop. 2976. *Armidale* is its chief town.

New England, a collective name for the states Maine, New Hampshire, Ver-

mont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, in the N.E. of the United States, N. America.

New Forest, a triangular shaped dist. occupying the most part of the S.W. portion of the co. Hampshire, England. Area about 64,000 acres. It is in possession of the Crown, and furnishes excellent timber, which is much used for the British Navy.

New Galloway. *See* Galloway. **Newfoundland**, *new-found-land*, a large island of N. America, situated near the entrance of the Gulf of St Lawrence, and separated from the coast of Labrador by the Strait of Belleisle. It is chiefly valuable for the great cod-fishery on its banks and along its shores. Dense fogs render the climate particularly unpleasant. Area 40,200 sq. m.; pop. 146,636.

New Granada. *See* Colombia, United States of.

New Guinea, *ghin'na*, formerly called *Papua*, a large island of the Eastern Archipelago, immediately S. of the equator, and N. of Australia, from which it is separated by Torres Strait. Its length from E. to W. is about 1600 m.; its width varies from 30 m. to 400 m.; and its area is about 250,000 sq. m. "The portion of the island of which most is known is that lying along the southern coast from W. to E.; that part of the coast lying E. of Torres Strait (145° E. long.) forms a deep bight called the Great Bight of New Guinea, whose E. side has a bold and rocky shore, with extensive coral reefs, and having lofty mountains in the background inland. The W. side of the bight is flat and marshy, covered with dense forests, and intersected with innumerable freshwater channels, which form a complete network of canals. The entire coast on this side seems like the delta of an immense river, with tortuous channels and branches in all directions, and having mud banks with an average of two fathoms of water running out a long distance to sea, so that vessels cannot approach within ten miles of the land. The N. coast is mountainous, and comparatively little is known of it, except for a short distance from the eastern extremity. Humboldt Bay forms the boundary of the western portion of the island claimed by the Dutch. The investigations of Capt. Moresby in H.M.S. *Basilisk* led to a better knowledge of the east end, and to his ascertaining that a large portion of what was considered to belong to the mainland was detached, and formed separate islands. One large channel, which he named *China Strait*, enables vessels trading between Australia and China to shorten the passage by some 800 miles. Of the mountains the loftiest are *Mount Owen Stanley*, 13,905 ft., *Mount Bucking*, 11,226 ft., *Mount Obree*, 10,246 ft., *Mount Yale*, 10,046 ft., and numerous others of great altitude. The entire country, so far as is known to

Europeans, is covered with dense and varied forests, and spreads here and there into wild vast alluvial plains, formed by the continual deposit of the great rivers which flow through it. The nearest point to the Australian continent is about 90 miles distant, and it is easily reached from Thursday Island." The principal rivers in the eastern half of the island are the *Fly* and the *Bacter*. The climate of New Guinea is remarkable for its humidity, and on the coast, during the wet seasons, is rather unhealthy for Europeans. The elevated regions, however, are said to be more salubrious. The fertility of the soil is evidenced by much of the timber being of gigantic size. The camphor-tree, sago-palm, and wild nutmeg are found here in abundance. Sugar-cane and tobacco are cultivated by the natives, who are a mixed race of Malay and Papuan, in general ferocious and untractable. Those inhabiting the S.E. part of the island are being reclaimed by the efforts of European missionaries, whose principal station is *Port Moresby*.

New Hampshire, *kamp'shir*, one of the United States of N. America, bounded E. by Maine, and W. by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. Although principally devoted to agriculture, its trade, manufactures, and fishery are considerable. Area 9280 sq. m.; population 847,756. *Concord*, on the Merrimac, is the state cap. Pop. 12,241.

Newhaven, *new-hâ'v'n* (so called on the formation of the harbour in 1713; its former name was *Meeching*), a seaport of England, co. Sussex, at the mouth of the Ouse, in the English Channel; it has regular steam communication with France. Pop. 2549.

Newhaven (so called in contradistinction to the Old Haven of Leith), a fishing vil. of Mid-Lothian, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 2 m. N. of Edinburgh. Pop. 2459.

Newhaven, a seaport of Connecticut, U. S., situated at the head of Newhaven Bay, an inlet of Long Island Sound; it contains Yale College, a flourishing seminary, and has a good trade. Pop. 62,682.

New Hebrides. *See* Hebrides, New.

Newhills, *new-hillz*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 4210.

New Ireland. *See* Ireland, New.

New Jersey, *jer'se*, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the other sides by New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. The soil is various; it has thriving manufactures. Area 8620 sq. m.; p. 1,180,892. *Trenton*, on the Delaware, is the state cap. Pop. 22,874.

Newlandrig, *new-land-rig*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Borthwick.

Newlands, *new-lands*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles. Pop. 861.

New London, a town of Connecticut, U. S., on the Thames, 50 m. E. of New-haven; it has extensive whale-fishing, manufs. of machinery, iron foundries, and considerable trade. Pop. 9676.

Newmarket (new market town), a town in the cos. of Cambridge and Suffolk, England, 12 m. N.E. of Cambridge; it is celebrated for its horse-races. Pop. 4534.

New Mexico, formerly, as its name implies, a part of Mexico, but erected into a territory of the United States in 1850. It is bounded on the W. by Arizona; on the E. by Texas and the Indian Territory; on the S. by Texas and Mexico; and on the N. by Colorado. The general aspect of the country is mountainous, with a valley about 20 m. wide running from N. to S. through the centre, where, by means of irrigation, good crops are produced. Away from the water-courses, the general dryness of the climate and the aridity of the soil render cultivation impracticable. Gold, silver, copper, and iron are plentiful, and on the high table-lands about 100 m. S.E. of Santa Fé, are large salt lakes or *salinas*, from which great quantities of domestic salt are procured. Horses, mules, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. Area 121,301 sq. m.; p. 118,430.—*Santa Fé* is the state cap. Pop. 4765.

Newmill, *new-mill*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. of Keith. Pop. 614.

Newmills or Torry, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Torryburn.

Newmilns, *new-mils*, a town of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Irvine, 7 m. E. of Kilmarnock. Pop. 3023.

New Orkneys, *orknads*, a group of islands in the S. Atlantic Ocean, S.E. of Cape Horn.

New Orleans, *or-le-ans* (so called in contradistinction to Orleans in France), the cap. city of Louisiana, U.S., on the Mississippi, about 95 m. from its mouth, with an extensive foreign trade. It is built on low marshy ground, and is very unhealthy. Pop. 216,140.

New Pitalgo, *pit-sit-go*, a town of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 11 m. S.W. of Fraserburgh. Pop. 3004.

New Plymouth, *plim'-uth*, the cap. of the provincial district of Taranaki, S.W. of North Island, New Zealand; it is situated on the W. coast.

Newport (the new haven), the cap. of the Isle of Wight, S. of Hampshire, England, on the Medina, 8 m. S. of Cowes, and 7 m. S.W. of Ryde. Pop. 5632.

Newport, a parl. and munic. bor. and river port in Monmouthshire, England, on the Usk, possessing large docks, and a very extensive trade in coal and iron, 12 m. from Cardiff. Pop. 31,247.

Newport or Trefdraeth, a town and seaport in Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, 6 m. E.N.E. of Fishguard. Pop. 1549.

Newport, a town in Shropshire, Eng-

land, 8 m. N.E. of Wellington, with coal and iron mines in its vicinity. Pop. 2302.

Newport, a seaport in Rhode Island, U. S., with a fine harbour and considerable trade. It is one of the two state caps. of Rhode Island. Pop. 15,633.

Newport, East and West, two vils. of Scotland, co. Fife. Pop. of former, 694; of latter, 613.

Newport-Pagnell, *pag'-nell* (so called from the family of Paganell, who at one time held the manor), a town of England, co. Buckingham, on the Ouse, 4 m. E.N.E. of Wolverton, with manufactures of lace. Pop. 3655.

New Prestwick, *prest'-wik*, a vil. of Ayrshire, Scotland, pas. of Monkton and Prestwick and Newton-on-Ayr. Pop. 463.

New Providence, *pro'-vid'-ence*, an island of the Bahama group, E. of the state of Florida, U. S.—25° 0' N. lat., 77° 25' W. long.

New Rattray, *rat'-rd*, a portion of the pa. of Blairgowrie, co. Perth, Scotland. Pop. 832.

New River, a large aqueduct from Hertfordshire to Islington, by which a great part of London is supplied with water. It was begun in 1606 by Hugh Myddelton, a goldsmith, and finished in four years at the cost of about half a million sterling. For this service he was knighted by James I.

New Ross (corr. from its Irish name, *Ros-mic-Trois*, the wood of Treun's son), a parl. and munic. bor., river port, and town of Wexford, Ireland, on the Barrow, 13 m. N.N.E. of Waterford. Pop. 6733.

Newry, *new'-re* (corr. from Irish *Iubhar* (pron. *yure*), contraction of *Iubhar-cinn-iragha*, the yew-tree at the head of the strand), a parl. bor., river port, and manufacturing town in Down, Ireland, on the Newry, 18 m. S.E. of Armagh. Pop. 14,312.

New Soone. See Soone, New.

New Siberia, *si-be'-re-d*, the largest and most easterly island of the Liakhov group in the Arctic Ocean, 75 m. in length and 80 m. in breadth. It is uninhabited, and neither bush nor tree is anywhere to be seen. See Liakhov.

New South Shetlands, a mountainous group of islands, clothed with snow, and girdled with icebergs, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, to the S.E. of Cape Horn.—61°-64° 30' S. lat., 53° W. long.

New South Wales, a British colonial territory in S.E. Australia, bounded N. by Queensland; W. by South Australia; S. by the Murray River and Victoria; and E. by the Pacific Ocean. The country, which was named by Captain Cook from a fancied resemblance to the South Wales of England, is 310,938 sq. m. in extent, or more than five times the size of England and Wales. The colony was founded in 1788, when more than a thousand convicts were landed at Botany Bay. In 1840 it ceased

to be a penal settlement, and a system of free emigration introduced by the Government enticed many to its shores. The discovery of gold in 1851 gave it a great impetus by originating a new branch of industry, and in less than twenty years the population was considerably more than doubled. In 1879 the est. pop. was 712,000. The country is traversed by several mountain ranges, of which *Mount Kosciuszko*, the highest summit of the Australian Alps, is 7308 ft. above the sea. The principal rivers are the *Murrumbidgee*, the *Lachlan*, and the *Darling*. The great pastoral lands of the colony are in the plains of the interior. The mountains are rich in minerals. Gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, iron, and tin are mined, but one of the most valuable of the natural products is coal, found abundantly in the neighbourhood of *Newcastle*, at the mouth of the Hunter River, and in many other districts elsewhere. The climate, owing to the great extent of the colony, is very various, but, on the whole, it is salubrious and agreeable. Perfect toleration in religion exists, and education is making great advances. The government is vested in a governor appointed by the Queen, a legislative council appointed by the governor, and a legislative assembly elected by ballot by qualified voters. *Sydney* is the cap.

New Spynie, sp'ne, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin. Pop. 1612.

Newstead, new'sted, a vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, 1 m. E. of Melrose. Pop. 315.

Newton, new'tn, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh. Pop. 1181.

Newton, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Mearna. Pop. 778.—Also in the pas. of Glamis and of Panbride, Forfarshire; of Wiston, Lanarkshire; of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire; of Urquhart, Nairnshire; of Falkland and of Cupar, Fifeshire; in the island of Great Cumbræ, co. Bute, etc.

Newton-Abbot, a market town of England, co. Devon, 8 m. N.W. of Teignmouth.

Newton-Grange, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Newbattle. Pop. 677.

Newton Heath, a town of Lancashire, England, 8 m. N.E. of Manchester, with silk and cotton manufs., calico printing, and chemical works. Pop. 18,103.

Newton-in-Makerfield, a town of Lancashire, England, 5½ m. N.E. of Warrington, and 16 m. S.W. of Manchester. Pop. 8244.

Newtonmore, a vil. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. of Kingsale. Pop. 306.

Newton-on-Ayr, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde. Pop. 4377.

Newton Stewart (so called from being founded by the Stewarts of Galloway), a town in Wigtownshire, Scotland, on the Cree, 7 m. N. of Wigtown. Pop. 2373.

Newton, a parl. bor. and market town

in Montgomeryshire, N. Wales, on the Severn, 8 m. S.W. of Montgomery; it is the chief seat of the fine flannel trade. Pop. 6744.

Newtown, a vil. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. of Abercorn. Pop. 672.—Also a vil., co. Roxburgh, pa. of Bedrule. Pop. 302.—Also a vil., co. Stirling, pa. of Fintry.—Also a vil., co. Fife, pa. of Abbotshall.—Also a vil., co. Haddington, pa. of Pencaltland. Many pas. and vils. in England and Ireland are also called by the same name.

Newtownards, new'tn-ards, a town of Ireland, co. Down, at the head of Strangford Bay, with damask manufs. and embroidery of muslins. Pop. 9437.

Newton-Hamilton (so called because founded by the Hamilton family in 1770), a town of Ireland, co. and 13 m. S.E. of Armagh, among the Fews Mountains, and near the County water. Pop. 1037.

Newtown-Lismavady, līm-d-vad's (named from a castle in the neighbourhood called *Lismavaddy*, or "dog's leap"), a town in the co. of Londonderry, Ireland, on the Roe, 7½ m. N. of Dungiven. Pop. 2918.

Newtown-Stewart (so called from Sir William Stewart, to whom it was granted by Charles I.), a market town of Ireland, co. Tyrone, 8 m. N. of Omagh. Pop. 1159.

Newtyre, new'tire, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 11 m. N.W. of Dundee. Pop. of pa. 331; of vil. 642.

New Westminster, new west'min-ster, a town on the Fraser River, British Columbia, N. America. Its climate, situation, and scenery are perhaps unequalled; its chief industry is salmon fishing.

New York, the most populous and most important of the United States of N. America. It is called the *Empire State*, and is bounded N. and W. by the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie; S. by Pennsylvania and New Jersey; and E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Its aspect is somewhat mountainous, and its soil various. It has a great extent of inland navigation, numerous important manufactures, and great trade. Area 47,000 sq. m.; pop. 5,083,173.—*Albany* is the state cap. Pop. 80,808.

New York (so called in honour of the Duke of York, afterwards James II.), the commercial cap. of the United States, situated on the S. extremity of Manhattan Island, at the mouth of the Hudson. Many of its public buildings are of the most elegant description, and it is distinguished for the number of its benevolent and literary institutions. Its hotels are the largest and best in the world; its Broadway, 8 m. long, bears comparison with the chief business street in any other great city, while its situation and excellent harbour have rendered it the greatest emporium of the New World. Pop. 1,206,577.

New Zealand, see'land (called by Tas-

man, its Dutch discoverer, *Nova Zeelandia*, in honour. It is supposed, of his native province, a British colonial possession in the Pacific Ocean, about 1900 m. to the S.E. of Australia. The colony comprises three islands known as *North Island*, *South Island* (sometimes called *Middle Island*), and *Stewart's Island*, besides a number of adjacent islets. The area of North Island is about 44,800 sq. m.; South Island, 55,900 sq. m.; and Stewart's Island, 900 sq. m. North Island is of irregular form, consisting of a main body and four arms, projecting to the north, south, east, and west. The N. arm is almost bisected by Hauraki Gulf on the E. and Manukau Harbour on the W. On the narrow isthmus between stands the town of *Auckland*. The E. arm is a compact mass, lying between Bay of Plenty and Hawks Bay. The third arm forms the S. part of North Island; and the W. arm, though smaller than the others, contains the lofty snow-clad summit of *Mount Egmont* or *Taranaki*, an extinct volcano, which rises in an almost perfect cone from a base of 80 m. in diameter to the height of 8800 ft. In all parts of North Island are found traces of volcanic agency. Near the centre of the island are *Mounts Tongariro* and *Ruapehu*, the former an active volcano, 6500 ft. high, and the latter a dormant one, 9195 ft.; *Whakarewa*, or White Island, in the Bay of Plenty, emits columns of vapour; and the whole country N.E. and E., from Lake Taupo, near Mount Tangaroa, to the coast, is famous for its boiling-springs, hot mud-basins, and steaming geysers. In South Island the mountains are loftier than those in North Island. A range, known as the *Southern Alps*, runs along the west coast, and in *Mount Cook* reaches an elevation of 13,000 ft. The height of the snow-line in the Southern Alps is about 7000 ft., so that a great portion of the chain is covered with snow, and there are large glaciers in several parts. The *Tasman Glacier* is 12 m. long, and where it terminates, is nearly 2 m. in width. Like the Alps of Europe also, this chain contains numerous lakes. Along the eastern side of South Island extend broad grassy plains, many of which constitute excellent grazing districts. Little is known of the interior of Stewart's Island, which is separated from South Island by Foveaux Strait, and is occupied only by a few natives and whalers. The chief rivers in North Island are *Waikato*, *Whangarei*, and *Manawatu*; in South Island the streams are numerous, but none are of great importance except the *Otago*, which drains Otago; and the *Waikato*, which separates that provincial district from Canterbury. The *Waikato* has its source in Lake Taupo, a fine sheet of water nearly as large as Lake Geneva. It at first flows north-east, and then turning abruptly towards the west, empties itself into a fine harbour after a

course of about 950 m. North Island is very much indented, and contains *Hauraki Gulf*, *Bay of Plenty*, *Hawks Bay*, *Manukau Harbour*, *Kaipara Harbour*, and others. South Island is much less indented, the chief inlet being *Blind Bay* on the N. coast. "The climate of New Zealand, as a whole, is agreeable, having the extreme of neither heat nor cold; but it varies considerably according to the different portions of the colony. The changes of weather and temperature are, however, very sudden, the transition from heat to cold, from sunshine to rain, from calms to gales, being so frequent and marked as to defy calculation. Compared with Great Britain, New Zealand, so far as its general salubrity can be ascertained, possesses a marked superiority." The soil is fertile, and produces spontaneously every variety of timber required either for housebuilding or for ships. The most important of the native plants is a species of flax, the leaves of which yield a fibre stronger than that obtained from the stem of the common flax; it is officially called *phormium*, and competes with Russian hemp. In mineral resources, New Zealand is almost as rich as any of the Australian colonies. Gold, copper, iron, plumbago, and coal abound, and silver and tin have been found in various localities. Building stone of superior character, and marble and granite are widely distributed. The natives, called *Māori*, of whom about 45,000 remain, are a noble race, differing but little from Europeans in size and feature. They are becoming rapidly assimilated to the colonists in dress, manners, and habits. For political purposes the colony was divided into nine provincial districts, viz., *Auckland*, *Taranaki*, *Wellington*, and *Hawke Bay*, in North Island; *Marlborough*, *Nelson*, *Canterbury*, *Otago*, and *Westland*, in South Island. In 1876 the provincial system was abolished, and the country divided into sixty-three counties, thirty-two of which are in North Island, thirty in South Island, and one in Stewart's Island. The government is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a governor, a legislative council appointed by the Crown, and a House of Representatives. *Wellington*, in Hatt co., North Island, is the seat of government. The total pop. of New Zealand is 456,000.

Ngami, *ng'ame*, a lake in the basin of the *Zambesi*, N. of the *Kalahari Desert*, S. Africa. It was discovered by Dr *Livingstone* in 1849 or 1850. See *Mampoor*.

Ngan-hoai, *ngan-ho-ai*, or *Gan-hway*, *gan-hwāi*, a prov. of China, traversed by the *Yang-tse-kiang*. Pop. 86,896,988.—*Ngan-hing* is the cap.

Nha-Trang, *nā-trang*, or *Yatrang*, *yā-trang*, a seaport with a good harbour, at the mouth of a river on the E. coast of *Anam*, Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

Niagara, *ni-ag'z-d* (corr. from *Ondagwe-rah*, the thunder of waters), a river

which issues from Lake Erie, Dominion of Canada, and falls into Lake Ontario. It is 36 m. long; its breadth varies from half a mile to a mile and a half. Its cataracts are stupendous, the volume of water precipitated being, it is computed, 100 millions of tons per hour. The fall on the Canadian side is the Great, or, as it is called from its forming a crescent, the Horse-shoe Fall; here the stream, 3100 ft. broad, is precipitated over a height of 150 ft. The other, on the United States side, is 1140 ft. wide and 193 ft. high. A cable suspension bridge of 800 ft. span has been erected on the river a little below the cataract.

Niagara, a township of New York, U. S., in the neighbourhood of the Falls of Niagara. Pop. 6853.—Also, a small town of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Ontario, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara River. Pop. 1800.

Nias, *ne-da*, or Pulo-nias, *po-lo-ne-da*, an island W. of Sumatra, in the Asiatic Archipelago, producing abundantly rice, sugar, and pepper. It belongs to Holland. Pop. 170,000.—1° 0' N. lat., 97° 30' E. long.

Nicaragua, *nik-er-a-gua*, an independent republic of Central America, between the state of Honduras on the N. and that of Costa Rica on the S. Area 56,167 sq. m.; pop. 300,000. *Managua* is the cap.

Nicaragua, a town of Central America, on the S.W. shore of the lake of the same name. Pop. 8000.

Nicaragua, Lake, a sheet of water, covering an area of 3666 sq. m., in the state of Nicaragua, Central America. It is 110 m. in length, and its average breadth is 26 m. It has a depth of 15 fathoms, and is therefore adapted for vessels of a large size. It has long been contemplated to establish a water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of this lake, the river San Juan its outlet, and a ship canal cut through the isthmus between the lake and the Pacific. The whole distance is estimated at 180 m. i.e., 16 m. through the isthmus, 56 m. in Lake Nicaragua, and 108 m. along the river. The difficulties to be overcome are very great, but they are not considered insuperable for the skill of modern engineers. The making of this canal was the object of an American expedition in 1878.

Nicastro, *ne-kas-tro* (new camp), a town of Calabria, S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, on the W. side of the Apennines, 27 m. S. of Cosenza; it is an archbishop's see, and near it are mineral springs. Pop. 10,413.

Nice, *nees*, a prov. on the Mediterranean, ceded by Sardinia to France in 1860. Along with portions of the dep. Var, it was erected into the dep. Alpes-Maritimes. Pop. of dep. 308,604.

Nice, an ancient city and seaport of France, cap. of the dep. Alpes-Maritimes, beautifully situated at the mouth of the

Paflione, 98 m. S.W. of Turin; it is celebrated for its mild climate, and is much frequented by invalids. Pop. 43,083.

Nioobar Islands, *nik-o-bar*, called by the Malays *Pulo Sombillong* (nine islands), a group in the S.E. of the Bay of Bengal. They are hilly, covered with wood, and yield in abundance coconuts, betel-nuts, oranges, sugar, yams, and tobacco. The natives, although piratical, have made considerable progress towards civilization—wearing clothes, speaking a little English, and building their huts and their boats with great ingenuity. Repeated attempts at colonisation have been made, but always failed in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever.

Nioopolis, *ne-kop-o-le*, or Nioopolis, *ne-kop-o-le* (the city of victory, so called because founded by Trajan to commemorate his victory over the Dacians), a city of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, on the Danube, 56 m. W. of Rustchuk. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and a place of considerable trade. Pop. 18,000.

Nioosia, *ne-ko-sia*, a city of Sicily, prov. Catania, with a trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 14,544.

Nioosia, the cap. of Cyprus. See *Lefkosia*.

Niooya, *ne-ko-yá*, a peninsula, a gulf, a river, and a town in the N.W. of Costa Rica, Central America. The town is on the peninsula, 96 m. W. of Cartago. Pop. 3000.

Niemen, *ne-men*, Pol. pron. *nyem-en*, or Memel, *mem-el*, a river which rises near Minsk in Russia, flows through E. Prussia, and falls into the Curische Haß below Tilsit.

Nienburg, *neen-boorg* (corr. from *Neuenburg*, new town), a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Weser, 86 m. S.E. of Bremen. Pop. 6665.

Nieuport, *new-port* (new harbour), a fishing and trading town in W. Flanders, Belgium, near the mouth of the Yperlee, 10 m. S.W. of Ostend. Pop. 6893.

Nieuwveld Mountains, *nyu-veld* (new forest), a mountain range in Cape Colony, S. Africa. Their average height is about 5000 ft., but *Bulbushiers Bank*, their highest summit, a few miles from the town of Beaufort West, is 7800 ft. above the sea level, or upwards of 4000 ft. above the Karroo, which stretches along the foot of the range.

Nièvre, *ne-ivrr*, a dep. in the centre of France, formed of the old prov. Nivernais and part of Orleansais. Area 3633 sq. m.; pop. 346,833.

Niger, *ni-jer*, a great river of N.W. Africa, has its source in the mountains of Kong, about 250 m. inland from Sierra Leone. Flowing N.E., it is called the *Joliba* as far as Timbuctoo. Below Timbuctoo it is called the *Qoorra*, turns to the S.E. and S., and, after a course estimated at 3000 m., falls, by numerous mouths,

into the Bight of Benin. All its three names, signify in the native dialects "river."

Nigg (a peninsula), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Pop. 2348.—Also a pa. co. Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 1201.

Nigritia. *See* Soudan.

Nigata or Nee-e-gata, *ne-j-gâ'id*, a seaport of Japan, on the W. coast of the island of Niphon. Pop. 23,772.

Nijni-Novgorod, *nish'-ne-nov'-go-rod*, a central gov. of Russia, E. of Vladimir. Area 19,406 sq. m.; pop. 1,271,564.

Nijni-Novgorod (the lower new town), a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., at the confluence of the Oka with the Volga; it is a place of great internal trade, and is famed for its yearly fair, one of the largest in Europe. Pop. 44,180.

Nijal Tagilak, *nish'-as id-gâ'ish'* (the lower town on the Tagil), a town of Russia, gov. Perm, in the Ural Mountains, with copper mines producing malachite; it has also extensive forges and manufs. of machinery. Pop. 27,000.

Nikolaelev, *ne-ko-la-ov*, a fortified town of Kherson, Russia, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug. It has taken the place of Sebastopol as the chief naval station of Russia in the Black Sea. Pop. 52,905.

Nikolaelevak, *ne-ko-la-ovsk*, the chief port of the Maritime Region, Eastern Siberia, on the l. b. of the Amoor, 25 m. from its mouth in the Pacific. Pop. 5514.

Nikolsburg, *nîk'ols-boorg*, or Mikulow, *me'-koo'-lov*, a town of Austria, prov. Moravia, 27 m. S. of Brünn. A treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria was signed here in 1866. Pop. 7173.

Nile, the river of Egypt, and one of the most celebrated streams of the Old World, was an object of wonder and veneration to the ancients, as it has been of eager curiosity to the moderns. The main branch, called *Bahr el Abiad*, or the White Nile, has its origin in an elevated region of lakes and countless streams extending from the equator southward 10° or 12° of latitude. Uniting at Khartoum, in Nubia, with the *Bahr el Azrak*, or Blue River, from Abyssinia, it forms one large stream, which flows through Nubia and Upper Egypt, where it is confined between the mountain ranges. Near Cairo the valley widens, and the Nile, separating into two great arms, enters the broad plain of the Delta, which it encloses, and falls into the Mediterranean by the western mouth at Rosetta, and by the eastern at Damietta. The length of its course is supposed to be about 3000 m.

Nimeguen, *nim'-â-guen* (new field), a strong town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, on the left bank of the Waal, 9½ m. S. of Arnheim. Pop. 23,509.

Nimes or Nismes, *neem*, anc. *Nemausus* (the sacred grove), a city of France, cap.

of the dep. Gard, in a fertile vale, encompassed by hills, 80 m. N.E. of Montpellier. It contains several interesting monuments of Roman antiquity, and has extensive manufs. of silks, ribbons, etc. Nicot, who introduced the use of tobacco into France, was born here in 1530. Pop. 56,296.

Nimra, *nim'-ra*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, with an argentiferous lead mine in its neighbourhood, about 23 m. N.E. of Smyrna.

Nineveh, *nim'-e-ah*, or Ninus, a very ancient and famous city, the cap. of the great Assyrian Empire, said to have been founded by Ninus or Nimrod. It was situated on the left bank of the Tigris in Turkey in Asia, opposite the present Mosul. According to accounts it was 60 m. in circumference. Its walls were 100 feet high, broad enough for three chariots to run abreast, and furnished with 1500 towers, each 300 ft. in height.

Ningpo, *ning'-po* (the repose of the waves, from Chin. *ning*, rest or repose, and *po*, a wave), a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, situated on a tongue of land at the junction of two rivers about 100 m. S. of Shanghai. It was entered by the British without resistance in 1841, and was opened to British commerce in the following year. Pop. 120,000.

Ninove, *ne-nov*, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Dender, 21 m. S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 5550.

Nio, *ne'-o*, anc. *Jos*, an island of the Cyclades, in the Grecian Archipelago, 17 m. S.W. of Naxos; it is said that Homer died here about the year 900 B.C. Pop. 3700.

Niort, *ne-ov*, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Deux Sèvres, 34 m. E.N.E. of La Rochelle. Pop. 18,164.

Niphon, *ni'-pon* (mountain or source of light), the principal island of Japan. It is very irregular in shape. Its length is about 850 m.; its breadth varies from 200 to 240 m.; and its area is estimated at 43,000 sq. m. Pop. 25,478,584.

Nipissing Lake, *nip'-is-ing*, in the Canadian Dominion, prov. Ontario, between the N.E. side of Lake Huron and the Ottawa River. It is 50 m. in length, and its greatest breadth is 14 m.

Nishapur or Nishapur, *nish'-â-poor*, a city of Persia, prov. Khorassan, in a fine valley, 50 m. from Mashed. Pop. 8000.

Nissa, *nî'-ad*, or Nish, a strongly fortified town in Servia, on the Nimava, 180 m. S.E. of Belgrade. It is noted for its warm baths, and is the most important place in the additional territory ceded to Servia by the Berlin Treaty of 1878. Pop. 12,317.

Nith (corr. from *Nitha*, the god of the waters), a river of Scotland, rises in Ayrshire, and entering Dumfriesshire, flows S.E. and falls into the Solway Firth below Dumfries.

Nitahill, nit'hîll, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Abbey of Paisley. Pop. 968.

Niutschuang, a town of Manchouria, in the Chinese Empire. Pop. est. at 80,000.

Nivelle, ne-vèl', a river rising in Spain, flows N.W., and entering France falls into the Bay of Biscay.

Nivellea, ne-vèl', a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Thienne, 17 m. S. of Brussels, with manufa. of lace, etc. Pop. 9068.

Nivernais, ne-ver-nâ, an old prov. in the interior of France, comprising the dep. Nièvre and part of Cher. The *Canal of Nivernais* connects the Loire with the Yonne and the Seine.

Nisampatam, nis-âm-pâ-tâm', a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, 45 m. S.W. of Masulipatam. Pop. 24,646.

Nisam's Dominions, a territory in the interior of S. India, to the N.W. of the presidency of Madras. Area 93,337 sq. m.; pop. est. at 10,868,000. It is chiefly an elevated table-land, with a hilly or undulating surface. The soil is naturally very fertile, and the pasture grounds are extensive. Except in the jungles the climate is healthy. The ruler is a Mohammedan, but his subjects are mostly Hindoos.

Nissa-Monferrato, nit'sa mon-fer-râ'to, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, on the Belbo, 17 m. S.W. of the city of Alessandria. Pop. 5802.

Nogent-le-Rotrou, no-shang'leh-ro-troo', a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on the Huine, about 80 m. S.W. of Chartres. Pop. 6906.

Noirmoutier, suer-moo-te-d', an island off the N.W. coast of the dep. Vendée, France. Pop. 6347.

Noirmoutier (the black monastery), the cap. of the above island, on its N.E. coast, with a fortress and good harbour. Pop. 8710.

Nola, nô'la, an ancient city of Campania, S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 14 m. N.E. of Naples. Pop. 9123.

Nombre-de-Dios, nom-brâ dâ de'oca, a town of Mexico, N. America, state and 60 m. E. of Durango, with rich silver mines in its vicinity. Pop. 7000.

Nootka Sound, noot'ka, a bay on the W. coast of Vancouver Island, N. America.

Nord, nôr, a dep. of France, so named from its position in the N. Area 2192 sq. m.; pop. 1,519,568.

Norden, nôr-dên, a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, 2 m. from the North Sea, with which it is connected by a canal, and 15 m. N. of Emden. Pop. 6180.

Nordhausen, nôr-hô'sen (north dwellings or town), a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Zorge, 30 m. S.S.W. of Halberstadt. Pop. 23,570.

Nordkyn, nôr'kin (the north cape), a promontory in Finnmark, Norway, the most

northerly point of continental Europe.—71° 8' N. lat., 27° 58' E. long.

Nordland or Norrland, a bailiwick of Norway, in the prov. of Tromsø. Pop. 104,151.—Also the N. division of Iceland.

Nördlingen, nûr'tîng-en, a town of Bavaria, Germany, on the Eger, 36 m. N.N.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 7223.

Nore, a celebrated naval station and anchoring-ground in the estuary of the Thames, England, off Sheerness.

Nore, a river of Ireland, rises in the Slieve Bloom Mountains, passes Kilkenny, and falls into the Barrow.

Norfolk, a large and important co. of England, bounded on the N. and E. by the North Sea; on the S. by Suffolk; and on the W. by Cambridgeshire and the Wash. The name means "north folk," used relatively to Suffolk. Area 2116 sq. m.; pop. 438,656. The surface is almost level; and although the co. is half encompassed by the ocean, it possesses very few seaports. At many places on the coast sandbanks stretch far seaward, and render navigation exceedingly dangerous. The chief rivers are the *Ouse*, the *Yare* (with its affluents the *Waveney* and the *Wensum*), and the *Bure*. Mackerel and herring fishing is carried on to a great extent along the coast, especially in the neighbourhood of *Yarmouth*. Agriculture, however, forms the principal occupation of the people. The fenny portions of the co. supply immense numbers of geese and turkeys, which are held in high repute. The co. town is *Norwich*.

Norfolk, an island in the S. Pacific, 4200 m. N.E. from Sydney, in Australia. It was formerly occupied as a penal settlement, and is now peopled by a few of the descendants of the mutineers of the "Bounty," who were brought here from Pitcairn's Island in 1856.

Norfolk, a seaport of Virginia, U. S., on Elizabeth River, 100 m. S.E. of Richmond; its foreign commerce is greater than that of any other town in the state. Pop. 19,329.

Norham, nôr'am (north town or dwelling-place), a pa. and vil. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tweed, 8 m. S.W. of Berwick. Pop. of pa. 2396.

Norio Alps, Ths, nô'rik, in Austria, branch off from the Rhetian Alps towards the centre of the country. The loftiest summit is *Gross Glockner* (the great bell), 12,951 ft. high.

Normandy, nôr-man-de (so called from being occupied by the Normans or North men, a people originally from Scandinavia), an old prov. in the N.W. of France, on the English Channel. It is now divided into the depts. Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and Orne.

Norrbottn, nôr-bô'ten (North Bothnia), a gov. of Norrland, in the N. of Sweden. Area 41,361 sq. m.; pop. 99,655.

Norrköping or Nordköping, nôr'd'ku-

ping (the northern market town), one of the principal commercial towns of Sweden, gov. Östergötland, near the mouth of the Motala. Pop. 27,328.

Norrland, a large division of Sweden, including the five govs. *Norbotten, Westerbotten, Wester Norrland, Jaemland, and Gafefborg.*

Northallerton, north-a'ller-tun (so called to distinguish it from Allerton Mauleverer), a town in the N. E. of Yorkshire, England. Pop. 4961.

Northam, north'am, a town of England, co. Devon, 1½ m. W.N.W. of Bideford. Pop. 4380.

Northampton, north-amg'tun (the north town of residence, or town on the northern water), a parl. and munic. bor. and the co. town of Northamptonshire, England, on the Nen, about 60 m. N.W. of London, with a large trade in boots and shoes. Pop. of parl. bor. 46,080; of munic. bor. 41,168.

Northamptonshire, a co. of England, encompassed by the cos. of Rutland, Lincoln, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Warwick, and Leicester. Area 984 sq. m.; pop. 242,801. Extensive forests and well-watered wood-clad vales diversify and give picturesqueness to the scenery of this county. The *Nen* and the *Welland* are the principal rivers, both of which flow N.E. and fall into the estuary of the *Wash*. Northamptonshire is chiefly a cattle-rearing co. Dairy farms are numerous, and vast quantities of butter are produced for the London market. In 1879, extensive ironstone deposits were discovered, which may have an important effect on the industrial pursuits of the people. *Northampton* is the co. town.

North Berwick. See Berwick, North.

North Bute, a pa. of Scotland, co. Bute; it embraces part of the island of Bute and Inchmarnock island.

North Cape, in the island of Mageroe, the most northerly point of Norwegian Lapland, and of all Europe, excepting the northern extremity of Francis Joseph Land, N.E. of Spitzbergen.—71° 10' N. lat., 26° 50' E. long.

North Darley, dar'iz, a town of England, co. Derby, ¾ m. N.W. of Mallow. Pop. 1557.

Northern Territory, Australia. See Australia, South.

Northfleet, north'flet, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Kent, on the Thames, 1½ m. W. of Gravesend. Pop. of pa. 6515.

North Knapdale. See Knapdale.

Northmarine, north-mar'in, a pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland. It is supposed that as the neck of land which divides this pa. from that of Delting is called Maren, and as the whole pa. lies to the north of it, it has thence derived its name. Pop. 2602.

Northmuir, north-mür, a vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. of Kirriemuir. Pop. 887.

North Queensferry. See Queensferry, North.

North Sea or German Ocean, that part of the Atlantic bounded E. by Norway and Denmark; S. by Germany, Holland, and Belgium; and W. by Great Britain. Area 34,000 sq. m. Except round the coasts of Norway, it is comparatively shallow; between England and Holland it is beset with sandbanks.

North Shields. See Shields, North.

North Uist. See Uist.

Northumberland, nor-thum'ber-land, the most northerly co. of England, signifies the "land north of the Humber." The Tweed bounds it on the N., separating it from the Scotch co. of Berwick; the Cheviot Hills and Cumberland border it on the W.; Durham on the S.; and the North Sea on the E. It is somewhat triangular in shape. Area 1952 sq. m.; pop. 386,646. Surface rugged; hills in the W. and S.W. bleak, but valuable for their lead-mines. The Cheviot uplands afford pasturage to innumerable flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. *Allenheads*, the centre of the lead-mining district, is the highest inhabited spot in England, being 1400 ft. above sea-level. Towards the coast and in the valleys watered by the *Coquet, Tyne, Till, and Ais*, the soil is fertile and well cultivated. The co. derives its chief wealth from its minerals, especially coal. The manufs. are varied and important, and are principally carried on in *Newcastle* and along the banks of the Tyne, where there are ship-building yards and docks, glass-works, potteries, and iron foundries. *Newcastle* is the co. town.

Northumberland, a maritime co. of New South Wales, S. of the Hunter River; it contains valuable coal-mines. Pop. 41,062.

Northumberland, Cape, S. of South Australia.—88° 8' N. lat., 140° 37' E. long.

Northumberland Islands, a group off the E. coast of Queensland, Australia.—21° 30' S. lat., 105° E. long.

North-Western Provinces, a division of India, forming a lieutenant-governorship of the presidency of Bengal. They include Meerut, Kumaon, Rohilkand, Agra, Jhansi, Allahabad, Benares, and Oudh. Area 110,520 sq. m.; pop. 42,868,449.

North-West Territories, till 1870 known as the Hudson Bay Territory, a prov. of the Dominion of Canada, E. of British Columbia. Area est. at 2,750,000 sq. m. Much of the country is a marshy flat, unfit for cultivation, but numerous rivers and lakes furnish an abundant supply of fish, which form the chief food of the settlers and many of the native pop. About 600,000 sq. m. in the valleys of the rivers are rich and fertile, and in the Peace River Valley are found coal, asphalt, gypsum, sulphur, iron, and gold. The chief rivers are the *Mackenzie, Peace, Athabasca, and Saskatchewan*. The principal lakes are the

Great Bear Lake, Lake Athabasca, and Lake Winnipeg. As yet the great bulk of the inhabitants are Indians divided into two large classes—Prairie Indians, who live in camps, feed on buffalo, and are warlike, and Thickwood Indians, who live on deer in small parties, and are peaceable. For judicial purposes the territory is divided into three districts, namely, *Saskatchewan, Qu'Appelle, and Bow River.* The seat of gov. is *Battleford*, at the junction of the *Battle* and *Saskatchewan* rivers. Pop. 28,700.

Northwich, north-witch (the north salt-works), a town in Cheshire, England, on the Weaver, 11 m. S.E. of Warrington, with extensive salt mines. Pop. 1244.

Norton Sound, a large inlet of Behring Sea, Alaska Territory, N. America, between 63° and 65° N. lat., and 161° and 167° W. long.

Norway, nor'wud (from the A. S. *Nord weg*, the northern territory, or from *Nord rike*, the northern kingdom), a country of Europe, bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean; E. by Russian Lapland and Sweden; S. by the Skagerrack; and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is about 1150 m.; its breadth varies from 7 to 270 m. Area 123,291 sq. m. The aspect of the country is wild but picturesque, and in many places sublime. Mountains, separated by deep valleys or extensive lakes, immense pine forests, rocks and cataracts, are the striking features of the landscape. The *Kiolen Mountains* in the N., the *Dovre Field* or *Dofrines* in the centre, and the *Hardanger Field* in the S., form a continuous chain of table-lands from the extreme N. to the extreme S., many of which are 8000 ft. above the level of the sea. The rivers are numerous, but in general rapid and rock-bound; and when swollen by the sudden melting of the snow, they overflow their banks with great fury, often sweeping corn, cattle, and cottages in one common ruin. The whole coast is deeply indented by gulfs or fjords, and covered by a succession of islands, many of them vast masses of rock, inhabited only by innumerable sea-fowl, which furnish the silder down of commerce. The soil is in general rude and barren, but in some districts, particularly in the provs. of Bergen and Trondheim, there are tracts of considerable fertility, producing crops of barley, oats, flax, and hemp. Extending several degrees within the Arctic Circle, the climate is correspondingly rigorous, but the air is pure and serene, and conducive to health and longevity. On the coast the temperature is milder, being influenced by the Gulf Stream, but the atmosphere is often loaded with clouds and fogs. A long severe winter alternates with a short warm summer, the one succeeding the other so rapidly as almost to efface spring and autumn from the seasons of the year. The shortness of the warm season in summer is compen-

sated by the length of the day; for the sun is scarcely five hours below the horizon, even in the southern provinces; while in the higher latitudes of Nordland and Finnmark, there are weeks during which it does not set. Vegetation is accordingly extremely rapid; and within three months the corn is sown, ripens, and reaped. In winter, again, the day is proportionally short, and in the northern regions there is an uninterrupted night of several weeks' duration, relieved only by moonlight brightly reflected from the snow, and by the aurora borealis, which in those high latitudes is peculiarly brilliant. Many of the animals common to the other countries of Europe are to be found in Norway. The rein-deer is the chief wealth of the Laplander, and its care is almost his sole occupation. The country possesses valuable mines, forests, and fisheries, and these are the main sources on which the people depend. The minerals include gold, silver, copper, iron, cobalt, alum, graphite, and others. The Norwegians are simple, hospitable, frank, and brave; not deficient in ingenuity, although in literature they are far behind. Education is generally diffused. In every parish there is a school for primary instruction, and schools of a higher class are in all the principal towns. At Christiania is a university, founded by the Danes in 1811. Norway was ceded to Sweden in 1814, and is now governed by a viceroy of the Swedish monarch; but all legislative power resides entirely in a national representative assembly, called the *Stor-thing* (great court), which ordinarily meets every year. The country is divided into six *sists* or *dioceses*, namely, *Christiania, Christiansand, Bergen, Hamar, Trondheim, and Tromsø*, and these are subdivided into 30 provinces called *hailwicks*. Pop. 1,817,000.

Norwich, nor'wich (the north town), a munic. and parl. bor. and city, the co. town of Norfolk, England, on the Wensum, a tributary of the Yare, 20 m. W. of Yarmouth; it has a fine cathedral, and has been a seat of manufa. ever since 4000 Flemish Protestants who fled from the fury of the Duke of Alva in the 16th century found refuge in it. Pop. 80,886.

Norwich, a town of Connecticut, U. S., on the Thames, 18 m. N. of New London. Pop. 16,653.

Norwood, nor'wood (so called from a wood or forest of oak trees, which formerly stood here), a large suburban dist. of London, 1 m. S. of Dulwich, and 4 m. S. of Lambeth; it comprises many villa residences, and is divided into *Lower Norwood, Upper Norwood, and South Norwood*.

Noss-Head, a bold rocky point on the E. coast of Scotland, co. Caithness, 4 m. N.E. of Wick.

Noto, no'to, a city of Sicily, prov. and 16 m. S.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 14,767.

Notteröe, *not'et-rû-sh*, an island of Norway, in Christiania Fiord. Pop. 4600.

Nottingham, *not'ing-gam* (corr. of its original name *Snatingham*, the town with caves), a parl. and munic. bor. of England, the co. town of Nottinghamshire, near the Trent, 15½ m. S.E. of Derby; it is the chief seat of the hosiery and lace manufs., and has large bleaching works, dye works, and wire, pin, iron, and brass factories. Here King Charles I. set up his standard at the beginning of the civil war in 1642. Many caves are under the town, some of them of comparatively modern date, but others of considerable though unascertained antiquity. Pop. 86,621.

Nottinghamshire, a co. of England, bounded by Yorkshire on the N.; Derby on the W.; Leicester on the S.; and Lincoln on the E. Area 822 sq. m.; pop. 319,768. Except in the vale of Trent, the surface is undulating, and here and there exhibits remains of the famous forest of *Sherwood*, once the favourite resort of the noted outlaw Robin Hood. The co. is watered by the *Trent* and its affluents, the *Idle*, and the *Soar*. Nottinghamshire is the principal seat of the English cotton hosiery and lace manufs., and in the W. coal is abundant. *Nottingham* is the co. town.

Notting Hill, *not'ing hîl*, a suburban district of London, co. Middlesex, 4 m. W. of St Paul's. Pop. 85,900.

Novara, *no-vâr'*, a flourishing city of Piedmont, N. Italy, cap. of the prov. Novara, on the *Mora*, 2½ miles W. of Milan. Here, in March 1849, the Austrians, under Radetzky, signally defeated the Sardinians under King Charles Albert, who immediately resigned the crown in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel II. Pop. 14,827.—Also a town in the island of Sicily, prov. Messina, in the vicinity of which are mines of silver, copper, and lead. Pop. 8693.

Nova Scotia, *no-vâ skô'she-d*, a prov. of the Dominion of Canada, N. America, connected with New Brunswick by a narrow isthmus, 16 m. across, and separated from Cape Breton Island by the Gut of Canso. Although the soil is in general sterile, there are many fertile districts. It has rich mines of coal and iron. Fish, coal, and timber are the chief articles of export. Area 18,671 sq. m.; pop. 237,800.

Nova Zembla, *no-vâ zem-blâ*, or *Novaya Zemlya*, *no-vîâ zem'liâ* (new land), two large islands of Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, separated from the mainland by the Island and Strait of Waygat. They form a dependency of the Russian gov. of Archangel.

Novallara, *no-vâl-lâ-râ*, a town of Emilia, Italy, prov. Reggio di Emilia, 18 m. N.W. of Modena, with silk and leather manufs., and a great annual fair. Pop. 4996.

Novgorod, *nov-go-rod*, a gov. of Russia,

to the E. of St Petersburg. Area 45,940 sq. m.; pop. 1,011,446.

Novgorod, or Veliki Novgorod, *vâ-lê-ke nov-go-rod* (the great new town or fortress), a city of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., once the most flourishing city in the N. of Europe, in a beautiful plain at the N. extremity of Lake Ilmen. Pop. 17,093.

Novi Bazar, *no-vâ bâ-zâr'* (the new market), a town of S. Bosnia, Turkey in Europe, on the *Rashka* affluent of the *Morava*. Pop. 15,000.—The sandjak of Novi Bazar, which lies between Servia and Montenegro, is under Turkish administration; but throughout its extent Austria-Hungary has the right of establishing garrisons.

Novigrad-Volynsk, *no-vî-grâd' vo-lîn-sk*, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, on the Slutch, 60 m. E. of Rowno. Pop. 9341.

Novi Ligure, *no-vê lig-ô-râ*, a city of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, in the plain of Marengo, at the foot of the Apennines, 14 m. S.E. of the city of Alessandria. Pop. 12,162.

Novo-Tocharskak, *no-vô cher-bâsk*, a town of Russia, cap. of the gov. of the Don Cossacks, on the Don. Pop. 33,397.

Noyon, *no-yông*, anc. *Novodunum* (new fort), a town of France, dep. Oise, 24 m. N.W. of Soissons. Calvin was born here in 1500. Pop. 5428.

Nubia, *nu-bîâ* (the land of gold), a portion of the dominions of the Khedive of Egypt, included in the territory now named Egyptian Soudan, is a country of Africa, which stretches southward from the borders of Upper Egypt to about the 12th parallel of N. latitude. It is traversed by the Nile, and bounded E. by the Red Sea and Abyssinia; S. by Abyssinia; and W. by the Desert. Area est. at about 250,000 sq. m. The northern portion of this extensive region is almost entirely occupied by deserts, except on the banks of the river; the southern portion, watered by the Abyssinian affluents of the Nile, and situated within the range of the tropical rains, is very fertile, and most luxuriant vegetation there abounds. In this region, which is named Upper Nubia, was the ancient *Etiôpia*, on the W. bank of the river. The climate of Nubia is extremely hot and dry, but on the whole healthy. The products of the soil are maize, dates, tamarinds, gums, aloes, myrrh, frankincense, senna, tobacco, cotton, and coffee, which are carried by way of commerce to Egypt. The larger animals of the country are the elephant, lion, rhinoceros, and giraffe, and crocodiles and huge hippopotami are found in the rivers. Besides the Nubians proper, who are a fine race, of dark brown complexion, living by agriculture and trading, the population are mostly Arabs, mixed with negroes from the south. The religion is Mahometan, but idolatry also prevails. Pop. estimated at about 400,000.

Nuevo Leon, *nu-vo le-on*, a state of Mexico, N. America, enclosed by Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Coahuila. The surface is generally mountainous, the soil fertile, and useful minerals are found. Area 23,629 sq. m.; pop. 189,782.

Nu-Gariep, *nu-gd-re-gp*, a river of S. Africa, rises in Basuto Land, separates the Orange River Free State from Cape Colony, after which, and after its union with the Vaal, it is called the Gariep or Orange River.

Numidia, *nu-mid-e-d*, the name given by the Romans to a part of the N. coast of Africa, corresponding to some extent with the modern Algiers.

Nun, *noon*, a river of Morocco, N.W. Africa, enters the Atlantic after a W. course of 180 m.—Also the central branch of the Niger at its delta in the Gulf of Guinea.

Nun, Cape, a headland in the S.W. of Morocco, Africa.—25° 40' N. lat., 11° 8' W. long.

Nundydroog or Wandidrug, *nu-da-droog*, a strong hill-fort of India, in the prov. of Mysore, 4866 ft. above the sea, 31 m. E. of Bangalore. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1791.

Nuneaton, *nu-ne-ton* (so called from the small river *En*, and from a priory founded by Robert Earl of Leicester for nuns of the order of Fontevault in Picardy), a town of England, co. Warwick, on the Anker and Coventry canal, 5 m. S. of Hinckley. Pop. 7269.

Nuremberg, *nu-rem-berg*, or Nürnberg, *nu-n-berh*, anc. *Norimberga* (the fortress of the Norici), an ancient city in Bavaria, Germany, situated on the Pegnitz, 97 m. N.N.W. of Munich. Its public library is rich in manuscripts and early editions of printed books. The city is famed for its inventions, particularly that of the watch; and its churches are

remarkable for fine specimens of painted glass. Here the painter and engraver Albert Durer was born in 1471. Pop. 91,018.

Nurpoor, *nu-poor*, a town of the Punjab, British India, div. Jalandhar, at the foot of the Himalaya Mts., 60 m. N.E. of Amritsar. Pop. 9928, many of whom are Kashmirians employed in shawl-weaving.

Nyangwe, *nyang-we*, one of the most important markets in the Manyema country, S. Central Africa. It was first visited by Dr Livingstone, and is situated on the right bank of the great Luabala, in about 4° S. lat. and 26° E. long. Here H. M. Stanley embarked, when, by sailing down the Luabala, he was able to prove its identification with the Congo, or, as he calls it, the "Livingstone."

Nyanza. See Albert Nyanza and Victoria Nyanza.

Nyassa, *nyd-sad* (the *n* and *y* are joined in the mouth, and not pronounced separately), a lake of the interior of E. Africa, about 260 m. long and 26 m. wide, between 10° 24' and 14° 26' S. lat. On its S. shore, on a promontory called Cape Maclear, a missionary station, called *Livingstonia*, has been established. A steamer in connexion with the mission now plies on the lake. The name Nyassa is a corr. of Nyanza, "a lake, or sheet of water."

Nyborg, *nu-berg* (new town), a seaport on the E. coast of the island of Funen, Denmark, with a strong citadel and shipbuilding docks. Pop. 4812.

Nykjöbing, *nu-kyu-bing* (new market town), a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Falster, on the Guldberg Sound, 62 m. S.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 3645.

Nyköping, almost *nu-chu-ping*, a maritime town of Sweden, the cap. of the gov. of Södermanland, on the Baltic, 63 m. S.W. of Stockholm. In its neighbourhood are mines of cobalt. Pop. 5079.

O

Oakbank, *ô-bank*, a vill. of Scotland, with extensive oilworks, co. Edinburgh, paa. of Kirknewton and East Calder.

Oakfield, *ô-feld*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Beath.

Oakhall, *ô-ham* (oak dwelling, so called from the numerous oak trees which formerly grew in its vicinity), the co. town of Rutland, England, in the vale of Catmos, 6 m. N. of Uppingham. With the exception of Appleby, it is the smallest co. town in England. In its ancient castle is a curious old hall, in which the assizes and quarter sessions are held, and where the business of the town and county is transacted. Upon the castle gate and over the judges' seat are nailed a number of horse-shoes, it being an ancient custom, still enforced, for the authorities to exact a horse-shoe from every

peer of the realm on his first passing through the manor. Pop. 2911.

Oakley, *ô-lis* (oak meadow, from A. S. *oec*, an oak, and *leah*, a meadow), a vill. of Scotland, with ironworks, co. Fife, pa. of Carnock. Pop. 1127.

Oakworth, *ô-wurth*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 2½ m. S.W. of Keighley. Pop. 5688.

Oathlaw, *ô-th-law*, anciently called *Fishaven*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 462.

Oaxaca, *ô-hô-kâ*, a city of Mexico, N. America, the cap. of the state of the same name, on the Rio Verde. Pop. 26,366.—The state has a pop. of 718,194.

Ob or Obl, *ô-be*, a large river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the Altai Mountains; traversing Siberia, it receives the Irtysh,

and, after a course of 2600 m., falls into a deep inlet of the Arctic Ocean, called the Gulf of Obi.

Oban, o-ban (the creek or little bay), a seaport on the W. coast of Argyllshire, Scotland, a central point for steam-boats passing to and from the Caledonian Canal and the Western Isles. Pop. 2413.

Obeid, o-bei, o-beid.

Oceania, o-ke-an'-e-a, the name given by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, including the islands in the Pacific Ocean, between the south-eastern shores of Asia and the western coasts of Africa. It naturally divides itself into three great sections—*Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia*.

Ochil Hills, oh'il (from Gael. *och-ill*, prominent hills), a range of hills in Scotland, stretching from the vicinity of Dunblane in Perthshire, in an easterly direction, into Fife. *Benclough*, the loftiest of the range, is 2392 ft. high.

Ochiltree, oh'il-trê (the high dwelling), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr. The vil. is 4 m. N.W. of Old Cumnock. Pop. of pa. 1856; of vil. 699.

Odensee, o'-den-sei (Odin's town on the water; it is said to have been founded by Odin a.c. 70); the cap. of Funen, Denmark, situated on a river, about a mile from the sea. It is one of the most important towns in the kingdom, and has considerable manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, and soap. Its cathedral founded in 1086, and completed in 1301, is one of the finest in Denmark.

Oder, o'-der (from Slav. *woda*, water), a large river of Germany, rises in Moravia, traverses the centre of Prussia, from S. to N., expands into the Gross Haff, and enters the Baltic by three branches, which form the islands of Usedom and Wollin. It communicates by canals with the Elbe and the Vistula.

Odessa, o-des'-a (corr. from *Odyssos*, an ancient Grecian colony that formerly existed in the neighbourhood), a city and seaport in the gov. of Kherson, S. Russia, on the Black Sea, between the rivers Dniester and Bug. It has a great export trade, especially in corn. Pop. 184,819.

Odéypore, Oodeypore, or Udaipur, oo-dî-poor', one of the Rajpoot States, with a town of the same name, in W. India, 135 m. S.E.W. of Ajmir. Pop. of state 1,161,400.

Oditham, o'-dî-asm, a pa. and town of England, co. Hants, 28 m. N.E. of Winchester. Here are the ruins of a castle in which David I. of Scotland, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, was confined for eleven years. Pop. of pa. 2850.

Oedenburg, u'-den-boorg, a town of Hungary, near the Naussiedler See, 57 m. S.S.E. of Vienna; it is an extensive mart for a red wine, inferior only to Tokay, produced in the vicinity. Pop. of commune 21,103.

Oesel, u'-sel, or e'-sel (seal island), an island of Russia, gov. Livonia, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. Pop. 45,000.

Oestergothland, u'-ster-got'-land, a fertile agricultural gov. of Gothland, Sweden. Pop. 263,654.

Ofen. See Buda.

Offenbach, of'-fen-bah, a town in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the Main, 5 m. S.E. of Frankfurt; it is the chief manufacturing place in the grand-duchy. Since 1866 it has been wholly enclosed within Prussian territory. Pop. 25,911.

Offenburg, of'-fen-boorg, a walled town in the grand-duchy of Baden, Germany, on the Rhine, 17 m. S.S.W. of Karlsruhe. Pop. 6587.

Ogdensburg, of'-den-burg, a town and river port of New York, U. S., on the St Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie river, opposite Prescott in Canada. Pop. 10,076.

Oglio, ô'-yo, anc. *Ollus*, a river of N. Italy, flows from the Rhetian Alps, through Lake Isco, and joins the Po.

Ohio, o'-ho, one of the United States of N. America, bounded by Michigan and Lake Erie on the N.; by Pennsylvania and Virginia on the E.; by Kentucky on the S.; and by Indiana on the W. In point of beauty, fertility, and climate, it is one of the finest states of the Union. Area 39,964 sq. m.; pop. 3,197,794. *Columbus* is the state cap. Pop. 31,274.

Ohio (from an Indian word signifying "the beautiful river"), a large river of the United States; it is formed by the union of the Alleghany and the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, and, after a S.W. course of 1033 m., joins the Mississippi 160 m. below the influx of the Missouri.

Oich, Loch, loh oik (*oich*, from an obsolete Gaelic word, signifies "water"), a lake of Scotland, co. Inverness, between Lochs Ness and Lochy, in the line of the Caledonian Canal. It is about 6 m. in length, with an average breadth of 1 m., and discharges into Loch Ness by the river Oich.

Oise, wds., a river of France, rises in Ardennes, and receiving the Aisne near Compiègne, falls into the Seine below St Germain.

Oise, a dep. in the N. of France, formed of the old provs. Ile-de-France and Picardie. Area 2261 sq. m.; pop. 401,613.

Oka, o'-ka, a river of Russia, rises in the gov. of Orel, flows through the govts. Tula, Kaluga, Moscow, Riazan, and Vladimir, and falls into the Volga at Nijni-Novgorod, after a course estimated at 620 m.

Okahampton, ô'-kam-ton (the home dwelling on the river Oka), a munic. bor. and town of England, co. Devon, 21 m. W. of Exeter. Pop. 1900.

Okhotak, o'-kô-tak (town on the Okhota), the cap. of a dist. of the same name in E. Siberia, Asiatic Russia, on the Sea of Okhotak, at the mouth of the Okhota.

Okhotak, Sea of, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, having Kamtschatka on the E., and the island Saghalien and Eastern Siberia on the W.

Oland or Oeland, *u'lant* (island), an island off the S.E. coast of Sweden, belonging to the gov. of Calmar; it is 80 m. long, from 8 to 14 m. broad, and is separated from the mainland by the Sound of Calmar. Pop. 33,000.

Oldbury, *ôl'd-ber-s*, a manufacturing town of England, co. Worcester, on the Tame, 5 m. W. of Birmingham. P. 16,410.

Old Deer. See Deer, Old.

Oldenburg, *ôl'den-boorg*, a grand-duchy of Germany, W. of the Weser, surrounded by the Prussian prov. of Hanover on all sides but the N., where it borders on the North Sea. It closely resembles Hanover in soil and productions, as well as in the character of its population. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran. Area 2420 sq. m.; pop. 319,814.

Oldenburg (old town), the cap. of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, on the Hunte, 24 m. W.N.W. of Bremen, with a ducal castle, several elegant public buildings, and a fine collection of German antiquities. Pop. 15,701.

Oldham, *ôl'd-əm*, a munic. and parl. bor., and manufacturing town of Lancashire, England, on the Medlock, 6 m. N.E. of Manchester. Pop. 113,100.

Oldhamstocks, *ôl'd-ham-stocks* (the place of the old habitation), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, cos. Haddington and Berwick. The vil. is about 6 m. S.E. of Dunbar, and near the coast of the North Sea. Pop. of pa. 592.

Oleron, *o-lê-rong'*, anc. *Uliarus*, an island off the S.W. coast of France, opposite the mouth of the Charente. Pop. 18,178.

Olfant or Oliphant River, *ôl'f-ant* (the Dutch for elephant), rises in the mountains of the Cape Colony, and falls into the Atlantic.

Olivença or Olivenza, *o-le-ven'ed*, Span. pron. *o-le-ven'thâ*, a strong town in the prov. of Badajoz, Spain, on the Guadiana, near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 10,000.

Olmûts, *ôl'mûts*, a town of Moravia, Austria, on the river March, 43 m. N.E. of Brünn; it is strongly fortified, and is the seat of a university founded in 1581. Pop. 15,329.

Olney, *ôl'nê* (holly meadow, or from A. S. *Olen-ige*, the isle of Olan), a town of Buckinghamshire, England, 5 m. N. of Newport-Pagnall; it was once the residence of the poet Cowper, whose popular hymns still bear its name. Pop. 2547.

Olonets, *o-lo-netz'*, a gov. of Russia, S. of Archangel, containing 56,896 sq. m., and a pop. of 298,392.

Olonets (town on the Olonsa), a town of Russia, cap. of the above gov., at the junction of the Olonsa and the Megrega, 110

m. N.E. of St Petersburg; here Peter the Great constructed his first dockyard. Pop. 1841.

Olot, *o-lot'*, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. N.W. of Girona, in the valley of the Fluvià, with a considerable transit trade. Pop. 13,070.

Olrig, *ôl'rig*, or Olrick, *ôl'rik'*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness. Pop. 2028.

Olten, *ôl'ten*, a town of Switzerland, canton and 21 m. N.E. of Soleure, on the Aar. Pop. 1500.

Olympus, *o-lim'pus* (the shining, from Gr. *lampas*, to shine), a celebrated mountain, 9764 ft. high, in the N. of Thessaly, Turkey in Europe. During a great part of the year its summit is covered with snow. The ancient Greeks fancied that it sustained the heavens, and was the residence of the gods. It is called by the Turks *Semawal-Evi*, "the abode of the celestials."

Olympus, a mountain of Asia Minor, 9000 ft. high, 8 m. S.W. of Brusa.—Also a mountain range in the island of Cyprus.

Omagh, *o-maw'* (corr. from Irish *oph-magh*, seat of the chiefs), the co. town of Tyrone, Ireland, near the centre of the co., on the river Strule, 27 m. S. of Londonderry. Pop. 3661.

Omaha, *ô-mâ-mâ* (so named from a tribe of Indians), a town of Nebraska, U. S.; it is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Missouri, and forms one of the principal stations of the Union Pacific Railway. Pop. 30,510.

Oman, *o-mân*, a division of Arabia, extending along the E. coast from Cape Ras al Had to Cape Mussendom, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

Ombay, *om-bâ'*, or Malecowa, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Celebes and the N.W. coast of Australia. Area 961 sq. m. The hills are volcanic, and the coasts steep and difficult to approach—8° 15' S. lat., 125° E. long.

Ometepe, *o-mâ-tê-pek'*, or Ometepet, a volcanic island in Lake Nicaragua, Central America; it consists of two densely wooded mountains, one of which is 5260 ft. high.

Omak (the town on the Om), a fortified town of Central Asiatic Russia, gov. Akmolinsk, at the confluence of the Om with the Irtysh. Pop. 27,180.

Onega, *o-nê-gâ*, Russ. pron. *o-nâ-gâ*, a river of Russia, rises in the S.E. of Olonetz, and flows northward into the Gulf of Onega.

Onega, Gulf of, the most southerly portion of the White Sea.

Onega, Lake, a lake in Olonetz, Russia, 150 m. long, and from 30 to 59 m. broad. Its waters are clear and abound with fish. By the river Soli it is connected with Lake Ladoga.

Onida, *o-nê-dâ*, a county, a lake, and a river in the N.E. central part of New York state, U. S. In the co. the soil is rich, and

large quantities of cheese, butter, etc., are produced.

Ontario, on-tâ-re-o, a prov. of the Dominion of Canada, W. and S.W. of Quebec, and S. of Albany River and James Bay. Its length is about 760 m., and its greatest breadth about 700 m. The surface is gently undulating and diversified with lakes and rivers. The lakes are numerous and magnificent. They cover an area of 80,000 sq. m., and contain nearly half the fresh water of the globe. The soil possesses great fertility, and immense crops of wheat and other cereals are annually raised. Apple orchards in the S.W. are very productive, and pears, plums, grapes, and cherries thrive luxuriantly. The mineral wealth is very considerable, copper, silver, iron, zinc, lead, cobalt, and marbles of almost every colour being found. The climate is extreme, but is agreeably tempered by the proximity of the lakes. Pop. 1,620,851.

Ontario, Lake, the most easterly of the great American lakes, is 180 m. in length by 66 m. in breadth, and of great depth. It receives the waters of Lake Erie by the Niagara, and discharges them by the St Lawrence. Steam-vessels constantly ply between the British and American sides. The country along its shores is rich and well wooded.

Orteniente, on-tâ-ne-en-tâ, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, on the Clariano, 11 m. S.W. of San Felipe. Pop. 9698.

Odeypore. See Odeypore.

Oojein or Ujjain, oo-jâ, a fortified city of Central India, 254 m. S.W. of Gwalior; it contains many Hindoo temples, and is one of the seven sacred Hindoo cities. The ancient city, now in ruins, was the cap. of the Gwalior territories.

Oomrawatties. See Amraoti.

Orniob, oo-niô, a town and seaport of Turkey in Asia, on the Black Sea. Pop. 18,000.

Oorfa. See Orfa.

Ourga, Ourga, or Urga, oor-gâ, a town of Mongolia, in the Chinese empire, the cap. of the country of the Kalkas, on the Tula, 136 m. S.E. of Kiakhta; it is the head-quarters of Lamaism in Mongolia, and inferior as a place of pilgrimage only to Lassa in Tibet. Pop. 7000.

Oosterhout, oo-ter-hout (east wood), a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, in a well-wooded fertile district, 6 m. N.N.E. of Breda. Pop. 9488.

Ootacamund or Ootakamund, oo-tâ-kâ-mund (one stone village), a sanitary station of British India, on the Neilgherry hills, 7980 ft. above the sea, dist. Coimbatore, presidency of Madras. It has an average temperature of 60° Fahr.

Openshaw, op-en-shaw, a town in Lancashire, England, 3 m. E. of Manchester, with extensive cotton mills, dyeworks, and a railway-carriage manufactory, which to-

gether employ a large number of the inhabitants. Pop. 11,108.

Ophir, Mount, o-phîr, an isolated mountain of the Malay Peninsula, with a triple-peaked summit estimated to rise 5693 ft. above sea level. Gold dust is found in considerable quantity round its base.—0° 5' N. lat., 100° E. long.—Also a mountain, 13,843 ft. high, near the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 70 m. N.W. of Padang.—0° lat., 100 E. long.

Oporto, o-porto (the port or harbour), anc. *Callis*, a seaport of Portugal, the second city of the kingdom in rank and commercial importance, prov. Entre-Douro-e-Minho, finely situated on the Douro, about 3 m. from its mouth. It is noted for a strong red wine, which has received from it the name of *Port*. Pop. 59,194.

Oppeln, op-peln, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 50 m. S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 12,468.

Oran, o-rân, a prov. of Algeria, N. Africa, having Morocco on the W., and the prov. of Algeria on the N.E. Area 35,899 sq. m. Pop. 800,000.

Oran, a strongly fortified seaport of Algeria, the cap. of the above prov., on the Mediterranean, 210 m. W.S.W. of Algiers. It was taken by the French in 1830, and occupied by them in 1831. Pop. 40,264.

Orange, or-angrâ, anc. *Arausia*, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, in a beautiful plain on the Aigue, 13 m. N. of Avignon; it has some interesting Roman remains, the principal of which is a triumphal arch about 84 ft. in length, breadth, and height, about 200 paces N. of the town. Pop. 6262.

Orange or Gariep, or-anj or gâ-re-aj, the largest river of S. Africa, rises in Basuto Land, flows S.W. and N.W., forming, under the name of the *As* or *Black Gariep*, the boundary between Cape Colony and the Orange River Free State; in the S. of Griqualand West it receives the *Vaal* or the *Ry* or *Yellow Gariep*, where the country of late years has attracted attention as the bed or deposit of perhaps the richest diamond fields in the world; it then traverses a most dreary and barren country, separating in its course Cape Colony from Great Namaqua-Land, and after draining an area of not less than 400,000 sq. m. in extent, enters the Atlantic in 33° 30' S. lat. and 16° 30' E. long. Near the sea its course is hindered by steep and precipitous mountains, and throughout is interrupted by immense rocks forming formidable cataracts, which, combined with a sand-bar at its mouth, are likely to hinder its ever becoming a great commercial highway.

Orange River Free State (named after the Prince of Orange), a tract of country in S. Africa, embracing an area of over 60,000 sq. m. N.E. of Cape Colony and W. of Natal, between the Nu-Gariep and Vaal rivers, formerly in the possession of Bechiana tribes, but now in the hands of Dutch boers

or farmers. It consists chiefly of vast undulating grassy plains which slope down from the Maloti Mountains to the Vaal River, dotted here and there with rocky hills called *koppies*. The whole country lies high, having an average elevation above the sea of about 4000 ft. The climate, although cold in winter, is remarkably healthy, and favourable to Europeans and invalids. The government is republican. Pop. est. at about 55,000.—*Bloemfontein* is the cap.

Ordquhill, *or'dik-ill* (the hollow beside the height), a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff. Pop. 761.

Ord-of-Caithness, a headland of Scotland, 1900 ft. high, on the coast of Caithness—58° 10' N. lat., 3° 30' W. long.

Orebro, *ur'de-bro*, an inland gov. of Svealand, Sweden, with mines of iron, copper, cobalt, etc. Pop. 181,296.

Orebro, the chief town of the above gov., near the W. shore of Lake Hielmar, 104 m. W. of Stockholm. Pop. 10,831.

Oregon, *or'e-gon* (said to derive its name from *origeno*, a Spanish word for wild marjoram, which grows abundantly here, or from the river so called, which means "river of the west"), one of the United States of North America, situated between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, having California and Nevada on the S., Washington on the N., and Idaho on the E. Area 96,274 sq. m.; p. 174,781.—*Salem* is the state cap.

Oregon River. See Columbia.

Öregrund, *o'r'd-ground*, a small seaport of Sweden, gov. and 70 m. N.E. of Stockholm, on the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 634.

Oral, *o-râ'*, or Orlov, *or-lo'*, a gov. in the interior of Russia, S. of Tula and Kaluga. Area 18,061 sq. m.; pop. 1,587,000.

Oral, a city of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Oka, at the confluence of the Oral; it is the entrepôt of commerce between N. and S. Russia. Pop. 44,281.

Orellano, *or-el-yâ'no*, a river of S. America. See Amazon.

Orenburg, *o'ren-borg*, a gov. in the S.E. of Russia, between Oufa and Astracan, extending across the Ural Mountains into Asiatic Russia. Area about 45,000 sq. m.; pop. 900,547.

Orenburg, a fortified city of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Ural, at the confluence of the Samara; it was devastated by fire on 28th April 1879. Pop. 35,623.

Orense, *o-rên'se*, anc. *Agua calida Olliorum*, a town of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name in Galicia, on the Minho, 46 m. S.W. of Lugo; it is celebrated for its hot springs. Pop. 12,584.

Orfa, Orhah, *or'fâ*, or Oorta, *oor'fâ*, a city of Algedra, in Asiatic Turkey, 78 m. S.W. of Diarbekir; it is the *Edessa* of the Greeks and Romans, and supposed to be the *Ur* of the *Chaldees* mentioned in Scrip-

ture. It has manufs. of cotton goods, etc., and a large trade in corn. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Orhuela, *o-re-ud'la*, a commercial town of Valencia, Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.W. of Alicante, in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the Segura. Pop. 25,305.

Orinoco, *or-in-o'ko*, a river of S. America, rises in the Sierra Parime of Venezuelan Guiana, traverses the centre of Venezuela, and, after a course of 1450 m., enters the Atlantic by about 50 channels, S. of Trinidad.

Orissa, *o-ris'ad* (corr. from *Odradesa* or *Ordesa*, the land of the Odhra or Or tribes), a division of British India, Lower Provinces of Bengal, stretching along the N.W. coast of the Bay of Bengal, from the northern extremity of Ganjam to the N. of the Subanrekha (streak of gold). The coast lands are for the most part flat and sandy, but westward the country rises into hills exceedingly rugged and of considerable elevation. Wild beasts and venomous reptiles are numerous. Rice, sugar, cotton, and indigo are grown on the plains; wheat and tobacco on the higher grounds; and teak timber, dyewoods, drugs, resins, etc., are obtained from the hills. Iron is found, and the best salt made in India is manufactured on the banks of the Chilka Lake, and at other places along the coast. The inhabitants are chiefly a wild race of Hindus, called *Uriyaa*. *Cuttack*, on the Mahanadi, is the chief town. Pop. of div. 3,162,490.

Oristano, *o-ris-tâ'no*, a town and river port on the W. coast of the island of Sardinia, near the Oristano, 54 m. N.N.W. of Cagliari. Pop., including suburbs, 6996.

Orizaba, *o-re-â'tâ'*, a town of Vera Cruz, Mexico, near the volcanic Peak of Orizaba; it has a large government tobacco factory and manufs. of leather and coarse cloths. Pop. 15,524.

Orkney Islands, *or-k'nâ* (from Gael. *oro-innis*, the islands of whales), anc. *Orcaades*, a group of islands in the North Sea, Scotland. They are 67 in number, and extend from 58° 43' to 59° 35' N. lat., and from 3° 20' to 3° 25' W. long. Only 29 of them are inhabited.

Orkney and Shetland, a county of Scotland, composed of two groups of islands lying to the N.E. of Caithness. The Orkneys are separated from Caithness by the Pentland Firth, which is 5½ m. broad at its narrowest part. Of the 67 islands, 29 are inhabited—the principal being *Pomona*, *South Ronaldshay*, *Hoy*, *Burray*, *Sanday*, *Westray*, *Stronsay*, and *North Ronaldshay*. The total area is 610 sq. m.; pop. 81,374. All the islands are high and precipitous on their W. sides, and slope gently towards the E. Being destitute of trees and shrubs, except a few that are grown in gardens, they present a somewhat bleak and barren aspect. The valleys, however, are fertile

and well cultivated, and much attention is given to grazing. The whale, cod, and herring fisheries afford employment to large numbers of the population. The Orkneys are rich in memorials of past centuries, among the most interesting of which is the venerable cathedral of St Magnus, at *Kirkwall*, the chief town. It is said to have been founded in 1138. The Shetland Islands are above 100 in number, of which only about 30 are inhabited; the chief of these are *Mainland*, *Unst*, *Yell*, *Whalsay*, *Fetlar*, *Papa Stour*, and *Poula*, supposed to be the "Ultima Thule" of Tacitus. The aggregate area is 325 sq. m.; pop. 39,608. The cliff scenery of these islands is magnificent and varied. Owing to the peaty nature of the soil, not much of it is under tillage. Great attention, however, is devoted to the rearing of live stock, Shetland being famous for its peculiarly diminutive breed of cattle and ponies. The female portion of the population are adepts at the knitting of fine hosiery and shawls, which find a ready market in the southern parts of the kingdom. *Lerwick* is the principal town. It is the most northern town in the British Isles. Between the Orkney and Shetland groups is *Fair Isle*, on which was wrecked the flag-ship of the admiral of the Spanish Armada.

Orléanais, or-lâ-an-â', an old prov. in the interior of France, S. of the Isle of France, now forming the greater part of the depts. Loiret, Eure-et-Loire, and Loiret-Cher.

Orléans, or-lâ-ans, Fr. pron. *or-lâ-ang'* (corr. from *Aurelianum*, a former name given to it in honour of the emperor Aurelian, by whom it was greatly embellished), a city of France, cap. of the dep. Loiret, on the Loire, 58 m. S.S.W. of Paris. It has an extensive trade in wine, brandy, corn, fruit, and vinegar produced in the district. It is the seat of a university, and is famous for the memorable siege which its inhabitants, animated by Joan of Arc, sustained against the English in 1429. Pop. 44,580.

Orléans, Isle of, a fertile and well-wooded island in the river St Lawrence, Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec. Length 20 m.; greatest breadth 6 m.

Ormesby or *Ormsby*, *orms-be* (the dwelling of Orm), a town in the N. E. of Yorkshire, England, 5 m. from Middlesborough. Pop. 4080.

Ormes Head, *Great, orms hed* (from Norse *orms*, a serpent), a promontory on the coast of Denbighshire, N. Wales.—53° 20' N. lat., 5° 53' W. long.

Ormiston, orms-tun (the ton, *i.e.*, the enclosure of Orme), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 2½ m. S. of Tranent. Pop. of pa. 911; of vil. 349.

Ormakirk, orms-kirk (the church of Orm), a town of Lancashire, England, 12 m. N.E. of Liverpool; it is famed for its

gingerbread, and has silk and cotton manufs., and large collieries in its vicinity. Pop. 6127.

Ormus, or-mus, a small island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, formerly one of the richest commercial centres in the East.

Orne, orna, a river of France, rises near Sées, in the dep. Orne, flows N. through Calvados, and falls into the English Channel about 9 m. below Caen, after a course of 70 m.

Orne, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Normandy. Area 2354 sq. m.; pop. 392,596.

Orontes, o-ron'tes, Arab. *El Asy* (the rebellious), a river of Syria, Turkey in Asia, issues from Mount Lebanon, N. of Damascus, passes Antioch, and falls into the Mediterranean. Its modern name is *Nahr-el-Asi*.

Orotava, o-ro-tâ-â', a town of the Canary Islands, N.W. Africa, near the Peak of Teneriffe; it is situated in one of the most fertile, pleasant, and healthy districts in the world, and has an active trade in wine and corn. Pop. 8315.

Orphir, or-fr (said to be a word of Norwegian origin, signifying either "fire land" or "mossy soil"), a pa. of Scotland, Fomona, Orkney Islands. Pop. 1040.

Ortega, Cape. See *Cape Ortega*.

Orthès, or-tâ', a town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave-du-Pau, 24 m. N.W. of Pau; it has woollen and leather manufs., and its environs produce silver, slate, coal, and petroleum. Near this town the Duke of Wellington defeated the French army commanded by Marshal Soult, in 1814. Pop. 6512.

Ortler Spitz, or-ler spits (peak), a lofty summit of the Rhaetian Alps, 12,833 ft. above the sea, in Austria, on the borders of the Engadine, 9 m. N.N.E. of Bormio.

Orton, or-ton (contr. of Overton), a pa. and town of Westmoreland, 9 m. S.W. of Appleby, with several mineral springs in its neighbourhood. Pop. of pa. 1665.

Orvieto, or-ve-tô' (corr. from Lat. *urbesetius*, old city), a town in the prov. of Perugia, Italy, on a hill overlooking the Paglia, at its junction with the Chiana, 60 m. N.N.W. of Rome; it has a fine cathedral. Pop. 7423.

Orwell, or-well, a river of England, flows S.E. through the co. of Suffolk, and joins the Stour at Harwich.

Orwell (originally *Urwel*, a green or fertile retreat), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kinross. Pop. 2343.

Osaka, o-sâ-kâ, a seaport of Japan, in the island of Nippon, 35 m. from Kioto, of which it is the port; it is so intersected by the mouths of the Kamagawa River and by canals as to be called the "Japanese Venice," and was at one time a great commercial city.

Osborne, os-born, the private demesne

of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 1 m. S.E. of Cowes.

Osmanjik, *os-man-jek'*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Kilik Irmak; it is unhealthy from its low situation and bad water. Pop. 8176.

Osnaburg, *os-na-boory*, Germ. *Osnabruck*, anc. *Aseubruks* (the bridge on the river Ase), a town of Hanover, Prussia, on the Hase, a branch of the Ems, 74 m. W.S.W. of Hanover; it has manufa. of coarse linens known by the name of Osnaburgs. Pop. 29,850.

Osnaburgh, *os-na-bur-o*, or *Dairide Muir*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 8 m. N.E. of Cupar, engaged in linen weaving.

Ossa, *os-sa*, a mountain of Thessaly, Turkey in Europe, to the S.E. of Olympus, from which it is separated by the Vale of Tempe. Its modern name is *Kissava*.

Ostaskov, *os-dak-kov*, a town of Russia, gov. and 104 m. W. of Tver, on Lake Salig. Pop. 10,806.

Ostend *os-tend'* (at the east end or opening of the canal into the ocean), a seaport and watering-place in W. Flanders, Belgium, 14 m. N.W. of Bruges. It is famous for its obstinate defence against the Spaniards for more than three years, A.D. 1601-1604. Pop. 16,923.

Osterode, *os-ter-ro-dah*, a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, at the foot of the Harz Mountains, 86 m. S.S.E. of Hildesheim. Pop. 5658.

Ostersund, *os-ter-sund*, the chief town in the gov. of Jaemtland, Sweden, on the E. shore of Lake Stor, opposite the small island of Froson. Pop. 1808.

Ostrog, *os-trog'* (the palisaded fort), a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, on the Gorriin, 120 m. E.N.E. of Lemberg. Pop. 7910.

Ostrogjak, *os-tro-jak'*, or *Ostraga-scheak*, *os-trd-gd-sheak*, a town of Russia, gov. and 59 m. S. of Voronez, on the Soana. Pop. 2604.

Osuna, *o-soo-na*, a town in the prov. of Seville, Spain, situated on the slope of a hill crowned with a castle, 43 m. E. of Seville; its vicinity is fruitful in olives and corn, which, with wine and fruit, form the chief exports of the town. Pop. 17,556.

Oswaldtwistle, *os-wald-twist'* (the boundary of Oswald, from Scand. *twistla*, a boundary), a town in Lancashire, England, 3½ m. S.E. of Blackburn, with cotton mills and print works. Pop. 10,263.

Oswego, *os-wo-go*, a city of New York, U. S., on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Oswego river, 85 m. N.N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 20,910.

Oswestry, *os-es-tri* (corr. from *Oswaldstre*, Oswald's town, so called in allusion to Oswald, king of Northumberland, having lost his life here when fighting against the heathen king Penda of Mercia in 642), a munic. bor. and market town of Shropshire, England, near the Severn and the

Mersey canal, 18 m. N.W. of Shrewsbury, with trade in malt. Pop. 7306.

Otago, *o-ta-go*, a provincial district of New Zealand, forming the S. part of South Island, and bounded on the N. by the provincial district of Canterbury. It was founded in 1848 by emigrants from Scotland. The climate is very healthy, the soil is fertile, pasturage abundant, and all kinds of European crops are raised. Lakes are numerous, and some of them of large extent. Mountain ranges traverse the district from N. to S., but the highest summits are near the W. coast. Timber is abundant, Longwood and Waiata forests alone having an area of 1000 sq. m. Gold fields are all over the country. The other minerals found are coal, iron, copper, antimony, building stone, and lime. Pop. 120,587. *Dunedin* is the cap.

Otaheite, *o-ta-he'-te*, or *Tahiti*, *ta-he'-te* (probably from *ta-hi ta-hi*, alone alone, or sea sea, *i.e.*, quite by itself, or all surrounded by the sea, or from *ta-ha ta-ha*, a sea place), the largest of the Society Islands, in the Eastern Archipelago, belonging to France. It is about 120 m. in circumference, and consists of two peninsulas, connected by an isthmus and surrounded by coral reefs. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and bread-fruit, yams, cocoa-nuts, arrowroot, oranges, and limes grow spontaneously; these, with pearl and pearl shell, form the chief exports of the island. The natives generally have been brought under the influence of Christianity by the labours of British missionaries. Pop. 18,800.—*Papeete* is the principal town.

Otavalo, *o-ta-val'-to*, a town of Ecuador, S. America, 40 m. N.E. of Quito. Pop. 15,000.

Othrys, Mount, *oth'-ris*, a mountain range, forming the N. boundary of Greece, and connected westward with the chain of Pindus. Height from 4500 to 5700 ft.

Otley, *ot'-li* (corr. from its ancient name *Othelst*, supposed to be derived from Otho, its Saxon proprietor), a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, in the vale of the Wharfe, 9 m. S.W. of Harrogate. Pop. 5855.

Otranto, *o-tran'-to*, anc. *Hydruntum* (a place almost surrounded by water), a seaport of Puglia, Italy, prov. and 28 m. S.E. of Lecce, on the Straits of Otranto; it has a castle celebrated in romance, and an ancient cathedral. Pop. 3092.

Ottawa, *ot-ta-wa*, a river of the Dominion of Canada; it forms the principal boundary between the provs. of Ontario and Quebec, and enters the St Lawrence above the island of Montreal, after a course of 800 m. Its scenery is said to surpass that of the Rhine *minus* the castles.

Ottawa, formerly *Bytown*, the seat of government of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, at the junction of the Rideau Canal with the Ottawa, about 110 m. N.N.E. of Kingston. Pop. 21,545.

Otterburn, *ot-ter-burn*, a vil. in Northumberland, England, famous as the scene of the battle of Chery Chase, between Percy Earl of Northumberland and Earl Douglas in 1388; it is 9 m. N.E. of Bellingham.

Ottoman Empire. *See* Turkey.

Otrway, Cape, *ot-wâ*, a headland on the S. coast of Victoria, Australia.—38° 53' S. lat., 148° 57' E. long.

Oudenarde, *ou-den-â-dêh*, or Audenarde (old earth or land), a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheidt, 14 m. S.S.W. of Ghent. Here the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene gained a memorable victory over the French in 1708. Pop. 6263.

Oudh, *ood* (corr. from Sansc. *a-podhâd*, not to be warred against, or the invincible), one of the N.W. Provinces of British India, to the E. of Delhi and Agra. It is watered by the Goomty and Gogra; and its surface is flat and very fertile. It was governed by a native prince, with the title of king, until 1856, when it was annexed to the British territory. Area 24,069 sq. m.; pop. 11,320,280.

Oudh, a city of India, the former cap. of the above prov., on the Gogra, 75 m. E. of Lucknow; it is much venerated by the Hindus, and contains many ruins of great antiquity. Pop. 8000.

Ouessant. *See* Ushant.

Oufa or Ufa, *oo-fâ*, a gov. in the S.E. of Russia, between Perm and Orenburg. Area about 53,500 sq. m.; pop. 1,365,000.

Oufa or Ufa, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., at the junction of the Oufa and Bielaya. Pop. 20,517.

Oundle, *un-dî* (corr. from *Avon's dale*, the dale of the Avon), a market town of England, co. Northampton, on the Nen, 13 m. W.S.W. of Peterborough. Pop. 2822.

Ourga. *See* Ourga.

Ourique, *oo-rê-kâ*, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 31 m. S.W. of Beja. Alfonso I. signally defeated the Moors here in 1139. Pop. 3498.

Ouro Preto, *oo-ro prê-to* (for *Ouro prado*, the gold meadow), formerly called Villa Rica, from the rich gold mines in its vicinity, a city of Brazil, the cap. of the prov. Minas Geraes, built on several hills, 200 m. N.N.W. of Rio Janeiro.

Ourthe, *oor-t*, a river of Belgium, which, after flowing through the provs. of Luxembourg and Liège, joins the Maas at the town of Liège.

Ouse, *ooz* (from Brit. *teoz*, signifying "the water"), the name of four rivers in England:—I. The *Yorkshire Ouse*, formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure, unites with the Trent to form the Humber.—II. The *Great Ouse*, which rises in Northamptonshire, flows through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, and falls into the sea at Lynn Regis.—III. The *Little Ouse* divides Norfolk from Suffolk, and falls into the

Great Ouse.—IV. A river in Sussex, which enters the English Channel near Seaford.

Ouse, a river of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Ontario, enters Lake Erie, and is connected with Lake Ontario by the Welland canal.

Ovampo-Land, *o-ow-po-land*, a region in S.W. Africa, inhabited by a race forming a link between the Kafir and true negro. It is bounded N. by the Nourie River; W. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by Damara-Land, and E. by the Kalahari Desert. The country contains valuable lodes of copper, on account of which it was declared British territory in 1878.

Ovar, *o-var*, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, at the head of the estuary of the Ovar, 18 m. S. of Oporto. Pop. 10,374.

Ovari, Bay of, *o-vâr*, an inlet on the S. side of the Island of Niphon, Japan. Length 25 m., greatest breadth 30 m.

Over Darwen. *See* Darwen, Over.

Overflakkee, *o-ver-fak-kê*, an island of the Netherlands, at the entrance of the Maas into the German Ocean. Length 25 m., breadth 7 m.

Overton, *o-ver-ton*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Dregghorn. Pop. 808.—Also a vil. of Renfrewshire, now part of the town of Johnstone.—Also several pas. and townships in England.

Overtown, *o-ver-town*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Cambusnethan. Pop. 1517.

Overysel, *o-ver-is-sel* (beyond the river Yssel), a prov. in the E. of the Netherlands, containing 1240 sq. m., and 271,069 inhabitants.

Oviedo, *o-ve-â-do*, a city of Spain, the cap. of the prov. of the same name in Asturias, 60 m. N.N.W. of Leon; it is the seat of a university, has a fine cathedral, and in its vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths. Pop. 22,429.

Owen Stanley Mount, *o-wen stan'is*, a mountain in the centre of the E. part of New Guinea. Height 13,205 ft.

Owhyhee (the hot place), one of the Sandwich Islands. *See* Hawaii.

Oxenhope, *ox-en-hôp*, a town in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, 8 m. S.W. of Keighley. Pop. 2328.

Oxford, *ox-ford* (so called from its having been originally situated on a branch of the river which was fordable for oxen), a city and parl. bor. of England, the cap. of Oxfordshire, a bishop's see, and the seat of a celebrated university, containing twenty-one colleges and five halls; it is situated on a gentle eminence near the junction of the Isis with the Cherwell, 21 m. S.S.W. of Buckingham. Pop. 34,422.

Oxfordshire, a midland co. of England, surrounded by the cos. of Warwick, Northampton, Buckingham, Berks, and Gloucester. Area 728 sq. m.; pop. 177,975. Ranges of low hills diversify the surface of the co., which is intersected by more

streams, and is more richly wooded than almost any other of the English counties. The principal rivers are the *Ips* or *Thames*, *Cherwell*, *Windrush*, *Thames*, *Evenlode*, and *Glyme*. In agriculture, Oxfordshire occupies a prominent position; but neither its minerals nor manufactures are of much importance. *Wincey* is famous for blankets, and *Bicester* for ale. Glove and lace making are carried on in various parts of the co. *Oxford* is the co. town.

Oxnam, *ox'nam*, originally written *Ox-enham* (the cattle's place of shelter), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, about 8 m. S.E. of Jedburgh. Pop. 696.

Oxton, *ox'ton*, a small vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick, pa. of Channelkirk.

Oxus. *See Amoo Daria*.

Cyne or Elen (supposed to be from a Gaelic word signifying "a place resembling an island or peninsula"), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1060.

P

Paarl, a fertile, wine-producing division in the Western Province of Cape Colony. Area 660 sq. m.; pop. 16,000. — *Paarl*, the seat of magistracy, is 86 m. E. of Cape Town. Pop. 6000.

Pacajá, *pá-ká-shá'*, or *Pacaya*, *pá-ká-shá'*, a river of Brazil, prov. Para, joins the Tágipuru or S. arm of the Amazon, S. of the island Marajo.

Pacajes or *Pacajes*, *pá-ká-hes*, a town of Bolivia, S. America, prov. and 100 m. S.E. of La Paz, on an affluent of the Desaguadero. The *Sierre de Pacajes*, near the above, rises 15,100 ft. above the sea.

Pacaraima, *Sicarra*, *pa-ká-rá-i-má*, a low mountain chain of S. America, separating Venezuela and British Guiana from Brazil.

Pacheco, *pá-tshá'-ko*, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.E. of Murcia. Pop. 5190.

Pachete, *pá-chet'*, or Maunbhoom, *maun-boon*, a dist. of British India, prov. Chota Nagpore, presidency of Bengal, diversified by hill and dale, the former covered with forest and jungle; the latter yielding rice and other crops. Area 4914 sq. m.; pop. 986,570.

Pachuca, *pá-choo'-há*, a town of Mexico, N. America, near which are silver mines formerly of great importance, 60 m. N.E. of the city of Mexico. Pop. est. at 12,000.

Pacific Ocean, *pá-sí-fí'-sh*, the largest of the five great oceans on the globe, lies between Asia, Malaysia, and Australasia on the W., and America on the E. It extends from N. to S. upwards of 9000 m., and from E. to W. about 12,000 m. Its area is est. at 67,810,000 sq. m., or more than all the dry land on the globe. This ocean became first known to Europeans in 1512, and was named *Pacific* by Magellan, who traversed it in 1521, because of the fair weather he experienced on entering it after having been driven by heavy gales in the straits which bear his name.

Padanarum, *pá-dan'-rum*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. of Kirriemuir.

Padang, *pá-dán'*, a Dutch settlement and fort on the W. coast of Sumatra, in the E. Indian Archipelago. Pop. 10,000.

Paddington, *pá-ding'-ton*, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, included within the metropolis. Pop. 96,813.

Paddington, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Pop. 11,411.

Paderborn, *pá-der-born* (the bourn or source of the Pader), an ancient town of Westphalia, Prussia, 19 m. E.N.E. of Lippstadt; it was for some time the residence of Charlemagne. Pop. 13,701.

Padiham, *pá-t-ham*, a town of Lancashire, England, near the Calder, 8 m. N.W. of Burnley. Pop. 6675, chiefly engaged in cotton mills.

Paderkow, *pá-d'-sho*, anc. *Petroctonus* (named after St. Petrus, who founded a monastery here in the early part of the 6th century), a seaport town of England, co. Cornwall, at the mouth of the Camel, 14 m. N.W. of Bodmin. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, and it has a large trade with America and the Baltic.

Padua, *pá-d'-ú*, Ital. *Padova* (corr. of its ancient name *Padovium*), a city of Venetia, Italy, the principal town in the prov. of the same name, 23 m. W. of Venice; it is the seat of a university founded in the 13th century, and in former times attended by students from all parts of Europe. Here the historian Livy was born in the year 59 B.C., and Belsoni the traveller, A.D. 1778. Pop. 44,807.

Paducah, *pá-d'-ah* (so called from an Indian chief who once resided in the vicinity), a city of Kentucky, U. S., on the Ohio, near the mouth of the Tennessee. Pop. 6866.

Paganí, *pá-pá'-ne*, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 11 m. N.W. of Salerno. Pop. 12,492.

Painton, *páin'-ton*, a town of England, co. Devon, on Tor Bay, 5½ m. E. of Totnes; it is famed for its cider, and because of the salubrity of its climate is a favourite resort of invalids. Pop. 3560.

Pago, *pá-go*, an island of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, in the Adriatic. Length 37 m.; breadth 6 m.; area 108 sq. m.

Pahang, *pá-háng'*, a state of the Malay Peninsula, extending along its E. coast between 4° 15' and 4° 15' N. lat.; its principal productions are tin and gold. Pop. estimated at 50,000, of whom a great many are Chinese. The cap. is *Pahang*.

Paharpur, *pá-har-poor'*, a town of Afghanistan, dist. Daman, on the Indus.

Pahunpur, *pá-lun-poor'*, a town of British India, cap. of the state of the same

name in Gujerat, presidency of Bombay, 36 m. N.N.E. of Fultan. Pop. 30,000.

Falmswick, *pâs'wîk*, a pa. and town of England, co. and 6 m. S.E. of Gloucester. Pop. of pa. 4019.

Falaise, *pâs'id* (said to mean the "palace kirk"), a town in Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the White Cart, 7 m. W.S.W. of Glasgow; it has silk, cotton, muslin, and thread manufs., and has long been noted for its shawls. Here are the ruins of an abbey founded about 1163 by Walter Fitz-Alan, the progenitor of the royal house of Stuart. Pop. 43,940.

Fah-Nam (the mouth of a river), a fortified town of Siam, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, on the Menam, 20 m. S.E. of Bangkok. Pop. 6000.

Faks, *poksh*, a town of Austria-Hungary, on the Danube, 15 m. N.N.E. of Tolna, and 63 m. S. of Buda. Pop. 9434.

Falmecorystic Sea, or Sea of Ancient Ioe, in the Arctic regions; it borders for 1200 m. the most northern known land, and was discovered by the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76, under Captain Nares.

Palancia, *pâl-ân'the-a*, a river of Spain, flows S.E. through Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean 4 m. E. of Murviedro.

Palatinat, and Upper Palatinat, two governments of Bavaria, Germany: the former having an area of 2293 sq. m., and a pop. of 616,035; the latter an area of 3731 sq. m., and a pop. of 497,861.

Palaur or Palar, *pâl-âr'*, a river of India, rises in Mysore, flows E. through the Carnatic, separates the dists. N. and S. Arcot, and after a course of 230 m. falls into the Bay of Bengal, a little S. of Sadras.

Palawan, *pâl-wân'*, or Paragua, *pâl-gwâ'*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, about 280 m. in length, and 30 m. in average breadth; its productions are ebony and other fine woods, gold, cowries, tortoise shell, dyewoods, and maize.

Palazzo, *pâl-îd'wâ*, a town of Basilicata, S. Italy, prov. Potenza, 18 m. E.S.E. of Melfi. Pop. 6898.

Palazzolo, *pâl-îd'wâ-lo*, a town in the island of Sicily, prov. Syracuse, and 13 m. N.W. of Noto. Pop. 10,132.

Palembang, *pâl-lem-bâng*, a town in the E. of the Island of Sumatra, in the East Indian Archipelago, extending 3 m. along the banks of the river Musi, 68 m. from its mouth in Banca Strait. Some of the houses are built on rafts anchored near the banks, and others are elevated on posts. From the city being intersected by several little branches of the river, which form a number of islands, it has received the appellation of "the city of twenty islands." It carries on an active trade with Java, Malacca, and Penang. Pop. 25,000.

Palencia, *pâl-lem'the-d*, an ancient town of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same

name in Old Castile, on the Carrion, about 110 m. W.N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 12,464.

Palermo, *pâl-ler'mo* (corr. from Gr. *Panormos*, the spacious harbour), a seaport of Sicily, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, beautifully situated in a rich valley on the N. coast. It has several fine squares adorned with fountains and statues, and its climate is one of the most delightful in Europe. In 1389 it was the scene of a dreadful massacre, known as the "Sicilian Vespers," which originated in a Frenchman's having insulted a Sicilian bride who was passing with her train, and ended in the extermination—without distinction of rank, age, or sex—of all the French residents on the island, which at the time amounted to 8000. Pop. 186,408.

Palistine, *pâl-es'tîne* (the land of the Philistines), or the Holy Land, the ancient country of the Israelites, and the theatre of the great events of the Mosaic and Christian dispensations. It is bounded on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the N. by Syria. Its greatest length is 200 m.; its breadth, 100 m. Although a mountainous country, it displays in general a luxuriant fertility corresponding to the descriptions of the "promised land." It was divided by the Romans into four provinces: *Judea*, in the S., formerly possessed by the tribes of Judah, Benjamin, Dan, and Simeon; *Samarita*, in the middle, by the tribe of Ephraim, and part of the tribe of Manasseh; *Galilee*, in the N., by the tribes of Asher, Naphtali, Zebulun, and Issachar; and *Peræa*, on the E. of the Jordan, by the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the other part of the tribe of Manasseh. It is now a part of the Turkish or Ottoman Empire.

Paestrina, *pâl-es'trî-nâ*, anc. *Praeneste*, a city of Central Italy, prov. of Rome, on the site of the Temple of Fortune erected by Sylla, 13 m. S.E. of Tivoli. Pop. 6015.

Palestro, *pâl-les'trô*, a vill. of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Pavia, famous as the scene of a battle in which the Piedmontese defeated the Austrians on the 30th and 31st May 1859. Pop. 2388.

Palghat, *pâl-gâr'*, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, dist. of Malabar, on the Palaur, 68 m. S.E. of Calicut, with a fort built by Hyder Ali in 1757, and after a long siege surrendered to the British in 1790. Pop. 30,752.

Palk Strait or Channal, *pawk*, separates the island of Ceylon from India; where narrowest it is 40 m. across.

Palles, *pâl'le*, a commercial town of India, state of Joudpur, on an affluent of the Loony, 40 m. S.S.E. of Joudpur. Pop. 50,000.

Palliser Bay, *pâl'îs-er*, S. of the prov. of Wellington, North Island, New Zealand.

Palliser, Cape, the S. extremity of

North Island, New Zealand.—41° 36' S. lat., 175° 25' E. long.

Paliser Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago.—15° S. lat., 145° W. long.

Palma, *pâl'mâ*, a seaport of the Balearic Islands, Spain, the cap. of Majorca, on a large bay on its S.W. coast. Pop. 53,239.

Palma, one of the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the N.W. coast of Africa. *Santa Cruz*, on the E. coast, is its chief town.

Palma, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 4 m. S. of Nola. Pop. 5729.

Palma, a town in the island of Sicily, prov. and 13 m. S.E. of Girgenti, noted for the great quantities of sulphur and soda produced in its vicinity. Pop. 13,497.

Palma, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.W. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, at its junction with the Xenil. Pop. 5523.

Palmas, *Las, las pâl'mas* (the palm trees), a town on the E. coast of the Great Canary Island, off the N.W. coast of Africa; it is the largest town of the Canaries, and has various manufs., ship-building, etc. Pop. 17,383.

Palmas, Cape. *See* Cape Palmas.

Palme, *pâl'mâ*, a city of Calabria, S. Italy, prov. and 21 m. N.N.E. of Reggio-Calabria, with an active trade. Pop. 10,025.

Palmeira, *pâl-mê'lâ*, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 5 m. N.E. of Setubal. Pop. 6206.

Palmerston, *pâl'mer-stun*, a settlement in the Northern Territory of South Australia, on the E. side of Port Darwin.

Palmerston, a township in co. Wairoa, provincial district of Otago, South Island, New Zealand, 40 m. from Dunedin. Pop. 814.

Palmerston, Cape, on the E. coast of Queensland, Australia.—21° 33' S. lat., 149° 30' E. long.

Palmyra, *pâl-mê'râ* (the city of palms), the *Tadmor* of Scripture, a ruined city of Turkey in Asia, in an oasis of the desert of Syria; its remains occupy a space of 3 sq. m., and still attest by their magnificence its former wealth and splendour.

Palmyras, Point, a low headland of India, in the Bay of Bengal.—20° 41' N. lat., 87° 9' E. long.

Palo, *pâl'lo*, a city of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.W. of Bari. Pop. 11,960.

Palos, *pâl'los*, a town on the W. coast of the island of Celebes, in the E. Indian Archipelago. The *Bay of Palos* is on the W. coast of Celebes, in the Strait of Macassar, and the *Isthmus of Palos* connects the N. and S. peninsulas of the same island.

Palos, Cape. *See* Cape Palos.

Palte, *pâl'tâ*, a lake in Tibet, which presents the singular appearance of a canal 5 m. broad, surrounding an island about 100 m. in circumference, 30 m. S.W. of Lassa.

Palu or Paloo, *pâl-loo'*, a town of Asiatic

Turkey, on the E. branch of the Euphrates. Pop. estimated at 8000.

Palwal or Pulwul, *pâl-wâl'*, a town of the Punjab, British India, presidency of Bengal. Pop. 12,639.

Pamiers, *pâ-mê-â'*, a town of France, dep. Ariège, on the river Ariège, 12 m. N. of Foix. Pop. 8559.

Pamir, *pâl-meer'*, a very lofty plateau or mountain-ridge in Turkestan, Central Asia, called by the natives *Bam-i-Dunya*, i.e., "the roof of the world." It is 16,000 ft. above the sea, and contains Lake Sir-i-Kol, the source of the Oxus River.

Pamlico Sound, *pâm'li-ko*, a large bay on the coast of N. Carolina, U. S., about 80 m. long, and from 8 to 30 m. wide. It is separated from the Atlantic by long narrow sandy islands, at the outer point of one of which is *Cape Hatteras*.

Pampas, *pâm'pâs* (the native name for treeless plains), are the vast plains of S. America, embracing the country between Buenos Ayres and the Andes, stretching northwards into Brazil and southward into Patagonia, an area not less than 750,000 sq. m., but by some estimated at more than double that extent. They afford pasture to immense herds of cattle and horses.

Pampeluna, *pâm-pâl-loo'nd*, or Pamplona, *pâm-plô'nd* (corr. from its ancient name *Pompeopolis*, the city of Pompey, so called because said to have been built by Pompey after the death of Sertorius and the defeat of his party), a strong fortress of Spain, the cap. of Navarre, on the Arga, about 200 m. N.N.E. of Madrid. Its castle, garrisoned by the French, was reduced by the British in October 1813. It has long been considered one of the principal strongholds of the N. of Spain. Pop. 21,478.

Pamplona, *pâm-plô'nd*, a town of the United States of Colombia, S. America, cap. of the prov. Santander, on an affluent of the Zulia, 200 m. N.E. of Bogota; gold, silver, and copper are mined in the vicinity. Pop. 11,000.

Panama, *pân-â-mâ'*, a state and seaport city of the United States of Colombia, S. America, on the bay of the same name. Pop. of state 220,542. The city stands at the southern terminus of the railway across the isthmus. Pop. 18,373.

Panama or Darien, *Isthmus of, dâ'ren*, a narrow neck of land, in the N.W. of the United States of Colombia, uniting Central and South America. It extends 860 m., in the form of a crescent, round the Bay of Panama; its general breadth is about 40 m.; but, where narrowest, it is not more than 23 m. A railway from Aspinwall to Panama, about 50 m. in length, connects the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Panama, Bay of (the bay of mud fish), an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama, S. America.

Panaro, *pâ-nâ-ro*, a river of N. Italy, flows N. between the provs. of Modena and Bologna, and enters the Po 13 m. N.W. of Ferrara.

Panay or **Pany**, *pâ-nâ'*, one of the Philippine Islands in the Malay Archipelago. Area est. at 4746 sq. m.; pop. 1,062,586. On it are the Spanish settlements, *Iloilo* and *Angus*.

Panbride, *pan-brîd'* (town of St Bride or St Bridget), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6 m. S.W. of Arbroath. Pop. of pa. 1931.

Panoras, *St. See St Panoras.*

Panosova, *pân-tchô'vâ*, a fortified town of S. Hungary, on the Danube, 8 m. E.N.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 13,403.

Pangong Lake, *pân-gong'*, an expanse of salt water 100 m. in length, and from 3 to 4 m. in breadth, in a valley 13,986 ft. above the sea, S.E. of the Karakorum Mountains, in Western Tibet, Asia.

Panipat, *pân-e-pât'*, a large commercial town of the Punjab, India, on the great military route between Afghanistan and India. It is famous for two great battles fought in its neighbourhood: the first in 1526, in which Ibrahim Lodi, the last Pathan king of Delhi, was defeated by Baber, the founder of the Mogul Empire; the second in 1761, in which Ahmad Abdallah, king of the Afghans, defeated the Marathas, and broke their power.

Panjim. *See Goa.*

Panomping, *pan-om'ping*, or **Pnomh-Pingh**, the cap. of Cambodia, Indo-Chinese Peninsula, on the Measap; it has a very mixed population, attracted by the advantages of the place as a trading depôt. Pop. 20,000.

Panteg or **Panteague**, *pan-teeg'*, a town of England, co. Monmouth, 2 m. S.E. of Pontypool, with iron works, tin-plate mills, iron mines, and collieries. Pop. 2761.

Pantellaria, *pân-tel-lâ-râ'*, an island of S. Italy, in the Mediterranean, 60 m. S.W. of Sicily; it exports wine, cotton, oil, figs, and raisins. Its chief town, of the same name, has a pop. of 3561.

Paola, *pâ-o-lâ*, a city of Calabria, S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, built on an elevated site near the sea, 14 m. W.N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 8119.

Papagayo, Gulf of, *pâ-pâ-gî'o*, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the S.W. coast of Nicaragua, Central America. The volcano of Papagayo is on its N.E. shore.

Papagayos, *pâ-pâ-gî'oc*, a group of islands E. of Cape Frio, on the E. coast of Brazil.

Papandayang, *pâ-pân-dâ-yâng'*, a volcano of Java, 87 m. S.E. of Batavia.

Papa-Stour, *pâ-pâ-stour* (the father or priest's great island), an island of the Shetland group, Scotland, on the S. side of the entrance of St Magnus Bay. Pop. 207.

Papa-Stronsay, *pâ-pâ-strom'sâ* (the father or priest's island near Stronsay), an

island of the Orkney group, Scotland, N.E. of Stronsay. Pop. 32.

Papa-Westray, *pâ-pâ-west'râ* (the father or priest's island near Westray), an island of the Orkney group, Scotland, 23 m. W. of Kirkwall. Pop. 370.

Pape of Jura, three conical heights near the S. extremity of the island of Jura, off Argyllshire, Scotland. The loftiest is 2666 ft. above the sea.

Papua. *See New Guinea.*

Para, *pâ-râ'*, a river of Brazil, formed by the union of the Tocantins and the Araguay, flows N., forms the S. arm of the Amazon, and falls into the Atlantic on the southern side of the island of Marajo. The name, which signifies "the father of waters," was originally applied to the Amazon.

Para, a maritime prov. in the N. of Brazil, bounded N. by British, Dutch, and French Guiana; E. by Goyas and Maranhão; S. by Matto Grosso; and W. by Amazonas. Area 963,896 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 375,327.

Para or **Belém**, *be-lâng'*, a city and seaport of Brazil, the cap. of the above prov., situated on the estuary of the Para, 70 m. from the Atlantic. Its chief exports are cotton, cocon, rice, and drugs. Pop. 35,000.

Paraguay, *pâ-râ-guâ'* or *pâ-râ-guâ'* (the place of waters), a republic of S. America, bounded N. by Brazil; E. by Brazil and the Argentine Republic; S. and W. by the Argentine Republic. Area about 47,900 sq. m., or nearly the size of England and Wales. The country is hilly where it borders on Brazil, in the centre it is level, and swampy in the S.W. Except in the higher grounds the climate is hot, and in some places damp. Great part of the soil is covered with forests of trees of great value. Among these is the lapacho tree, celebrated for its dimensions and the hardness of its wood, the grain being so close that neither worm nor rot can assail it. A species of holly, whose leaves and twigs furnish the *yerbe mate*, or Paraguay tea, the staple product of the country, grows in great abundance, and is largely used in all the provinces of the Plata. The country was colonized by the Spaniards in 1539. The Jesuits planted their first missions in 1608, and in a comparatively short time acquired an ascendancy over the inhabitants which lasted till 1763, when they were expelled from the territory. Paraguay joined in the rising against the Spanish dominion in 1811, and in 1814 became an independent republic, with Dr Francia for its dictator. During his dictatorship the country was closed against strangers. On his death in 1840, the government passed into the hands of a sort of junta. In 1865 a dispute having arisen with the government of Brazil, a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, entered the country, and war con-

tioned for nearly five years. A treaty of peace was signed in 1870, but war, famine, and disease had reduced the population from perhaps 1,500,000 to not more than 230,000. All the fighting men of age were killed, so that now 80 per cent. of the population are said to be women. The legislative authority is now vested in a Senate and Chamber of Deputies with a President. The chief towns in the republic are *Asuncion*, the cap., and *Concepcion*, on the Paraguay.

Paraguay River, in S. America, rises in Brazil, and flows S. 1200 m., forming the E. boundary of Bolivia, and of the Argentine Republic, till it joins the Parana.

Parahiba or Parahyba, pá-rá-hé-bá (bad water), two rivers of Brazil:—I., in prov. Parahiba, flows E.N.E., and enters the Atlantic 12 m. below the town, to which it gives its name.—II., *Parahiba do Sul*, or Southern Parahiba, in the provs. Santo Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, enters the Atlantic at São João-de-Parahiba after a N.E. course of 500 m.

Parahiba or Parahyba, pá-rá-hé-bá, a maritime prov. of Brazil, bounded on the N. by Rio Grande do Norte; W. by Ceara; S. by Pernambuco; and E. by the Atlantic. Area 30,845 sq. m.; pop. 376,326.

Parahiba or Parahyba, a seaport of Brazil, the cap. of the above prov., near the mouth of the Parahiba, 65 m. N.N.W. of Pernambuco. Pop. 15,000.

Paramaribo, pá-rá-mar-i-bo (the dwelling near the sea), a town of S. America, the cap. of Dutch Guiana, on the Surinam, 5 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic. Pop. 32,191.

Parana, pá-rá-ná, a prov. of Brazil, bounded on the N. by Santo Paulo; W. by the Parana River; S. by Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul; and on the E. by the Atlantic. Area 106,590 sq. m.; pop. 126,722. *Ouritiba* is its chief town.

Parana, a town of the Argentine Republic, S. America, on the E. bank of the river Parana, opposite Santa Fé; it was the seat of government from 1854 to 1881. Pop. 7000.

Parana River, in S. America, has its source in the mountains of Brazil; flowing S.W., it receives the Paraguay, and, near Buenos Ayres, unites with the Uruguay to form the Rio de la Plata. *Parana* in Brazilian means "the sea."

Paranaguá, pá-rá-ná-guá, a town of Brazil, the chief port of the prov. Parana, on the bay of the same name in the Atlantic. Pop. 7000.

Paranahiba, pá-rá-ná-hé-bá, or *Parnahiba, pá-rá-hé-bá*, two rivers of Brazil:—I., flows S.W. and S., separating the provs. of Goyas and Mato Grosso on the W., from the provs. of Minas Geraes and Santo Paulo on the E., and joins the Rio Parana.—II., flows N.E., separating the provs. Piahy and Maranhão, and enters the Atlantic by several mouths, near the town of the same name, after a course of upwards of 800 m.

Paranahiba, a town of Brazil, prov. Piahy, near the mouth of the Paranahiba River, 820 m. N.N.E. of Oeiras. Pop. 10,000.—Also a town in the prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. of Santo Paulo, on the Tietê.

Parati, pá-rá-té, a seaport of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, on the Bay of Angra, 135 m. E.N.E. of Santo Paulo. Pop. 10,000.

Parohim, pá-rá-him (the marshy place), a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe, 23 m. S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 7976.

Pardubitz, pá-rá-doo-bítz, a town of Austria, prov. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 14 m. S. of Königgrätz, with iron and copper forges and paper-mills. Pop. 8364.

Parosia, pá-rá-hé-sá, anc. *Paros*, the cap. of the island of Paros in the Grecian Archipelago. About 4 m. E. of the town are the quarries of the celebrated Parian marble.

Paria, pá-rá, a seaport of Albania, Turkey in Europe, opposite the S. point of the island of Corfu, and 13 m. E. of Paxo; it has an almost impregnable citadel, and is memorable for the heroism of its inhabitants in the war with Ali Pasha, 1814-19. Pop. 5000.

Paria, Gulf of, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, S. America, between the coast of Venezuela and the island of Trinidad; its N. entrance is called "the Dragon's Mouth," and its S. entrance "the Serpent's Mouth," while other two entrances are called respectively "the Egg's Mouth" and "the Monkey's Mouth."

Parimá, Sierra, pá-rá-má, a mountain system in Venezuela, S. America. *Mount Maracaca*, its principal summit, is supposed to rise 10,500 ft. above the sea.

Paris, pá-rís (named from the Parisii, a Gallic tribe, whose chief town, called by themselves *Lutetia*, i.e., a dwelling surrounded by water, and by the Romans *Lutetia*, stood on the island now known as L'île de la Cité), one of the largest, wealthiest, and most industrious cities of the world, the cap. of France, and of the dep. of the Seine, is situated on the Seine, 210 m. S.S.E. of London. It is distinguished for its fine public buildings, gardens, boulevards, and fountains, and its galleries, museums, and noble libraries excite universal admiration. The city contains 19,375 acres, and is very strongly fortified. It was invested by the Germans from 19th September 1870 until 28th January 1871, when it capitulated. Since then, its means of defence have been greatly enlarged and strengthened by a series of detached forts within a circle of 75 miles. For municipal purposes Paris is divided into 20 arrondissements, each of which is subdivided into four quarters. The chief municipal authority is the Prefect of the Seine. Pop. 1,945,938.

Park, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. of Closeburn. Pop. 316.

Parkfoot and Longcroft, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Denny. Pop. 547.

Parma, *par'mâ*, a prov. of Italy, compartment Emilia, on the right bank of the Po; it is noted for its extensive and rich pastures, and gives name to the famous cheese called "Parmesan." Area 1947 sq. m.; pop. 264,861.

Parma, a city of Italy, the chief town in the above prov., beautifully situated on a small river of the same name, 75 m. S.E. of Milan.

Parnassus, *par-nâ'sus*, or *Idakura*, *lâ-kô'rd*, a celebrated mountain of Greece, 8068 ft. above the sea. According to the ancients, it was the favourite resort of Apollo and the Muses. On its S. declivity is a stalactite grotto called the Corycian Cave, 900 ft. in length, and nearly 900 ft. in breadth, and near Castri still flows the renowned rivulet known in antiquity as the Castalian Spring.

Paropamisian Mountains, *pd-ro-pâ-mâ-sân* (the flat-topped hills), a range in the N.W. of Afghanistan and E. of Persia, connected E. with the Hindu-Kush, and W. with the Elburz Mountains S. of the Caspian. From E. to W. they extend 850 m.

Paros, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, nearly in the centre of the Cyclades, famed for its quarries of fine white marble. Pop. 9000.

Parramatta, *par-pâ-mat'id*, next to Sydney, the largest town in New South Wales, Australia. Much of the early history of the colony is connected with this place, for here the first grain was grown and harvested. It is famous for its orange groves and orchards, and is distant from Sydney 14 m. Pop. 6103.

Parras, *pd'rds* (from *parra*, the native name for a vine trained on sticks or nailed to a wall), a town of Mexico, N. America, state Coahuila, on Lake Parras, 83 m. E. of Mapimi; it has long been celebrated for its wines. Pop. 8000.

Parret, *par'ret*, a river of England, rises in Dorsetshire, flows N. and N.W. through Somersetshire, and falls into Bridgewater Bay.

Parry, *par'ro*, or North Georgian Islands, a group in the Arctic Ocean, to the N. of Melville Sound, between 75° and 77° 30' N. lat., and 93° and 119° W. long.

Parsonstown, *par'sns-town* (named from Sir W. Parsons, who received a grant of the town and adjoining estate from James I. in 1690), or *Birr*, a town in King's County, Ireland, on a tributary of the Shannon, 30 m. S.W. of Tullamore; the gigantic telescope of the Earl of Rosse is erected near the town. Pop. 4989.

Partanna, *par-tânâ*, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. Trapani, 21 m. E. of Mazara. Pop. 12,467.

Partick, *par'tik*, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Kelvin, forms a part of the city of Glasgow. Pop. 15,861.

Parton, *par'ton* (the hill top), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kirkcubright. Pop. 787.

Parys, *par'is*, a mountain in the island of Anglesea, N. Wales, pa. of Amlwch, with rich copper mines, first worked in modern times in 1762, and still productive, though much less so than formerly.

Pasco, *pd'sko*, a town of Peru, S. America, probably the highest city in the world, being 13,790 ft. above the sea. It has very rich silver mines and two great veins of silver traversing the site of the town. It is 180 m. N.E. of Lima. P. 12,000.

Pascuaro, *pdâ-kud'ro*, a town of Mexico, N. America, dep. Michoacan, beautifully situated near the E. shore of the lake of Pascuaro, 28 m. S.W. of Valladolid. P. 6000.

Pas-de-Calais, *pd-dâ-kâ-lâ'*, a dep. in the N.E. of France, formed of parts of the old provs. Artois, Picardy, and Flanders, on the English Channel. Area 2551 sq. m.; pop. 783,140.

Pas-de-Calais (the strait of Calais). See Dover, Strait of.

Pasewalk, *pd-sch-edik*, or **Passewalk**, *pd-sch-edik*, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Ucker, 25 m. W.N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 8538.

Passman, *pdâ-mân*, an island of Austria-Hungary, prov. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic; it is about 15 m. in length, 34 m. in breadth, and its principal products are oil and wine.

Passage, West, *par'sij*, a town in the co. of Cork, Ireland, between Queenstown and the city of Cork, on the W. side of the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island; shipbuilding and a brisk coasting trade are carried on. Pop. 2363.

Passaic, *pas-ed'ik*, a river and a co. in New Jersey, U. S.

Passamaquoddy Bay, *pas-ed-mâ-kud'de*, an inlet of the sea, about 12 m. long and 8 m. wide, partly on the coast of Maine, U. S., and partly in New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada.

Passaro, Cape, *pdâ-ed'ro*, the S.E. extremity of the island of Sicily. Off this cape Sir George Byng defeated a Spanish fleet, and captured 23 large ships of war in 1718.—36° 42' N. lat., 15° 8' E. long.

Passau, *pdâ'son*, a fortified town in Bavaria, Germany, at the confluence of the Inn and the Danube. It is romantically situated on a peninsula between the two rivers, 90 m. E.N.E. of Munich. Here was concluded in 1552 between Maurice, Elector of Saxony, and the Emperor Charles V., the famous treaty which conferred religious liberty on the Protestants of Germany. Pop. 14,762.

Pasto, *pd'st*, a town of the U. S. of Colombia, S. America, state Cauca, built at the foot of a volcano, on the table-land of the Andes, 102 m. S.S.W. of Popayan; it is noted for its cabinet work. Pop. 7000.

Patagonia, *pd-id-pâ-ne-d* (so called by Magellan from the apparently large and clumsy feet of the natives; *patagon* in Spanish means "a large foot," and these being wrapped up in skins would doubt-

less appear to him much larger than they really were), an extensive region forming the southern termination of the American continent. It is bounded N. by the Argentine Republic; W. by Chili; S. by the Strait of Magellan; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its length from N. to S. is about 1100 m.; its greatest breadth from E. to W. about 550 m. Its area is est. at 350,000 sq. m., and its pop. at 25,000. The country is very imperfectly known to Europeans. It is traversed through its whole extent from N. to S. by the Andes, which divide it into two widely different regions. The narrow Chilean strip between the Andes and the Pacific is hilly and thickly wooded. The territory to the E. of the Andes is flat and barren. Immense herds of wild cattle and horses roam over the plains, and pumas, armadillos, guinea-cows, wolves, and foxes abound. The condor, hawk, vulture, American ostriches, and a species of ibis, are the most abundant birds. The climate is very severe. The southern rivers are frozen over till September, and bitterly cold south-west winds and storms occur even in the summer months. A few native tribes, remarkable for their lofty stature and fine proportions, in wild independence, occupy the surface. They lead a rude nomadic life, and subsist chiefly on the flesh of wild quadrupeds, mushrooms, and fish. They have been allowed to keep undisturbed possession of their country, with the exception of the region to the westward of the crest of the Andes, which, with the neighbouring islands, form the prov. of Chiloe in the Chilean Republic. Their religion is dualistic. They believe in two supreme beings—the God of Good and the God of Evil.

Patanao, *pâ-tâ-â'go*, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawadi, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula; famous petroleum wells are N. of the town.

Patani, *pâ-tâ-ne*, a state in the N.E. of the Malay Peninsula, tributary to Siam, on the Gulf of Siam. Pop. est. at 100,000. Its cap. of the same name, situated 6 m. from the mouth of the river Patani, was formerly a place of considerable trade, and still exports gold-dust, canes, gum, etc.

Patuxco, *pâ-tap'ko*, a river of Maryland, U. S., rises in the N. of the state and flows S.E. to Chesapeake Bay.

Pateley Bridge, *pât'le brîd'j*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Nidd, 11 m. S.W. of Ripon. Pop. of dist. 8000.

Pater. See Pembroke Dock.

Paterson, *pât'er-sen*, a city of New Jersey, U. S., the cap. of Passaic co., at the falls of the Passaic River, 17 m. N.W. of New York. The half of the locomotives made in the U. S. are manufactured here, and it has also extensive manufs. of silks, cottons, guns, paper, etc. Pop. 50,887.

Paterson of Yinnama, a navigable river

of New South Wales, Australia; it unites with the Hunter about 20 m. before it enters the Pacific.

Paterson, Cape, on the S. coast of Victoria, Australia.—85° 38' S. lat., 145° 38' E. long.

Paterson Inlet, a large bay on the E. coast of Stewart Island, New Zealand.

Pathhead, *path'hed*, a town in Fifeshire, Scotland, forming part of the town of Kirkcaldy. Pop. 2485.—Also a vil. in Mid-Lothian, 4½ m. S.E. of Dalkeith. Pop. 667.—Also a vil. in Ayrshire, pa. of New Cumnock. Pop. 712.

Patkol Mountains, *pât'kol*, a chain in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, separating the Burmese Empire from Assam.

Patmos, *pât'mos*, now called **Patino**, a small island near the coast of Asia Minor, about 20 m. S. of Samos, noted as the place where St John wrote the Apocalypse. Pop. 4000.

Patna, *pât'nd* (from Sans. *pattana*, a town or city), a city of India, the cap. of a district of the same name, presidency of Bengal, prov. Behar, on the S. bank of the Ganges; it has a great trade. Pop. 153,900.

Patna, a vil. in Ayrshire, Scotland, pa. of Strathclyde. Pop. 766.

Patook, *pâ-took*, a river of Honduras, Central America; it is formed by the union of several streams, all noted for their auriferous waters, and flows N.E. to the Bay of Honduras.

Paton, Lago dos, *lâ'go dosc pâ'toes* (the duck lake), a lake or lagoon in the S. of Brazil, communicating with the lake of Mirim, and by the Rio Grande, with the Atlantic. Length about 140 m.; breadth 40 m.

Patras, *pâ-trâs*, a seaport in the N.W. of the Morea, Greece, nomarchy of Achaia and Ellis, on the Gulf of Patras, 18 m. S.W. of Lepanto; it is the chief seat of the foreign trade. Pop. 16,641.

Patras, Gulf of, an inlet of the Ionian Sea, between Acarnania and Etolia, and Achaia and Ellis, Greece.

Patti, *pât'te*, a city in the prov. of Messina, Sicily, on a height near the Gulf of Patti, 17 m. S.W. of Milazzo. Pop. 5183.

Patti, Gulf of, a semicircular bay, 30 m. in extent, on the N. coast of Sicily, between the promontory of Milazzo and Cape Calava.

Pau, *po*, a town of France, cap. of the dep. Basses-Pyrénées, beautifully situated on the Gave-de-Pau, 15 m. N.E. of Aleron; it was the birthplace of Henry IV. of France, and of Bernadotte, the late King of Sweden. Pop. 24,834.

Pauillac, *pâ-sel-yâk*, a town of France, dep. Gironde, 26 m. N.N.W. of Bordeaux; it has a good port. Pop. 3081.

Paulo, Santo. See **Santo Paulo**.

Paum, a town in the Central Provinces, India, presidency of Bengal, div. Nagpore. Pop. 11,335.

Pavia, *pâ-er'-d*, a city of Lombardy, N. Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Ticino, 19 m. S.S.W. of Milan; it is the seat of a university, said to be the oldest in Europe, having been founded by Charlemagne in 791. Here Francis I. of France was defeated and taken prisoner by the generals of the Emperor Charles V. in 1525. Pop. 37,965.

Pavlograd, *pâ-lo-grâd'*, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. E.N.E. of Ekaterinoslav, on an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 11,321.

Pavlovsk, *pâ-lovsk'*, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.S.E. of Voronezh, on the Don. Pop. 7183. — Also a town in the gov. and 80 m. S.S.E. of St Petersburg, on an affluent of the Neva. Pop. 2993.

Pawtucket, *paw-tuk'-et*, a town of Rhode Island, U. S., on the Pawtucket River, 4 m. N. of Providence. Pop. 6619.

Paxo, one of the Ionian Islands, Greece, to the S. of Corfu. Length 5 m.; breadth 2 m. Pop. 5009.

Paxton, *pax'-tun*, a vil. of Berwickshire, Scotland, pa. of Hutton. Pop. 336.

Pas, La. See *La Pas*.

Peabody, *pe'-bod'-e*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S. Pop. 7343.

Pease River, a river of the Dominion of Canada, has its source in the Rocky Mountains, British Columbia; after flowing N.E. to near Lake Athabasca, North-West Territories, it turns N., and enters the Great Slave Lake under the name of the *Slave River*.

Peak, *Tha*, a lofty mountain, or more properly a district, in Derbyshire, England, celebrated for the extensive caverns and limestone grottoes by which it is perforated, and for its lead mines. Height 1809 ft.

Pearl Islands, a group belonging to the U. S. of Colombia, S. America, in the bay of Panama, 60 m. S.E. of Panama; they were so called from a pearl-fishery carried on there.

Pearl Lagoon, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, 25 m. long and 19 m. wide, in Mosquitia, state of Nicaragua, Central America. — Off its entrance are the rocks or islets called the *Pearl Keys*.

Pearl River, rises in Mississippi, U. S., flows through Lakes Pont-Chartrain and Borgne in union with the Rigoleta, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

Peatlaw, *peet-law'*, a mountain 1964 ft. high, in the co. and 2 m. N.W. of Selkirk, Scotland.

Pe-che-li, *pê-che-le'*, or *Chi-li*, the northmost prov. of China; it is well-watered, but is the least productive of the Chinese provs., large districts being impregnated with saline substances, and the soil in many places very scanty. Area 58,949 sq. m.; pop. 36,379,838.

Pe-che-li, *Gulf of*, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, on the coast of the provs.

Pe-che-li and *Shan-tung*, China. Its length and breadth are each about 150 m.

Peckham, *pek'-em* (from A. S. *pecc*, a peak, and *ham*, a village) — a dwelling on the peak or summit of a hill, originally a hamlet in the co. of Surrey, England, now included within the metropolis. Pop. 42,160.

Peddle, *ped'-de*, a dist. in the E. of Cape Colony, having an area of 640 sq. m. and a pop. of 18,706, the majority of whom are Fingoes or Kaffirs. — *Port Peddie*, the seat of magistracy, is about 36 m. E. of Grahamstown. Pop. about 800.

Pedee, *Great*, *pe'-dee'*, a river of the United States, rises in N. Carolina under the name of *Yadkin*, flows S.E. into S. Carolina, and falls into the Atlantic in Winyaw Bay. The *Little Pedee* is its principal eastern branch.

Peebles, *pe'-ble* (tents or temporary sheds, from Celt. *peblis*, equivalent to the Saxon *sheddings* or *sheds*, movable dwellings, or temporary encampment), a royal burgh and the co. town of Peeblesshire, Scotland, on the Tweed, 22 m. S. of Edinburgh. Pop. 2631.

Peeblesshire, *pe'-ble-shire*, also called *Tweeddale*, a co. of Scotland, is a sparsely peopled pastoral district, surrounded by the co. of Edinburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries, and Lanark. Its extent from N. to S. is 30 m., and from E. to W. 23 m. Area 356 sq. m.; pop. 12,330. The surface consists to a large extent of mountain, moor, and bog, fitted only for pasturage; but the valleys are fertile and well wooded. The *Broadlaw Hill* has an elevation of 741 ft. The uplands are covered with innumerable flocks of sheep, which produce excellent wool. The chief river is the *Tweed*, which rises in the S.W. extremity of the co., 1500 ft. above the sea. The co. is also watered by numerous small streams, such as the *Lyns*, *Leithen*, *Talla*, *Meget*, *Manor*, and *Eddleston*. The staple industry is sheep-farming, but a few manufs. exist in the co. town and in Innerleithen. The co. town is *Peebles*.

Peel (a fortification), a seaport in the W. of the Isle of Man, England, 12 m. N.W. of Douglas; it has an ancient castle, and there is a prolific fishery in the bay. Pop. 3513.

Peel, a co. of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, bordering on the N.W. shore of Lake Ontario. Pop. 16,969.

Peel, a dist. and maritime town of W. Australia. The town is situated at the entrance of *Peel Inlet*, a lagoon 30 m. in length, and 6 m. in greatest width, at the mouth of the *Murray River*.

Peel, a river of New South Wales, Australia, flows N.W. from the *Liverpool Range*, and unites with the *Conadilly* to form the *Namoi* or *Peel River*, a tributary of the *Darling*.

Peel, an extensive marsh in the Netherlands, between the *Maas* and *Aa* rivers.

Peel River, North-West Territories,

rises in the Rocky Mountains, flows N.W., and joins the Mackenzie River at the commencement of its delta.

Pegasus Bay, *peg'-as-us*, an inlet of the Pacific, 40 m. wide, on the E. coast of South Island, New Zealand.

Pegu, *pe-goo'*, a division of British Burmah, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, watered by the rivers Irrawadi and Salween. It is exceedingly fertile, abounding in rice, and containing large teak forests. Pop. 1,470,929.

Pegu, a city of British Burmah, the cap. of the division of the same name, on the Pegu, 63 m. N. of Rangoon; it is now much decayed, but is noted for naphtha wells in its neighbourhood, which annually yield about 500,000 gallons of oil. Pop. about 4160.

Peiho, *pe-ho'* (white river, from Chin. *pei*, white, and *ho*, a river), a river of China, rises in Mongolia, passes near Peking, and, after forming a junction with the Eulho, falls into the Gulf of Pe-che-li. In June 1859 a British and French squadron was repulsed by the Chinese forts at its mouth, but these were taken by an allied British and French force in August 1860.

Pellau, *pe'low*, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 83 m. S.S.W. of Breslau, on the Peli, with an almost totally Moravian pop. of 9000.

Peipus, Lake, *pe'e-pooos*, a Russian lake surrounded by the gov's of St Petersburg and Livonia. It is 50 m. long, 35 m. broad, and communicates with the Gulf of Finland by the river Narva.

Peking or Pekin, *pe-king'* or *pe-hin'*, Chin. *Pei-King* (the northern capital), situated in the prov. of Pe-che-li, on the Pei-ho River, about 50 m. to the S. of the Great Wall, is the cap. of China, and the modern metropolis of the Chinese Empire. It occupies an area of about 25 sq. m. It consists of two distinct cities, occupied respectively by the Tartars and the Chinese. That occupied by the Chinese is the seat of commerce, the other, which is the northern and handsomer, contains the royal palace, and is the residence of the chief dignitaries of the empire. In October 1860, Peking surrendered to an Anglo-French force, when a treaty of peace was concluded between Britain and France on one side, and the Emperor of China on the other, and since that time ministers of these two nations have been resident, and an American legation was established in 1862. Pop. 1,500,000.

Pelew Islands, *pe-loo'*, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between the Philippine and the Caroline Islands. They are well wooded, and the valleys are extremely fertile.—7° 30' N. lat., 134° 45' E. long.

Pe-ling, *pe-ling'*, an island, 50 m. long, in the Malay Archipelago.—Also an island in the Yellow Sea, off the W. coast of Corea, Asia.

Pe-ling Mountains (the northern mountains), a range in the S. of the prov. of Kiang-su, China.

Pellion, *pe'li-on*, a celebrated mountain in Thessaly, S. of Ossa, Turkey in Europe; its modern name is *Zagora*.

Pemba, *pen'ba*, an island off the mainland of Zanzibar, on the E. coast of Africa. It is low, well-wooded, and fertile, 80 m. in length, and 10 m. in breadth. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Pembroke, *pen'broke* (the head of the district, or the headland or promontory), a parl. and munic. bor. and seaport, the co. town of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, at the extremity of a branch of the estuary of Milford Haven. Pop. of parl. bor. 15,450; of munic. bor. 18,704.

Pembroke Dock, or Pater, a seaport in Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, on Milford Haven, about 1½ m. from the town of Pembroke; it has a government dockyard covering 60 acres. Pop. 9623.

Pembrokeshire, a co. of S. Wales, bounded N. W. and S. by the sea, and on the E. by the cos. of Carmarthen and Cardigan. Area 628 sq. m.; pop. 91,968. The surface is hilly, but not mountainous, except in the N.E. The soil is generally fertile, and includes a great proportion of rich meadow and arable land. The coastline is deeply indented, the chief inlet being *Milford Haven*, one of the most secure and capacious harbours in the British dominions. The principal rivers are the *Tivy* and *Cloddon*. Farming is pursued with much spirit, butter and cheese are extensively made for the English market, and great attention is devoted to the rearing of live stock, particularly to a breed of cattle which are jet black in colour, long horned, and much esteemed. The manufs. are unimportant; but the fisheries on the coast are valuable, and are the principal source of employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. Anthracite coal, lead, iron, and limestone are the principal minerals. *Pembroke* is the co. town.

Penang, *Pulo-Pinang*, or Prince of Wales' Island, an island off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It is 110 sq. m. in extent, densely wooded, rich in tropical productions, remarkably healthy, and a favourite resort for invalids. It receives its name from the betel-nut or areca palm which grows extensively in its forests—*penang* being the Malay name for the betel-nut, eaten as a stimulant all over South-Eastern Asia. Pop. 61,797.—*George Town*, now usually called *Penang*, the cap., has a pop. of 25,000.

Pelias-de-San-Pedro, *pen'yds dâ sên pe'dro* (rocks of St Peter), a town of Murcia, Spain, prov. Albacete, 15 m. S.W. of Chinchilla. Pop. 9876.

Pencattland, *pen-kait'land* (the head or end of the narrow enclosure), a pa. of East

Lothian, Scotland. Pop. 1820.—The villa *Easter and Wester Pencailand*, connected by an ancient stone bridge across the Tyne, are near the centre of the pa., 6 m. W.S.W. of Haddington.

Pendleton, *pen-dî-tun*, a town of Lancashire, England, forming a suburb of Manchester, with silk and cotton manufa., dye works, bleaching establishments, and collieries. Pop. 25,439.

Penge, *penj*, a hamlet of England, co. Surrey, pa. of Battersea, 7 m. S. of St Paul's; it contains the greater part of the Crystal Palace and Park, and is included within the dist. of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Pop. in 1881, 229; in 1871, 18,902.

Penicôe, *pê-ne'ah*, a strong seaport in Estremadura, Portugal, on the S. side of a peninsula of the same name in the Atlantic, 17 m. W. of Obidos. Pop. 3600.

Penicoulak or Penicoul, *pen-i-kook'* (corr. from *pen-y-coo*, the cuckoo's hill), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. and 10 m. S. of Edinburgh, on the North Esk, with extensive paper-mills. Pop. of pa. 3765; of town 2157.

Penistone or Penistone, *pen-i-ston*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 13 m. S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 1549.

Pennal, Northern and Southern, *pen-nâl'*, two rivers of Mysore, presidency of Madras, India; the former enters the Bay of Bengal, after a N.E. and E. course of 355 m., the latter has a S.E. course of 245 m., and enters the bay near Fort St David.

Pennington, *pen-ne'ing* (the windy hill), a hill 2978 ft. high in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 6 m. N.W. of Settle.

Penninghame, *pen-nin-pam* (from two Gaelic words signifying either "the land for grazing young cattle," or "the penny land of the smith"), a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown. Pop. 3940.

Pennington, *pen-nin-gun*, a town in Lancashire, England, 1 m. S. of Leigh, and 12 m. W. of Manchester. Pop. 5423.

Pennsylvania, *pen-sil-vê-ne-â* (named from William Penn, who settled here in 1681), one of the United States of N. America, and next to New York, the most important in the Union, is bounded N. by Lake Erie and New York; E. by the Delaware, which divides it from New Jersey; S. by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and W. by Ohio. With a soil generally rich, it abounds in coal and iron; while its trade and manufactures are extensive and flourishing. Area 46,000 sq. m.; pop. 4,832,733.—*Harrisburg*, on the Susquehanna, is the state cap. Pop. 23,104.

Penobscot, *pen-ôl-skot*, a river of Maine, U. S., formed by the union of two branches near the centre of the state, and, after a S.S.W. course of about 300 m., flows into Penobscot Bay.

Peñon De Velez, *pen-yon' dâ vâ'leth*, a fortified town belonging to Spain, in the prov. of Fes, Morocco, situated on a lofty

rock surrounded by the Mediterranean, 80 m. S.E. of Ceuta; it was built by Pedro-de-Navarra in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1622, but recovered in 1664 by the Spaniards, and has ever since been in their possession.

Penpont, *pen-pont'* (so named from its being at the head of the bridge over the Skarr), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. N. of Dumfries. Pop. of pa. 1823; of vil. 632.

Penrhyn Islands, *pen-rin*, a group in the Pacific Ocean; they are densely wooded, and their inhabitants are robust and well made.—8° 2' S. lat., 167° 35' W. long.

Penrhyn, Fort (port at the head of the promontory or peninsula), a town of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Menai Strait, at the mouth of the Ogwen; near it at Dolawin is an extensive slate quarry, employing about 3000 men. Pop. 3679.

Penrith, *pen-rith*, anc. *Pennrith* (the head of the ford, or according to others, "the red hill or summit," descriptive of the red freestone with which the town is built), a town in Cumberland, England, pleasantly situated in the vale of Ingledale Forest, 17 m. S.E. of Carlisle. Pop. 3817.

Penryn, *pen-rin* (the head of the promontory), a mun. and parl. bor., seaport, and market town in Cornwall, England, on the creek which runs into Falmouth Harbour, 2 m. N.W. of Falmouth. Pop. of munic. bor. 3679; of parl. bor., which includes Falmouth, 16,819.

Pensacola, *pen-sâ-kô'la*, a seaport of Florida, U. S., on a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, 64 m. E. of Mobile. Pop. 3847.

Penston, *pen-ston*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. of Gladsmuir. Pop. 338.

Pentell, *pen-tê-lê*, or Mandali, *men-dâ-lê*, anc. *Pentelicus*, a mountain in Attica, Greece, 3800 ft. high; its quarries of white marble, greatly renowned in antiquity, are still worked.

Pentland Firth, *pent-land* (corr. from *Pictland Firth*), a strait separating the mainland of Scotland from the Orkney Isles, the navigation of which is at all times hazardous from its rapid currents and dangerous whirlpools.

Pentland Hills, *pent-land* (high or mountain land), a range of hills in Edinburghshire, Scotland, of which the highest summit, *East Carnethy Hill*, is 1806 ft. above the sea.

Penza, *pen-sâ*, a gov. in the E. of Russia, having Nijni-Novgorod on the N., and Saratov on the S. Area 14,465 sq. m.; pop. 1,173,186.

Penza, a city of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Sura, at its confluence with the Penza. Pop. 34,331.

Penzance, *pen-sauz'* (the holy headland, so named from a chapel, dedicated to St. Anthony, which formerly stood near the pier), a munic. bor. and seaport town of Cornwall, England, remarkable for the

salubrity and mildness of its air; it is situated on the N.W. side of Mounts Bay, and has an extensive pilchard fishery, and a considerable trade in the export of copper, tin, etc. Pop. 10,414.

Pensang, pent'sing, a vil. of Lower Austria, on the Wien, 3 m. W. of Vienna. Pop. 7683.

Peoria, pe-o'-re-â, an important commercial city of Illinois, U. S., on the Illinois River, 70 m. N. of Springfield. Pop. 22,849.

Pera, pâ-râ (so called from Gr. *pera*, beyond, from its position with regard to Galata, another suburb), a suburb of Constantinople, Turkey in Europe, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats across the "Golden Horn."

Perak, pâ-râk, a state of the Malay Peninsula, under British protection; it extends along the W. coast of the peninsula S. of Quedah, and N. of Salangore.—Also its cap., a small town on a river of the same name.

Perea, per-â, a prov. of Palestine, comprehending the country beyond the Jordan, subdivided into Abilene, Trachonitis, Auranitis, Iturea, Batanea, Gaulonitis, Decapolis, and Perea Proper.

Perejaslav, pâ-râ-jâs-lâv, a town of Russia, gov. Poltava, at the confluence of the Troubej and the Alta, 60 m. S.E. of Kiev. Pop. 9287.

Perekop, pâ-râ-kop' (the rampart, or the gate of the headland or Isthmus), a small town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on the Isthmus of Perekop, 72 m. S.E. of Khereson. Pop. 4381.

Perekop, Gulf of, on the N.W. side of the Crimea, Russia. Between it and the Sea of Sivas, on the E. side, is the Isthmus of Perekop, which connects the Crimea with the continent.

Perejaslav-Zalieski, pâ-râ-sîs-lâv sâ-lâ-es'ki, a town of Russia, gov. Vladimir, on Lake Pleshtchevo, 96 m. N.N.E. of Moscow. Pop. 7210.

Pergamos, per'gam-os, or **Bergamo, ber'gam-o**, a city of Asia Minor, on the Caicus, once the cap. of a powerful kingdom, and one of the seven churches of Asia mentioned in the Book of Revelation. Pop. 10,000.

Périgueux, pâ-re-guâ', an ancient town of France, cap. of the dep. Dordogne, on the Isle, 70 m. N.E. of Bordeaux. Pop. 20,784.

Perim, pâ-reum, or **Mekun, mâ-kun**, an island, about 44 m. long by 2 m. broad, off the coast of Arabia, in the strait of Babel-mandeb. It is a bleak rock on which turtles are caught, and belongs to Britain.

Perin, a gov. of Russia, E. of Viatka, S. of Vologda, N. of Oufa, and stretching across the Ural Mountains into Siberia. Area 128,640 sq. m.; pop. 2,195,966.

Perin, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., and the seat of an archbishop, on the Kama, at the influx of the Jagshika; it has smelting works, and carries

on a good trade in metallic wares produced in the surrounding country. Pop. 22,268.

Pernambuco, per-nam-bôo'ko, a prov. of Brazil, bounded N. by Parahyba and Ceara; W. by Piahy; S. by the Rio San Francisco; and E. by the Atlantic. Pop. 841,559.

Pernambuco (the mouth of hell, so called from the dangerous nature of the navigation at the entrance to the harbour), or more correctly **Recife** (the reef), a seaport of Brazil, the cap. of the above prov., on the Atlantic; it consists of four towns—Olinda, Recife, San Antonio, and Boa Vista—and has an extensive trade in sugar, cotton, and hides. Pop. 116,671.

Pernau, per-nôw', anc. **Perna-lis** (the lime-tree fort), a seaport of Livonia, Russia, on the Gulf of Riga, at the mouth of the Pernau, 81 m. S. of Revel. Pop. 9668.

Perpignan, per-peen'yang, a strong frontier town of France, cap. of the dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 34 m. S. of Narbonne; it has various manufs., and is considered one of the keys of the kingdom, being situated on the only high road to Spain by the S.E. frontier. Pop. 20,492.

Persepolis, per-sep'o-lis (from Gr. *Persis*, Persia, and *polis*, a city), the anc. cap. of Persia, the majestic remains of which can still be traced in a fine plain about 80 m. N.E. of Shiraz.

Persahore, per-shôre' (supposed to be corr. from *Persore* or *Pearsahore*, so called in allusion to numerous pear-trees which grew in the vicinity), a town of England, co. and 9 m. S.E. of Worcester, on the Avon, with manufs. of hosiery. Pop. 2228.

Persia (from the prov. *Fars* or *Karsistan*, anciently called *Persis*, and which at one time constituted the dominions of the kings of Persia), called by the natives Iran, a country of W. Asia, bounded N. by Russia, the Caspian Sea, Siberia, and Western Turkestan; E. by Afghanistan and Beluchistan; S. by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; and W. by Asiatic Turkey. Its greatest length from N.W. to S.E. is about 1800 m.; from N. to S. its length is 700 m., and its breadth from E. to W. about 900 m. Area about 636,000 sq. m.; pop. est. at 6,000,000. The country consists for the most part of a great table-land, which reaches to a height varying from 8000 to 4000 ft. above the sea. This plateau is traversed on the N.W. and S. sides by a broad belt of mountain heights, but in the centre and on the E. side it is almost a dead level, whose characteristic is dry and arid sandy deserts, interspersed with salt lakes and vast combinations of sand and salt, unrelieved by trees or shrubs or any other kind of vegetation. Some parts of Persia are, however, remarkable for their beauty and fertility. Between the Caspian and the Elburz Mountains is a lowland tract, studded with nature's choicest products; the immense

valleys between the various ranges of the Kerman Mountains flourish with a vegetation of the greatest luxuriance and beauty; and many parts of Western Persia have been lavishly endowed with the rarest and most valuable forms of vegetable life. Fruit trees of every species known in Europe grow luxuriantly. The date, the fig, the pomegranate, the almond, the peach, and the apricot are indigenous to the country, and the vine, the orange, the mulberry, the cotton shrub, and the sugarcane are common objects of cultivation. Roses in endless variety are cultivated for the much-prized otto of roses, and the choicest flowers adorn the gardens and the fields. Owing to the want of rivers, agriculture is limited and in a very primitive state. The most usual crops are wheat, barley, millet, and rice. Persian horses are the most beautiful in the East. The sheep are remarkable for their great length of tail, which sometimes weighs 30 lbs. The manufactures consist chiefly of silk and cotton fabrics, velvets, gold and silver brocade, carpets, sabres, leather, jewelry, and shawls of goats' and camels' hair. The commerce is chiefly carried on by means of camels. The maritime trade is in the hands of foreigners. The following are the divisions of the country:—

Provinces		Chief Towns.
Irak-Ajemi, including Ardeslan, Luristan, and Persian Kurdistan.....	}	Teheran, Ispahan, Hamadan.
Mazanderan.....		Saree, Balfroosh, Amol.
Ghilan.....	}	Resht.
Astrabad.....		Astrabad.
Azerbijan.....	}	Tabreez.
Khuzistan.....		Dizfool, Shooster.
Fars or Faristan.....	}	Shiraz, Bushire.
Laristan.....		Lar.
Yezd.....	}	Yezd.
Kerman.....		Jombroon.
Khorassan.....	}	Mashed or Mushed.
Kohistan.....		Gwadur.

The Persians are a lively, active, polite, and intelligent people, endowed with a fine imagination, and they possess a literature of their own, which is widely diffused. Mahometanism is the established religion, but there are upwards of 50,000 Armenian and Nestorian Christians, 16,000 Jews, and about 7,000 Parsees, who still adhere to the worship of the sun and fire as emblems of their god Ormuzd. The government is thoroughly despotic. The sovereign is styled the *Shah*, and all his subjects are considered as his slaves, but the chiefs of the nomadic tribes sometimes acquire an influence which renders them nearly independent. The population is divided into two great classes—the *dwellers in towns*, and the nomadic or wandering tribes, who are called *Nilgats*. About a fourth part belong to the latter; they dwell in tents,

seeking pastures for their flocks upon the mountain sides in summer, and in winter returning to the lower plains. *Tekeres* is the cap.

Persian Gulf, an arm of the Indian Ocean, separating Persia from Arabia.

Perth, an episcopal city and cap. of West Australia, picturesquely situated on the Swan River, about 13 m. above Fremantle. Pop. 6000.

Perth, a town of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Ontario, on the river Tay. Pop. 2376.

Perth (probably corr. from its ancient name *Bertha*, which may be from Gael. *bhar-tatha*, the height on the Tay), an ancient city, royal and parl. burgh, and the co. town of Perthshire, Scotland, delightfully situated on the Tay, and surrounded by beautiful scenery, 23 m. W.S.W. of Dundee, and 39 m. N.N.W. of Edinburgh. It was formerly the metropolis of Scotland, and is intimately associated with many of the most interesting episodes of Scottish history. Pop. 25,565.

Perthshire, a large and important co. of Scotland, surrounded by the co. of Inverness, Aberdeen, Forfar, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Argyll. It comprises the districts of *Men-tith*, *Strathcarn*, *Gowrie*, *Stormont*, *Strathardle*, *Glenashie*, *Athole*, *Bradshaw*, *Rannoch*, and *Balquhadder*. It extends from E. to W. 70 m., from N. to S. 66 m., and has an area of 2601 sq. m., with a pop. numbering 127,768. The aspect of the co. is exceedingly diversified. The highlands occupy about two-thirds of the surface; and the lowlands, situated at the E. and S. extremities, consist of extensive tracts of rich and fertile country, especially the district known as the *Carse of Gowrie*. The N. and W. parts of the co. are very mountainous. The most elevated peaks in the N. are *Cairn Gower*, 3725 ft.; *Ben More*, 3669 ft.; *Ben Dearg*, 3550 ft.; and *Schiehallion*, 3538 ft. In the W. are *Ben Lawers*, 3684 ft.; *Ben More*, 3619 ft.; *Stobinnis*, 3798 ft.; *Meall Girdy*, 3407 ft.; *Ben Veitch*, 3180 ft.; and *Ben Ledi*, 3008 ft. Perthshire possesses several large and picturesque lakes, of which the largest are *Lochs Tay*, *Rannoch*, *Erick*, *Earn*, *Katrine*, and *Fvenacher*. The principal rivers are the *Tay* and *Forth*, with their tributaries, the *Lyon*, *Garry*, *Braan*, *Isle*, *Tummel*, *Earn*, *Tich*, *Allen*, and *Donon*. Perthshire is almost entirely an agricultural co. Sheep and cattle are extensively reared. The manufactures are unimportant. *Perth* is the co. town.

Peru, *pe-roo'*, a country of S. America, bounded N. by Ecuador; W. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by Bolivia; and E. by Bolivia and Brazil. Its greatest length is about 1600 m., and its extreme breadth from E. to W. about 580 m. Area 502,730 sq. m.; pop. 2,689,945. The double Cordillera of the Andes traversing the whole territory

from N.W. to S.E. divides it into three great natural regions, which differ widely from each other.—I., *La Costa*, or the Western Region, about 60 m. in width, lying between the Andes and the Pacific, is for the most part an unproductive, rainless, sandy desert, intersected at intervals by fertilizing mountain streams, but elsewhere entirely dependent on heavy dews and artificial irrigation.—II., *La Sierra*, or the Central Region, embraces all the elevated land between the western base of the maritime Cordillera and the eastern base of the Andes, or the Eastern Cordillera. These table-lands are the seat of a comparatively high civilization, and are studded over with towns and villages perched on heights from 7000 to 12,000 ft. above the sea. The soil of the Sierra is of great variety; but wherever it is cultivated it is productive.—III., *La Montaña*, or the Eastern Region, consists of vast impenetrable forests and alluvial plains, stretching away for hundreds of miles from the Andes to the confines of Brazil. It is watered by the tributaries of the Amazon, and for half of the year is drenched with almost incessant rains. The forests consist of huge trees, some of which are valuable for their timber, others for the beauty of their wood, and others for the gums and resin which they exude. Animal life here flourishes in endless variety, and birds of the brightest plumage flit among the foliage, but for the most part its silence is undisturbed by the voice of man, either civilized or savage. It is named from the Spanish word *monte*, signifying wood. Peru has long been famous for its mineral wealth. Little gold is now found, but its mines of silver and quicksilver are among the most productive of the world. Copper is in all the mountains, but extracted only from those nearest the coast, because of the expense of transport. The other minerals are lead, iron, tin, and coal. Guano for the purposes of manure is exported in immense quantities to the European markets. Another important source of revenue is nitrate of soda, found also in the S. Among the animals indigenous to the country are the llama and alpaca. Sheep and cattle were introduced by the Spanish colonists. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are still imperfectly developed, the exports being chiefly raw materials, such as ores and metals, furs, skins, hides, wool, guano, bark, cotton, and cochineal. The pop. is about equally divided between the aboriginal inhabitants and mixed races—the latter composed of half-bred "choles" and "zambos"; the descendants of Spaniards: negroes, Chinese, and a small proportion of Europeans. Peru was first visited by the Spaniards in 1630. After its conquest by Pizarro it continued to be subject to Spain till 1821, when it became an independent republic. The executive government is in

the hands of a president, chosen by the people once every four years, with a ministry of his own appointment, and a council elected by the legislature, which consists of two houses, a senate and a representative chamber. The Roman Catholic religion is the only one either professed or tolerated.

Perugia, *pă-roo'jă*, a prov. of Italy, compartment Umbria. Area 3685 sq. m.; pop. 549,601.

Perugia (the town in the marsh), a walled town of Umbria, Italy, cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Tiber, 90 m. N. of Rome; it is the seat of a university, and possesses considerable trade in wine, brandy, etc. Pop. 16,708.

Perugia, *Lago di, lă go de pă-roo'jă*, anc. *Lacus Thrasimeneus*, a lake of Umbria, Italy, in the prov. and 10 m. W. of Perugia; it is about 80 m. in circumference, abounds with fish, and the hills around are covered with oak, pine, and olive trees.

Peruwels, *pă-roo-wels*, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on an affluent of the Scheldt, 13 m. S.E. of Tournay. Pop. 7984.

Pesaro, *pes'd-ro* or *pă'ed-ro*, a fortified town of Italy, in the Marche, cap. of the prov. Pesaro-e-Urbino, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Foglia, 19 m. N.E. of Urbino. Pop. 10,484.

Pesaro-e-Urbino, a prov. of Central Italy, in the compartment of the Marche. Area 1144 sq. m.; pop. 213,072.

Pescadores, *pes-kă-dô-res* (the fishers' islands), or **Pheng-Hoo**, *feng-hoo*, a group of 86 islands in the channel of Fokien, China Sea, between the Chinese prov. of Fokien and the island of Formosa.

Pescia, *pă'shă* or *pes'hă*, a manufacturing town of Tuscany, Central Italy, prov. Lucca, on the Pescia, 27 m. W.N.W. of Florence; it is surrounded by olive groves and mulberry plantations. Pop. 6122.

Peshawar, *pes'hă-wer* (the advanced fortress), a city of the Punjab, British India, situated in a beautiful plain watered by the Kabul, and surrounded by lofty mountains, 12 m. E. of the Khyber Pass, and 40 m. W. of Attock. Anciently it was the cap. of Eastern Afghanistan; now it is one of the largest military stations under the government of British India. Pop. 58,586.—Also a div. and dist. of the Punjab, between the Indus and the Khyber Mountains, through which is the Khyber Pass. Area of div. 7767 sq. m.; pop. of div. 1,086,789; of dist. 523,152.

Pesth, *pest* (probably from Slav. *pas*, a baking-place, or from Slav. *piach*, sand, being on a dry sandy soil), a city of Austria-Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Buda, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge, and the cities thus united are called **Buda-Pesth**. It has a richly-endowed university, and commands a great inland trade. Pop. 300,476.—See Buda.

Petchora, *petsh-o'rd*, a large river of

Russia, rises on the W. side of the Ural Mountains, flows northward through the govs. Vologda and Archangel, and, after a course estimated at 900 m., falls by a broad estuary into the Arctic Ocean.

Peten, *pâ-tên'*, or Itza, *it'ed*, a lake of Guatemala, Central America, about 45 m. in length, 3 m. in breadth, and very deep.—Also a very productive island in the lake, yielding maize, cocoa, tobacco, gums, dye-woods, etc. It was formerly the central seat of the Itzax Indians.

Peterborough, *pe'ter-bur-o* (named in honour of St Peter, to whom the church was dedicated), a city, parl. bor., and bishop's see in Northamptonshire, England, on the river Nen, about 40 m. N.E. of Northampton; it has a spacious and venerable cathedral, in which is the tomb of Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of Henry VIII., and in which Mary Queen of Scots was buried previous to the removal of her remains to Westminster Abbey. Pop. 17,424.

Peterborough, a co. and town of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada. Pop. of co. 30,473. The town is on the Otonabee river, about 75 m. N.E. of Toronto, and has a pop. of 4611.

Peterculter, *pe-ter-kool'ter* (supposed to mean "the rocky back country"), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen; the vil. is on the Dee at its conflux with the Leuchar, about 7 m. S.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. of pa. 1693.

Peterhead, *pe-ter-head'*, anciently called *Petergie* (the rocky headland near the mouth of the Ugie), a parl. burgh, market town, and seaport of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, with a large trade connected with the fisheries, 30 m. N.E. of Aberdeen, and 40 m. S.E. of Banff. Pop. 5335.

Peter-le-Port. See St Pierre.

Petersburg, *pe'ters-burg*, a town of Virginia, U. S., on the Appomattox, 22 m. S. of Richmond. It was one of the most strongly fortified places held by the Confederates, and was several times attacked by the Federals under General Grant and others, who were always repulsed with great loss, until the decisive battle of 1st and 2d April 1865, when the Confederates, under General Lee, were, after a severe and bloody contest, defeated by Grant's army, who entered Petersburg and Richmond the next day. The fall of these two most important strongholds was soon followed by the total collapse of the rebellion. Pop. 18,950.

Peterstield, *pe'ters-foid*, a parl. bor. and market town in Hampshire, England, 17 m. S.E. of Winchester. Pop. 6104.

Peterwaldau, *pe'ters-udl'dou*, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 83 m. S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 7315.

Peterwardain, *pe'ter-war'dine* (so called from Peter the Hermit, who marshalled here the bands of the first crusade), a town of Austria-Hungary, the cap. of Slavonia,

on a rock overhanging the Danube, opposite Neusatz, and 44 m. N.W. of Belgrade. Here the Austrians, under Prince Eugene, signally defeated the Turks in 1716. Pop. 4022.

Petit-Canal, *peh-té-kân-âl'*, a town of the West Indian island Guadeloupe, 9 m. N.N.E. of La Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. 6153.

Petra, *pe'trâ*, a ruined city of Arabia Petraea, remarkable for the ruins of a magnificent temple and numerous tombs hewn in the solid rock, in the Wady Musa, on the E. side of Mount Hor.

Petrolia, *pe't-ro-lî-a*, a town of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Ontario, on Bear Creek, in the centre of the oil district. It contains over 100 petroleum wells, which yield weekly from 8000 to 10,000 tons. Pop. 2851.

Petropaulovski, *pê-tro-pou-lou'she* (the port of Peter and Paul), a town of Asiatic Russia, prov. Akmoinsk, on the Ishim. Pop. 5220.—Also a town of Siberia, on the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 653.

Petrovsk, *pê-trovsk'* (Peter's town, so called because founded by Peter the Great in 1697), a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. N.N.W. of Saratov, on the Medveditsa. Pop. 10,771.

Petrosavodsk, *pê-tro-sâ-vo-dsk'*, a fortified town of Russia, the cap. of the gov. Olonets, on Lake Onega, about 190 m. N.E. of St Petersburg; it has great iron and copper works. Pop. 10,901.

Petah, or Ipek, *o-pêk'*, a town of Albania, Turkey in Europe, on the Bitritza, 73 m. E.N.E. of Scutari, with extensive manufs. of fire-arms. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

Pettinain, *pet-tin-ain'* (from Brit. *petty-nam*, a clear plat or space), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark; the vil. is on the Clyde, about 4 m. E. of Lanark. Pop. of pa. 368.

Petty or Pettie, *pet'tie*, anciently written *Petyn* (the hollow by the island), a maritime pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Inverness and Nairn; the vil. is on Beauly Loch, about 7 m. N.E. of Inverness. Pop. of pa. 1549.

Pettyour, *pet'te-kur'* (corr. from Gael. *pit-a-choir*, the hollow of the corrie or dell), a hamlet of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1 m. S.W. of Kinghorn.

Pe-tu-na, a city of Manchouria, in the Chinese Empire, prov. Kerin, on the Soongari. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Petworth, *pe't-wurth*, a town of England, co. Sussex, 14 m. N.E. of Chichester. Pop. 2214.

Pézenas, *pê-sâ-sâ'*, a town of France, dep. Hérault, pleasantly situated near the r. bank of the Hérault, 23 m. S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 7337.

Pfäfers or Pfeffers, *pfe'fers*, a watering-place of Switzerland, cant St Gall, 5 m. S.E. of Sargans, with celebrated and much frequented thermal springs, in a deep ravine in the vicinity, reached by a

stair formed of trees and steps cut in the perpendicular rock.

Pforzheim, *p'forz'hîm*, a walled city of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, at the junction of the Enz and Nagold, 17 m. S.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 23,692.

Phalgoo or **Phalgu**, *fal-goo'*, a river of British India, formed by the union of two mountain streams, flows through Behar and Patna, in the presidency of Bengal, and enters the Ganges after a course of 346 m.

Pharsalia, *far-sâl'd*, a town of Thessaly, Turkey in Europe, famous for the battle fought in its neighbourhood between Cæsar and Pompey, A.C. 48. Its modern name is *Satalge*. Pop. 5000.

Phasia, *ph'zia*, now called *Rhion*, *re-on'*, a river of Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia, flows W., and enters the E. extremity of the Black Sea. The pheasant derives its name from having been originally brought from the banks of this river.

Philadelphia, *fil-del'fe-d* (the city of brotherly love), the principal city of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Delaware, near its junction with the Schuylkill, 87 m. S.W. of New York; it has a flourishing university, several literary and scientific institutions, extensive manufs., and an important river and coasting trade. Pop. 846,364.

Philippeville, *fil-ip-vee'*, a town of Algeria, N. Africa, dep. and 48 m. N.N.E. of Constantine, on the Gulf of Stora. Pop. 10,267.

Philippi, *fil-ip'pi* (named after Philip, the father of Alexander the Great), a ruined town of Macedonia, Turkey in Europe, 11 m. S.E. of Drama. The adjacent plains are celebrated in ancient history as the scene of a battle between Cæsar and Brutus on the one side, and Augustus and Antony on the other, A.C. 42.

Philippine Islands, *fil-ip-pin* (named after Philip II. of Spain), an extensive group at the N.E. extremity of the East Indian Archipelago, lying between 5° 32' and 19° 38' N. lat., and 117° and 127° E. long. They are extremely fertile, and because of high temperature and abundant moisture, are clothed with perpetual verdure. The Philippines were taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1565, and still belong to them, though various native tribes remain independent. The principal islands are *Luson*, *Mindanao*, *Pulawan*, *Mindoro*, *Samar*, *Zebu*, *Panay*, and *Negros*. Area estimated at 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 8,163,692.

Philippopolis, *fil-ip-pog'o-le* (the city of Philip), a town of Eastern Roumelia, Turkey in Europe, on the Maritza, 86 m. W.N.W. of Adrianople; it was founded by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, and was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1818. Pop. 45,000.

Philippstown, *fil-ips-town* (named in honour of Philip II. of Spain), a town or

rather village in King's Co., Ireland, 9 m. E.N.E. of Tullamore. Pop. 690.

Phillack, *fil'ak*, a town of England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. S.W. of Redruth. Pop. 4165, chiefly engaged in the coasting trade and in the working and export of minerals.

Phillip, *fil'ip*, a co. of New South Wales, Australia, 65 m. in extent, between the rivers Goulburn and Gudgeong. Pop. 6315.

Phillip Island, at the entrance of Port Western, on the S. coast of Victoria, Australia.

Phthiotis and **Phocis**, *pho-tis* and *fo-tis*, a nomarchy in the E. of continental Greece. Area 2053 sq. m.; pop. 108,421.

Phukok or **Phookok**, *foo-kok'*, also written *Fukok* and *Fokwak*, an elevated and well-wooded island near the E. coast of the Gulf of Siam, in the Eastern Peninsula. Length 84 m.; greatest breadth 16 m.

Phulowdee, *ful-ow-dee'*, a large and populous town of Marwar or Joudpur, Rajputana, India, with three Jain temples and some Hindoo pagodas.

Piacenza, *pe-dchen'ed*, anc. *Placentia* (the pleasant place), the principal town in the prov. of Piacenza, Italy, near the confluence of the Trebbia and the Po, 36 m. W.N.W. of Parma; it was the birth-place of Pope Gregory X. Pop. 34,985.

Pianella, *pe-dn-el'id*, a town of Abruzzo and Molise, Italy, prov. Teramo, on the Pescara, 6 m. W.N.W. of Chieti. Pop. 5250.

Piasina, *pe-d-sin'd*, a lake of Asiatic Russia, gov. Yeneseisk, in 69° 30' N. lat., and 94° 30' E. long. Length 75 m.; breadth 30 m. From it flows a river of the same name which enters the Arctic Ocean after a N.W. course of 250 m.

Piauí or **Piahy**, *pe-ou-ee'*, a prov. of Brazil, bounded N. by the Atlantic; E. by Ceara and Pernambuco; S. by Pernambuco and Goyas; and W. by Maranhão. Area 61,776 sq. m.; pop. 202,222.

Piavè, *pe-d'vè*, a river of Venetia, N. Italy, rises in the Carnic Alps, flows S.W. and then S.E., and falls into the Gulf of Venice, after a course of 125 m.

Piazza, *pe-d'ed*, a city of the island Sicily, prov. and 17 m. E.S.E. of Caltanissetta; situated on an insulated eminence, it is very healthy, and its environs are remarkable for their beauty and fertility. Pop. 18,262.

Picardy, *pik'er-de*, an old prov. in the N. of France, now divided among the depts. Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, and Yonne.

Pichincha, *pe-chin'tch'd*, a volcanic mountain of Ecuador, S. America, 11 m. W.N.W. of the city of Quito. It is 15,994 ft. high, 200 ft. above the line of perpetual snow.—Also a prov. of the same republic. Area 9085 sq. m.; pop. 120,360.

Pickering, *pik'er-ing*, a town in the

N. R. of Yorkshire, England, 26 m. N.E. of York. Pop. 3839.

Pico, pî'ko, an island of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean, W. of Portugal, with a large trade in wine, resembling in colour and flavour inferior Madeira. On it is the volcano of the same name, 7613 ft. above the sea.

Piton, pî'ton, the chief port and once the cap. of the provincial dist. of Marlborough, South Island, New Zealand, on the S. side of Queen Charlotte Sound. Pop. 708.

Pictou, pîk'too, a seaport of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, on its N. coast, with a safe and capacious harbour; it has a thriving trade in timber, coal, and fish. Pop. 3200.—The co. of the same name has a pop. of 23,114.

Piedimonte, pe-dî-do-mon'tî (foot of the mountain), a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. Caserta, at the foot of Mount Matese, 20 m. N.N.E. of Caserta. Pop. 7073.

Piedmont, peed'mont, Ital. *Piemonte* (abbrev. of *Piè di Monte*, foot of the mountain), a compartment of N. Italy, comprehending the provs. Alessandria, Cuneo, Novara, and Turin. It is bounded N. and W. by the Alps; S. by the Alps and Apennines; and E. by Lombardy, embracing part of the great plain of Lombardy and the upper valley of the Po, by which river and its numerous tributaries it is profusely watered. Area 11,200 sq. m.; pop. 2,950,489.

Pierre, St. Ses St Pierre.

Pietermaritzburg, pi-ter-mar'its-boorg, the cap. of Natal, South Africa, on the high road to the interior, 64 m. N. of Durban. It is named from the two Boer leaders Pieter Retief and Gert Maritz. Pop. 6700.

Pietraperzia, pe-dî-trâ-per-dî-ss-dî, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 5 m. S.E. of Caltanissetta, with sulphur mines in its vicinity. Pop. 10,149.

Pike's Peak (named in honour of General Zebulon Pike), a peak in the gold region of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, U. S., 13,936 ft. above the sea.

Pilcomayo, pîl'ko-mî'o, or *Araguai, ar-d-gwî'*, a river of Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic, S. America, rises near Chuquisaca, flows S.E., and after a course of over 900 m., joins the Paraguay, near Asuncion, where, divided into two branches, it encloses a marshy island 150 m. in length.

Pillau, pîl'low, a seaport in E. Prussia, on the Baltic, at the entrance of the Frische Haft, 24 m. W.S.W. of Königsberg. Pop. 3196.

Pillebheest, pîl-le-beest, a town of Basilly, British India, North-West Provinces, on the Gurrab; it is noted for its rice. Pop. 22,840.

Pilsen, pîl'sen, a town of Bohemia, Austria, on the Beraun, 52 m. W.S.W. of Prague, with a flourishing transit trade

and manufs. of woollens, cottons, etc. Pop. 23,681.

Pimlico, pim'lik-o (so called from *Bes Pimlico*, a tavern-keeper, who in former times resided here, and was celebrated for his ale), a S.W. suburb of London, co. Middlesex, England. Pop. 34,756.

Pim's Bay, an inlet on the E. coast of Nicaragua, Central America, the proposed terminus on the Atlantic side of the railway to the Pacific.

Pind-Dadun-Khan, pînd-dî-dun'kân, a town of the Punjab, India, near the Jhylum, 110 m. N.W. of Lahore; it consists of three small towns situated close to each other, and is a great depôt for salt obtained from mines in its vicinity. Pop. 13,340.

Pindus, pin'dus (from *pen*, a head, and by metonymy, a mountain), a chain of mountains in European Turkey, separating Macedonia and Thessaly from Albania, and rising in some places to the height of 8960 ft.

Pinega, pe-nî'gâ, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda and Archangel, flows N.W. and then S.W., and, after a tortuous course of 290 m., joins the Dwina.—Also a town on the river, 98 m. E.S.E. of Archangel. Pop. 961.

Pinerolo, pin-er-ô'lo, a manufacturing town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Turin, near the foot of the Alps, 20 m. S.W. of Turin. Pop. 11,232.

Pines, Isle of, a Spanish island of the West Indies, 50 m. S. of Cuba.

Ping-yang, Ping-ding, and Ping-yuang-fu, towns in the prov. of Shansi, China. Pop. respectively estimated at 60,000, 20,000, and 15,000.

Pinkie, pink'e, near Musselburgh, Edinburghshire, Scotland, where the Scots were defeated by the English in 1547.

Pinsk (the town on the Pina), a town of Russia, gov. Minsk, on the Pripiet, at its junction with the Pina. Pop. 17,718.

Pinyaree, pin-pî're, a branch of the river Indus, India, enters the Indian Ocean by the Sir month, an estuary 2 m. wide.

Piotrkoff or Piotrkow, pi-o-tr'kow, a town of Poland, Russia, in a gov. of the same name, on the Strada. Pop. 16,948.—The gov. has a pop. of 692,426.

Piperno, pip-er'no, a town of Italy, prov. Rome, 15 m. S.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 5069.

Piquetberg, pîk'et-berg, a div. in the Western Provinces of Cape Colony, with an area of 1770 sq. m., and a pop. of 6937. It includes an isolated range of mountains standing out, as it were, like a sentinel from the Olifant River range, and hence its name.

Piræus, pi-rî-us, the port of Athens, Greece, about 5 m. S.W. of that city. Pop. 11,047.

Piranga, pe-rân'gâ, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the Piranga, 18 m. S.E. of Mariana. Pop. of dist. 15,000.

Piranhas, *pe-râ-pâ'*, a river of Brazil, rises in the prov. of Parahyba, flows N.E. and N., and enters the Atlantic by three mouths, named the Amarapos, the Cavallos, and the Conchas. Total length of course, 300 m.

Pirano, *pe-râ-no*, a seaport town of Istria, Austria, with an export trade in oil, wine, olives, and salt, on the Gulf and 13 m. S.W. of Trieste. Pop. 7691.

Piritu, *pe-re-to'*, a town of Venezuela, S. America, dep. Caracas, prov. and 23 m. W.S.W. of Barcelona.—The *Pirita Islands* are in the Caribbean Sea, nearly opposite the town.

Pirmasens or **Pirmasens**, *peer'-mâ-sens*, a town of Bavaria, Germany, gov. Palatinate, 13 m. S.E. of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 10,944.

Pirna, *peer'-nd*, a town of Saxony, Germany, gov. and 11 m. S.E. of Dresden, on the Elbe. Pop. 10,581.

Pir-Panjâl, *peer-pas-jâl'*, a lofty range of mountains, separating the S.W. boundary of Kashmir from the Punjab, India. Its highest point is estimated to be 15,000 ft. above the sea. At its S.W. extremity is the *Pir-Panjâl Pass*, 12,000 ft. high.

Pisa, *pes'-d*, a city of Tuscany, Italy, on the Arno, 12 m. N.N.E. of Leghorn; it was formerly the cap. of a republic, and is noted for its salubrity. It is the chief town in the prov. of Pisa, and the seat of a celebrated university; its cathedral, baptistry, and leaning tower have long been famous. The astronomer Galileo was born here in 1564. Pop. 35,906.

Pisania, *pe-san'-d*, a town of Senegambia, W. Africa, on the Gambia, about 200 m. from its mouth.

Piscataqua, *pis-kat'-d-kud*, a river of the United States, which, after separating New Hampshire from Maine, enters the Atlantic, forming at its mouth the harbour of Portsmouth, one of the finest on the American continent.

Pisek, *pe'-sek* (from Boh. *Pisek*, sand), a town of Austria, prov. Bohemia, situated in a sandy plain, on the Watawa, a trib. of the Moldau, 24 m. W.S.W. of Tabor, with cloth and saltpetre manufs. and a transit trade. Pop. 9071.

Pissevache, *pis-sevâsh'*, a waterfall of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Salencche River, near its confluence with the Rhone, about 5 m. N.N.W. of Martigny. Its total height is 280 ft., and its final leap is 120 ft. Its waters are remarkable for their whiteness.

Pistoia, *pis-to'-yâ*, a city of Tuscany, Italy, prov. and 30 m. N.W. of Florence, on a tributary of the Arno. The *pistol* is so named from having been first made at this town, and considerable manufs. of fire-arms, cutlery, and surgical instruments are still carried on. Pop. 12,966.

Pisuerga, *pe-suer'-gâ*, a river of Old Castile, Spain, rises in the Cantabrian

Mountains, flows S.W., and joins the Douro after a course of 140 m.

Pitcairn, *pit'-câir'* (from Gael. *Pit-a-chair*, the hollow of the cairn), a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Dunning.

Pitcairngreen, *pit'-câir'-green*, a vil. of Perthshire, Scotland, on the Almond, 4 m. N.W. of Perth. Pop. 889.

Pitcairn Island, a small island in the S. Pacific Ocean, inhabited by descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty.—25° 8' S. lat., 130° 15' E. long.

Pitonithly, *pit'-lith'-le*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, about 1 m. from Bridge of Earn, noted for its mineral waters.

Pitea, *pit'-e-o*, the chief town in the gov. of Norrbotten, Sweden, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 110 m. N.N.E. of Umea; it has a good harbour, but the town is a poor place. Pop. 1655.

Pitea, a river in Sweden, gova. Westerbotten and Norrbotten, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, near the town of Pitea.

Pitesti, *pe-tet'-is*, a town of Roumania, 60 m. W.N.W. of Bucharest. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

Pittleside, *pit'-les'-is*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. S.W. of Cupar. Pop. 401.

Pitlochrie, *pit'-loh'-re* (corr. from Gael. *Pitloch-riach*, the portion of the clerk or clergy), a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, 13 m. N. of Dunkeld. Pop. 510.

Pitlago, *pit'-all'-go* (hollow shell), a maritime pa. of Scotland, on the N. coast of Aberdeenshire. Pop. 2315.

Pitlago, New, a town of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 11 m. S.W. of Fraserburgh. Pop. 2094.

Pittenweem, *pit'-ten-weem'* (corr. from Gael. *Pit-an-aimh*, the hollow of the cave), a pa. and royal, munic. and parl. burgh of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 1 m. S.W. of Anstruther. Pop. of pa. 1808; of burgh 1776.

Pittsburg, *pit'-sburg* (Pitt's town, named after William Pitt), a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., situated at the point where the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers unite in forming the Ohio; it has large iron works and various manufs. Pop. 156,361.

Piura, *pe-o'-rd*, a town of N. Peru, S. America, cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Piura. Pop. estimated at 10,000. The prov. has an area of 5578 sq. m., and a pop. of 172,000.

Pizzo, *pit'-so*, a town of Calabria, S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, on the gulf of Santa Eufemia, 5 m. N.N.E. of Monteleone. Pop. 6409. Murat, the ex-King of Naples, was taken prisoner, shot, and interred here, in 1815.

Placencia, *plâ-then'-thê-d* (the pleasant place), a city of Estremadura, Spain, prov. Caceres, on the Gertes, 27 m. N.E. of Coria, with manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, hats, and leather. Pop. 6844.

Placencia Bay, a deep inlet on the S.

coast of Newfoundland, British N. America, 75 m. in length, and nearly 60 m. in breadth. On its E. side is the small town of *Placentia*, first settled by the French in 1628, and strongly fortified.

Pladda, plad'dâ (the flat isle), a rocky island of Scotland, with a lighthouse, 130 ft. high, in the Firth of Clyde, off the S. coast of Arran.

Plains of Abraham, a table-land of the Canadian Dominion, immediately S.W. of the city of Quebec, memorable for the battle fought here between the British and French forces, 18th Sept. 1759, in which Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, their respective leaders, were killed.

Plaietow, plai'et, a ward of West Ham, co. Essex, England, 5 m. E. of St Paul's, London. Pop. 23,371.

Plassey, plai'se, a small town of British India, presidency and prov. of Bengal, 83 m. N. of Calcutta; here British supremacy was established in India by the defeat of Surajah Dowlah, by Colonel Clive, on 23d June 1757. It was precisely a hundred years after this battle that the Bengal native army mutinied, encouraged by a prediction generally received among them, that the sovereignty of the British over India would be overthrown on the centenary of the year in which they gained it at Plassey.

Plata, La. See *Argentine Republic*.

Platte, platt, or *Nebraaka, ne-brâ'ka*, a river of the United States, rises by two forks in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, and flowing eastward, joins the Missouri after a course of about 980 m. *Platte* signifies "shallow," and it is so called because it has so little depth of water that, except in floods, it is quite unfit for navigation.

Platten See, plât'ten sê (the lake in the marsh), or *Lake Balaton, bal'd-ton*, in the S.W. of Hungary, 48 m. long, and from 3 to 10 m. broad; area 892 sq. m. It abounds with fish, some of which are of a species peculiar to itself.

Plattaburg, plât'ten-burg, a town of New York, U. S., on the Saranac, about 160 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 8414.

Plau, plow, a lake of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, N. Germany, on which, at the egress of the Elbe, 38 m. E.S.E. of Schwerin, is the town of the same name, with a pop. of 4026.

Plauen, plow'en, a town of Saxony, Germany, on the White Elster, 61 m. S. of Leipzig; it has linen and cotton manufs., and there is a small pearl-fishery in its neighbourhood. Pop. 23,756.

Pliesse, plis'se, a river of Saxony, Germany, flows N., and joins the White Elster at Leipzig.

Plenty, Bay of, on the N.E. coast of North Island, New Zealand, between Cape Runaway and Point Mercury, 140 m. apart, with a central width of about 60 m.

Plenty River, a tributary of the Yarra-Yarra, in the cos. of Bourke and Evelyn, Victoria, Australia.

Plieschen, plish'en, or *Pliesew, plish'er*, a town of Prussia, gov. Posen, on a small affluent of the Prosna, 18 m. N.E. of Kalisch. Pop. 6348.

Plieschelsko, plis-ich'skô-pô'vo, also called *Saleski, sâi-sâ'ks*, a small lake in Vladimir, Russia, interesting as the place where Peter the Great first essayed in 1691 to form the Russian navy. Length 6 m.; breadth 4 m.

Plattenberg Bay, plât'ten-berg, a large and exposed bay, on the S. coast of Cape Colony, much used for the shipping of timber from the adjacent forests.

Plevna, pliv'na, a town of Bulgaria, situated on a plain 24 m. S.S.W. of Nicopolis; the capture of this town during the Russo-Turkish war (Dec. 1877) decided the campaign against the Turks.

Plinlimmon or Plynlimmon, plin-tim'mon (corr. from *pum lwmn*, the five hills), a mountain, 2481 ft. high, on the border of the cos. Montgomery and Cardigan, 9 m. N.W. of Llanidloes, Wales.

Ploukton, plôk'ton, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Lochalsh. Pop. 516.

Ploen or Plön, Great and Little, plus, two lakes of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the isthmus connecting which is the town of *Ploen*, 17 m. S.E. of Kiel, with a pop. of 2896.

Ploesti, plo-est'e, a town of Roumania, near the sources of the Jalomitza. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Plombières, plom-be-âr', a town of France, frequented for its warm saline baths, dep. Vosges, on the Angoulême, 15 m. S. of Épinal. Pop. 1693.

Plotak (the marshy place), a city of Poland, Russia, the cap. of the gov. of the same name, on the Vistula, 58 m. W.N.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 19,189.—The gov. has an area of 4200 sq. m., and a pop. estimated at 500,569.

Plumstead, plum'sted, a pa. of England, co. Kent, included within the metropolis and parl. bor. of Greenwich. Pop. 28,356, of whom a large portion are engaged at the naval and military establishments at Woolwich.

Plymouth, plim'uth (so named from its situation), a munic. and parl. bor. and seaport town of Devonshire, England, at the head of Plymouth Sound, a capacious haven, formed by the rivers Plym and Tamar; it is the second naval station in the kingdom, and has manufs. of various kinds. Outside of the harbour, to protect it from the heavy sea that rolled into it, is a breakwater rising from 56 to 80 ft. high, and extending nearly a mile in length, erected at a cost of £1,700,000. Pop. 70,091.

Plymouth, a seaport of Massachusetts, U. S., on Cape Cod Bay; it is the oldest

settlement in New England, having been the landing place of the "Pilgrim Fathers" from the "Mayflower," 22d December 1620, and has cotton manufs. and a considerable foreign trade. Pop. 6238.

Po, the largest river in Italy, issues from Monte Viso, and traversing the plains of Piedmont and Lombardy from W. to E., discharges itself, after a course of about 350 m., into the Adriatic by several mouths.

Pocklington, *pok'ling-tun*, a town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, England, 14 m. S.E. of York, and 27 m. N.W. of Hull. Pop. 2623.

Pocomoke, *po'ko-moke*, a river of the United States, separates Maryland from Delaware, and falls into Pocomoke Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake.

Pocotinka, *po-chin'ka*, or **Potchinki**, a town of Russia, gov. and 130 m. S.S.E. of Nijni-Novgorod, on an affluent of the Alaiyr. Pop. 7224.

Podgoritza, *pod-go-rî'tad* (near the hill), a town and fortress of Montenegro, included in the additional territory ceded to the Montenegrins by the Berlin Treaty of 1878. Pop. estimated at 7500.

Podolia, *po-do'le-d*, a gov. of Russia, N. of Bessarabia and S. of Volhynia. Area 16,190 sq. m.; pop. 1,383,188.

Podolak, *po-dolak*, or **Podol**, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.W. of Moscow, on the Pokhra. Pop. 10,973.

Poggy Isles, North and South, two densely wooded islands of Malaysia, S.W. of Sumatra.

Point-de-Galle, Ceylon. See **Galle**.

Point Levi, Fr. pron. *gweng lé-ve'*, a town of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec city; the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the landing-place of the passengers arriving from Europe by the Atlantic steamships. Pop. 6691.

Pointe-a-Pitre, La, *la gwangt-d-peut'r*, a town of the French island Guadeloupe, in the West Indies, on the Little Cul-de-Sac, 18 m. N.E. of Basse-terre; it has a good harbour, and carries on an active trade. Pop. 20,000.

Poitiers, *pué-té-z'* (named from the *Pictones* or *Pictavi*, a Celtic tribe whose chief town it was), an ancient city of France, cap. of the dep. Vienne, on the Clain, 68 m. S.S.W. of Tours, memorable for the victory of Edward the Black Prince over the French king, in 1356. Pop. 29,064.

Poitou, *pué-too'* (see *Poitiers*), an old maritime prov. in the W. of France, now divided into the depts. Charente, Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Haute-Vienne, and Creuse.

Pola, *po'la*, the most important naval station of Austria-Hungary, near the S. extremity of the peninsula of Istria, on the bay of Porto delle Rose, at the head of the Adriatic. Pop. 10,478.

Pola, a river of Russia, rises in the gov. of Pakov, flows N. into the gov. of Novgo-

rod, and, after a circuitous course of 135 m., unites with the Lovat, 9 m. S. of Lake Ilmen.

Poland, *po'land* (the level land), a large and fertile country, long an independent kingdom, but now the westerly portion of European Russia, bounded N. by E. and W. Prussia; W. by Prussian Silesia and Posen; S. by Galicia in Austria; and E. by W. Russia. It embraces 10 governments, the chief towns being *Warsaw* and *Zablin*. Area 49,194 sq. m.; pop. 6,525,017.

Policastro, *pol-i-kas'tro*, on the W. coast of Calabria, S. Italy.

Polignano, *po-len-gi'no*, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. of Bari, near the Adriatic. Pop. 5473.

Polillo, *po-lî'lo*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the E. Indian Archipelago, E. of the island Luzon. Area 502 sq. m.

Polla, *po'la*, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. Salerno, on the Tanagro, 10 m. N.N.W. of Sala. Pop. 5249.

Pollensa, *pol-len-sa*, anc. *Poleucia*, a town on the N. side of the island Majorca, in the Mediterranean, 29 m. N.E. of Palma. Pop. 7498.

Pollokshaws, *pol-lok-shaws'* (named in honour of Maxwell of Pollok, with A. S. *shaw*, a wood or grove), a burgh and town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the White Cart, 24 m. S.W. of Glasgow; actively engaged in silk and cotton manufs., calico printing, dyeing, etc. Pop. 8991.

Pollokshields, *pol-lok-shields'*, a burgh of Scotland, co. Renfrew, forming a suburb of Glasgow. Pop. 3314.

Polmont, *pol'mont* (corr. from Gael. *poll-momaidh*, the pool of or near the hill), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 34 m. E. of Falkirk. Pop. of pa. 3910; of vil. 455.

Polna, *po'nd*, a town of Bohemia, Austria, 9 m. N.E. of Iglau and 33 m. S.E. of Czeaslan, with woollen manufs. and large iron mines. Pop. 5195.

Polotsk, *pol-otsk'* (town on the Polota), a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.N.W. of Vitbeak, at the confluence of the Dwina and the Polota. Pop. 11,923.

Poltava, *pol-ta'ed*, or **Pultowa**, a gov. of Russia, between Kiev and Kharkov. Area 18,775 sq. m.; pop. 2,108,000.

Poltava, or **Pultowa**, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Vorkla, 70 m. W.S.W. of Kharkov. Here Charles XII. of Sweden was totally defeated by Peter the Great, 27th June 1709. Pop. 33,979.

Poltollah and **Skiltiemuir**, *pol'ton-hall and skil-ti-murs'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Cockpen. Pop. 312.

Poltou-Milla, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Cockpen. Pop. 311, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of paper.

Polwarth, *po'warth*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Herwick, 3 m. S.W. of Dunse. Pop. of pa. 349.

Polyoandro, *poi-e-kân-dro*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, about 17 m. E. of Milo. Area 90 sq. m.; pop. 300.

Polynesia, *poi-ê-ne-she-ê* (many islands, from Gr. *poi*as, many, and *ne*os, an island), comprises those numberless islands and groups of islands that stud the Pacific Ocean between the E. India Islands and Australia on the W., and the shores of America on the E. The principal groups embraced are the Pelew Islands, the Ladrones, the Carolines, the Samoa or Navigators' Islands, the Friendly or Tonga Islands, Harvey or Cook's, and the Austral Isles, the Society Islands, the Low Archipelago, the Marquesas, the Fiji, and the Sandwich Islands. Many of the islands have been raised from the ocean by the labours of the coral insect, and are only a few feet above the surface of the waters. These by way of distinction are called *Low Polynesia*. They are chiefly small, sometimes wooded, but always covered with verdure. Other islands show evident traces of volcanic origin, and are hilly and mountainous. These are called *High Polynesia*, and of this class the more prominent examples are the Marquesas, the Society, and the Sandwich groups. In elevation they range from 3000 ft. to Mauna Loa in Hawaii, the loftiest, which rises nearly 14,000 ft. Some of the islands are the seats of active volcanoes, but all are clothed with verdure, and everywhere present to the eye views of varied, rich, and most luxuriant beauty. The islands varying in height from 100 to 3000 ft., less imposing in appearance, but equally fruitful and beautiful, are distinguished as *Madies* or *Middle Polynesia*. Though situated within the tropics, and therefore subject to great solar heat, the temperature, being modified by cool breezes from the ocean, is in general comparatively moderate, and the climate is pleasant and salubrious. Among the vegetable productions the most important are the bread-fruit tree, the cocoa palm, the sugar-cane, the banana and plantain trees, the cotton plant, and a kind of chestnut. The only native quadrupeds are the dog, the hog, and the rat, but oxen and horses have been introduced and thrive well. The Polynesians are principally light-coloured tribes, allied to the Malaysians, and speak dialects of the same language. By the labours of devoted English and American missionaries, Paganism, originally prevalent among them, is becoming gradually extirpated, and superstition, cannibalism, infanticide, tattooing, and other barbarous practices, are fast disappearing under the influence of Christianity.

Pomba, *pon-âd*, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the Pomba, 63 m. S.E. of Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 12,000.

Pomba Bay, on the coast of Mozambique, one of the finest harbours of E. Africa. It

is 9 m. in length, 5 m. wide, and sufficiently deep for the largest ships.

Pombal, *pon-bâl*, a town of Estremadura, Portugal, near the Sora, 11 m. E.S.E. of Lourical. Pop. 5000.

Pomerance, *po-mâ-ran-tchê*, a vil. of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, in the Maremma, near the famous brax lagoons, 8 m. E. of Volterra; it has manufs. of ornamental vases. Pop. 7873.

Pomerania, *pon-er-â-ne-ê* (from Sclav. *po-mor*, by the seashore, or upon the sea), a prov. of Prussia, extending along the S. coast of the Baltic. Area 12,179 sq. m.; pop. 1,463,290.

Pomirê. See Pontefract.

Pomigliano D'Aro, *po-meel-gâ-no dar-ko*, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.E. of Naples. Pop. 10,046.

Pomona, *po-mo-nâ* (the Pict-men's island), or Mainland, the largest of the Orkney Isles, Scotland, much intersected by arms of the sea. Pop. 16,541.—59° 0' N. lat. 8° 10' W. long.

Pompeii, *pon-pâ-ye*, a ruined city of S. Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, 14 m. S.E. of Naples. By an eruption of the volcano it was buried under lava and ashes in the year 79, and so remained till its site was identified in 1748. A considerable part of its area has been uncovered, and many valuable articles recovered are now preserved in a museum at Naples.

Ponany, *po-nâ-ne*, a seaport of British India, presidency of Madras, dist. Malabar, at the mouth of the Ponany River, 84 m. S.E. of Calicut. Pop., chiefly Mohamedana, 11,472.

Pondicherry, *pon-de-sher-ri* (properly *Puduchéri*, the new village, from Tam. *pudu*, new, and *chéri*, a village), a clean, regularly built maritime town, the cap. of the French settlements in India, on the Coromandel coast, 85 m. S.S.W. of Madras. Pop. 50,000.

Ponavlaj, *po-â-ss-ak*, a town of Russia, gov. Kovno, on the Nevaja, an affluent of the Niemen, 84 m. N.N.W. of Wilna. Pop. 7294.

Pons, *pong*, a town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Sauge, 13 m. S.E. of Saintes. Pop. 3010.

Pont, *pong* (bridge), a prefix to the names of many towns and vils. of France:—I. Pont-Audemer, *pongt-â-dê-mâtr* (named from the *pont* or bridge over the Rille, which was probably built or improved by Audomer), a town in the dep. Eure, on the Rille, 37 m. N.W. of Evreux. Pop. 302.—II. Pont-à-Mousson, *pongt-â-moo-son*, a town, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Moselle, 16 m. N.N.W. of Nancy. Pop. 8778.—The other towns beginning with Pont have each a population under 5000.

Ponta Delgada, *pon-tê del-pê-dê*, a town on the island of St Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic, W. of Portugal.—Also a dist. of the Azores. Pop. 123,807.

Pontassieve, *pon-tâs-si-ê-vê*, a town of Tuscany, Central Italy, prov. and 12 m. E. of Florence, on the Sieve. Pop. 5141.

Pontchartrain, *La, pon-tchar-train'*, in Louisiana, U. S., about 5 m. N. of New Orleans; it is 45 m. long, 28 m. broad, and communicates both with the Gulf of Mexico and with the Mississippi.

Pontecorvo, *pon-tê-kor'vo*, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. Caserta, in a small territory surrounded by Naples, on the Garigliano, 21 m. S.E. of Frosinone. Pop. 10,759.

Pontefract, *pon'tu-fract* (corr. from Lat. *pons-fractus*, the broken bridge, so named from the destruction of a bridge over the Aire by the Northumbrian insurgents in 1070 to arrest the progress of William the Conqueror), or *Pomfret*, a munic. and parl. bor. and market town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Aire, 9 m. E.N.E. of Wakefield; it is noted for the growing of liquorice, and for the far-famed liquorice cakes which bear its name. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, whose history is a record of more stirring and important historical events than that of any other similar edifice in England. Pop. of munic. bor. 5350; of parl. bor. 11,353.

Pontevedra, *pon-tê-vê-dê-d*, a town of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name in Galicia, on the Lerez, near its mouth in Pontevedra Bay, 14 m. N.N.E. of Vigo. Pop. 6718.

Pontianak, *pon-tê-d-ndk'*, the principal Dutch settlement on the S.W. coast of the island of Borneo, in the Eastern Archipelago. It exports diamonds, gold dust, pepper, and edible birds' nests. Pop. of town and dist. 19,115.

Ponticelli, *pon-tê-chê-lê*, a vil. of Campania, S. Italy, prov. and about 4½ m. E. of Naples, with great trade in vegetables. Pop. 6593.

Pontine Marshes, a large marshy tract, extending 25 m. along the coast, in the southern extremity of the prov. of Rome, Italy; it is traversed by the road from Rome to Naples, and though in a high degree fertile, is infested with malaria.

Pontivy, *pong-to-ve'*, a town of France, dep. Morbihan, on the Blavet, 30 m. N.N.W. of Vannes. Pop. 5364.

Pontoise, *pong-tô-sê* (the bridge across the Oise), a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Oise, 30 m. N.W. of Paris. Pop. 6191.

Pontypool, *pon'tu-pool* (the pool at the bridge), a town of Monmouthshire, England, on a steep cliff overhanging a small stream, 8 m. N.N.W. of Newport; it has large coal and iron works. Pop. 4334.

Ponsa, *pon-sâ*, the chief of a group of small islands in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Campania, S. Italy, memorable as the scene of the martyrdom of many of the early Christians in the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula. Pop. 3145.

Poolajee, *po-ld-jê'*, a town of Beluchistan, on the route between the Indus and the Bolan Pass.

Poole, *pool*, a munic. and parl. bor., seaport and market town, and a co. of itself, in Dorsetshire, England, on a peninsula on the N. side of Poole Harbour, 18 m. E. of Dorchester, with a prosperous fishery and extensive trade in exporting corn and Purbeck clay. Pop. 10,067.

Poole Harbour, an inlet of the English Channel, on the coast of Dorsetshire, England, 6 m. in length and 4 m. in greatest breadth. At its entrance are extensive beds of oysters.

Poona or Puna, *po-nd*, a city of British India, presidency of Bombay, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, situated in a treeless plain, 3000 ft. above the sea, 75 m. S.E. of Bombay. It was the cap. of the Mahratta Empire until 1818, when it was incorporated with British India. Pop. 90,436. The dist. is mountainous, but there are many well-watered valleys, and its climate is more suitable to Europeans than that of many other parts of India. Area 5099 sq. m.; pop. 907,235.

Poorá, *po-rd*, a town of W. Beluchistan, 110 m. E.N.E. of Bampur, neatly built among groves of date-palms, whose fruit forms the chief wealth of the inhabitants.

Poorally, *po-rd-ly*, a river of Beluchistan, prov. Loos, flows S. and enters the Indian Ocean after a course of 100 m.

Poorbunder, *poor-bur-der*, a town of India, prov. Gujarat, on the W. coast of the peninsula of Kattywar. It is large and populous, and carries on a brisk trade.

Poorée. See Juggernaut.

Popayan, *po-pê-yân*, a city of the United States of Colombia, S. America, the cap. of the state of Cauca, beautifully situated near the source of the river Cauca. This was the first city built by Europeans in this part of America, and formerly was a place of great importance, but now its trade is chiefly in the rural produce of the environs, which are extremely fertile. It was founded in 1537. Pop. 20,000.

Poperingen, *pop-er-ing-hen*, or **Popertinge**, *po-per-eng*, a manufacturing town in W. Flanders, Belgium, on the Schipvaert canal, 6 m. W.S.W. of Ypres; hops are cultivated to a large extent in the neighbourhood, and form one of the chief branches of trade. Pop. 11,800.

Poplar, *pop-lar*, a pa. of Middlesex, England, included within the metropolis; it contains the E. and W. India Docks, and has iron works, extensive yards for shipbuilding, and various important establishments connected with shipping. Pop. 48,511.

Popocatepetl, *po-po-kê-tê-pet'* (the smoking mountain, from *popocant*, smoke, and *petl*, a mountain), an active volcano, in the state of La Puebla, Mexico, N.

America. It rises 17,788 ft. above the sea, and is the second highest mountain on the N. American continent. Its base is clothed with dense forests, but at 12,693 ft. vegetation ceases, and beyond this it is mostly covered with snow.

Popoli, *pop'o-le*, a town of Abruzzo and Molise, S. Italy, prov. Aquila, on the Pescara, 8 m. N.N.W. of Sulmona. Pop. 6627.

Porco, *por'ko*, a knot of the Andes in Bolivia, S. America, where the Spaniards wrought the first silver mine after the conquest of Peru. Its height is 16,000 ft. Near it is the town of Porco, 20 m. S.W. of Potosí.

Portenone, *por-dé-no'nè*, a city of Venetia, N. Italy, prov. and 26 m. W.S.W. of Udine. Pop. 6072.

Poros, *po'ros*, anc. *Sphæria*, an island of Greece, in the Gulf of Egina, separated from the Morea by a narrow channel; it has a considerable maritime trade, and at its S. extremity is a vil. of the same name. Pop. 6066.

Portgrund, *port'groont*, a seaport of Norway, prov. Christiansand, on a bay of the Skager Rack, with considerable trade in timber. Pop. 1750.

Portadown, *port-a-down* (the haven at the fortress), a market town of Ireland, co. and 10 m. N. of Armagh, on the Bann with manufs. of linen yarns, cotton, and linen. Pop. 6658.

Portaferry, *port-fa'rré*, a town in co. Down, Ireland, near the entrance of Strangford Bay, 8 m. N.E. of Downpatrick. Pop. 1823.

Portage Island, *port'aj*, an island of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, at the entrance of Miramichi Bay, valuable as a salmon fishery.

Portalegre, *por-tá-lê-grê*, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, in a picturesque and fertile district, 49 m. N.E. of Évora, with manufs. of coarse cloths. Pop. 5900.

Portarlington, *port-ar'ling-ton* (named after Lord Arlington, to whom it was granted by Charles I.), a pari. bor. and town in Queen's co., Ireland, on the Barrow, 10 m. S.S.E. of Philipstown. Pop. 2424.

Port au Prince, Hayti. See Fort Republican.

Port Bannatyne, *port ban'ad-tine*, or Kamesburgh, *kám's-bar-o*, a vil. of Scotland, frequented for sea-bathing, on the island of Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, about 2 m. N.N.W. of Rothesay. Pop. 576.

Port Blair, a harbour on the E. side of the S. Andaman island in the Bay of Bengal. Here Lord Mayo, the Governor-General of India, was assassinated by a convict in 1872.

Port Chalmers, *port tchál-mers*, a municipal township on Ottago Harbour, an inlet on the E. coast of South Island, New Zealand, 9 m. N.E. of Dunedin, of which city it is the port. Pop. 1535.

Port Charlotte, *port shár-lut*, a vil. of

Scotland, on the island of Islay, co. Argyll, 16 m. S.W. of Port-Askaig. Pop. 464.

Port Denison, *port den't-sun*, a spacious harbour on the E. coast of Queensland, Australia.—20° 8' S. lat., 148° 10' E. long.

Port Dundas, *port dún-das'* (named after Lord Dundas), a vil. forming a W. suburb of the city of Glasgow, Scotland.

Port Durnford, *durn'ford*, a harbour on the coast of Zululand, S.E. Africa.

Portenale, *port-es'le* (from the Gael. *port-cass*, the port of the cascade), a fishing vil. of Banffshire, Scotland, 4 m. S.W. of Cullen. Pop. 677.

Port Elizabeth, *port e-liz-á-beth*, a seaport of Cape Colony, on the W. side of Algoa Bay, 18 m. S.E. of Uitenhage. P. 11,638.

Port Ellen, a fishing vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the S.E. coast of the island of Islay, 9 m. S.E. of Bowmore. Pop. 979.

Port Glasgow, *port glás'go* (so called because purchased in 1683 by the Corporation of Glasgow to form a harbour for the extension of the commerce of the city, large vessels not being able at that time to ascend the river as far as Glasgow), a royal and pari. burgh and seaport of Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the Clyde, about 3 m. above Greenock. It has ship-building yards, a sugar refinery, manufs. of sailcloth, and a large trade in importing N. American timber. Pop., including the suburbs, 10,823.

Port Gordon, a fishing vil. of Banffshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the Spey, 8 m. N.W. of Keith. Pop. 370.

Port Hope, a town of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Ontario, beautifully situated on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, 55 m. N.E. of Toronto. Pop. 5114.

Port Huron, *port hu'ron*, a town of Michigan, U. S., at the mouth of the Black river, 2 m. S. of Lake Huron, with an active trade in pine lumber. Pop. 5973.

Portici, *port'ic-ke*, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. and 4 m. S.E. of Naples, at the foot of Vesuvius, on the site of the ancient *Herculæum*. Pop., with Resina, 9777.

Port Jackson, *port jak'son*, an inlet of New South Wales, Australia; it extends 15 m. inland, is protected at its entrance by two lofty cliffs, and forms one of the finest harbours in the world. The city of Sydney is on its S. side.

Portland, *portland*, the principal city and seaport of Maine, U. S., on Casco Bay, 60 m. S.S.W. of Augusta. It has various manufs. and a great trade in grain, and the preserving of lobsters. Its foreign commerce is very considerable. Pop. 33,810.—Also an important commercial town in state Oregon, on the Willamette, 50 m. N.E. of Salem. Pop. 8293.

Portland, a seaport of Victoria, Australia, on Portland Bay, with extensive exports of wool.

Portland, Isle of, a peninsula in Dor-

setshire, England, 5 m. S. of Weymouth, famous for its freestone. Pop. 9807. Near the S. point, named *Portland Bill*, two lighthouses are erected.—50° 31' N. lat., 2° 37' W. long.

Portland Town, a suburban dist. in the pa. and bor. of Marylebone, co. Middlesex, England, 3 m. N.W. of St Paul's, London. Pop. 9634.

Portlao, port-law' (corr. from *port-lapka*, the bank or landing-place of the hill), a manufacturing town of Ireland, co. and 8 m. N.W. of Waterford, on a trib. of the Suir. Pop. 3774.

Portlethen, port-le'then (corr. from Gael. *port-leath-an*, the port of the gray river), a vil. of Kincardineshire, Scotland, 6½ m. N.N.E. of Stonehaven. Pop. 315.

Portlith, port'lih, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Kilmuir Easter.

Port-Lincoln, port-link's, a settlement and harbour on the S.W. side of Spenser Gulf, S. Australia. The roadstead is good, but the country around it is unproductive.

Port Logan, port lo'gan (corr. from Gael. *port-a-gan*, the port or haven of the hollow), a vil. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, 4 m. N.W. of Kirkmaiden.

Port Louis, port loo'is, the cap. of the island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean, E. of Madagascar; it is situated on its N.W. coast, is strongly fortified, and has a good harbour. Pop. 74,535.

Port Louis, port loo'is, a seaport of France, dep. Morbihan, about 2 m. S. of Lorient, with a fishery and trade in pilchards. Pop. 2928.

Port Louis, a maritime town of the W. Indian island Guadeloupe, on the Great Cul-de-Sac, 12 m. N. of La Pointe-à-Pitre. Pop. 4140.

Port Lyttelton. See Lyttelton.

Portmadoc, port-mad'ok, a small seaport of Carnarvonshire, N. Wales, 1 m. S.E. of Tremadoc, with a brisk trade in slates from the quarries of Festiniog, in Merionethshire. The site of this town was reclaimed from the sea in 1815, by means of an embankment made by a Mr Mad-dock, and hence its name.

Portmahomack, port-mâ-hom'ak, a fishing vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, on the Dornoch Firth, 9 m. N.E. of Tain. Pop. 468.

Port Mahon, port mâ-hôn', a fortified town of Spain, on the S. coast of Minorca, one of the Balearic islands, on the Medi-terranean.

Portmoak, port-môk' (so called from St Moak, in honour of whom a priory for Culdees was founded in the 9th century on the banks of Loch Leven, by Uugus, a Pictish king, and port or *landing-place* from the Isle of St Serf), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kinross, 8. of Loch Leven. Pop. 1193.

Port Moresby, môr's-be, a mission station on the W. coast of the eastern part of New Guinea.

Portmahaven, port-mâ-hâ'v'a (corr. from Gael. *port-mâ-hâ-vien*, the port of or at the river), a fishing vil. of Scotland, at the S.W. extremity of the island of Islay, co. Argyll. Pop. 411.

Port Natal, port-nâ-tâl', an inlet on the coast of Natal, S. Africa. The town Durban, the port of the British colony of Natal, is on its N. shore.

Port Nicholson, port nîk'h'son, an inlet on the S. coast of North Island, New Zealand. The town of Wellington is on its W. shore.

Portnockie, port-nok'ie, a vil. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. of Rathven. Pop. 1235.

Porto Alegre, por'to a-lê-grê, a town of Brazil, the cap. of the prov. Rio Grande do Sul, at the N. end of Lake Patos. Pop. 20,000.

Portobello, S. America. See Puerto Bello.

Portobello, por-to-bel'lo (named in commemoration of the capture of the S. American town of the same name by the English in 1739), a town of Mid-Lothian, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 3 m. E. of Edinburgh; it has potteries, brickworks, and bottleworks, and is a great resort for sea-bathing. Pop. 5481.

Porto Farina, por'to fâ-rî-nâ, a seaport of Tunis, N. Africa, on the site of the ancient *Utica*, at the mouth of the Mejer-dah; it is called by the modern inhabitants *Garet-Mallah*, or "the cave of salt."

Portoferraio, por'tis-fer-râ-yo, a town of Tuscany, Central Italy, prov. Leghorn, on the N. coast of the island Elba, of which it is the cap. Here Napoleon I. resided after his abdication from May 1814 till February 1815. Pop. 5779.

Port of Montserrat or Manteith. See Montserrat.

Port of Spain. See Trinidad, Island of.

Porto Maurizio, por'to mow-rit'se-o, a town of Liguria, N. Italy, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Gulf of Genoa, 2 m. S.W. of Oneglia. Pop. 6207.

Porto Novo, por'to nô-vô, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Coromandel coast, 30 m. S. of Pondicherry, with extensive iron works.

Porto Praya, por'to pri'd, the cap. of the Cape Verd Islands, on the S.E. coast of Santiago, W. of Senegambia, W. Africa.

Porto Rico, por'to ree'ho, Span. *Puerto Rico* (the rich port), an island of the Greater Antilles group, West Indies, belonging to Spain; it lies to the E. of Hayti or San Domingo, and is 100 m. in length, and 40 m. in breadth. It is very fertile, has fine woods and pastures, and is the centre of an extensive commerce. Pop. 666,144.—*San Juan de Porto Rico*, on the N. coast, is the cap.

Porto Santo, por'to sânt'o, one of the Madeira Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, W. of Morocco. Pop. 6000.—*Porto Santo*, the

chief town, is on the E. coast, and has an excellent harbour.

Port Patrick, port pat'rik (named from St Patrick, who is said to have sailed from this port to Ireland), a burgh of barony and seaport town of Wigtownshire, Scotland, on the Irish Channel, 64 m. S.W. of Stranraer; it is much frequented for sea-bathing during the summer months. Pop. 665.

Port Phillip, port fil'ip, an extensive bay and harbour on the S. coast of Victoria, Australia; its length and breadth are about 85 m. each, but its entrance is only 2 m. across.

Portree, port-tree' (corr. from Gael. *port-righ*, the king's port, so called from the circumstance that James V. of Scotland anchored in this port when he visited the western islands), the chief town of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 731.

Port Republicain, Fr. Port Republicain, or **Port-au-Prince, port-ā-prāns**, the cap. of the Republic of Hayti, West Indies, at the head of the Bay of Gonavea. Pop. 24,000.

Port Royal, a fortified seaport of the Island of Jamaica, West Indies, 3 m. S.W. of Kingston; it is a station for ships of war, and contains an arsenal, a royal dockyard, an hospital, and barracks. Pop. 15,000.

Portrush, port-rush' (corr. from *port-ruts*, the landing-place of the peninsula), a seaport of Ireland, co. Antrim, situated at the extremity of a peninsula, 5 m. N. of Coleraine; it has a good harbour, and is a favourite resort for sea-bathing. Pop. 1196.

Port Said, a seaport of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, at the entrance to the Suez Canal; it is the principal coaling station for steamers passing through the canal, and has a pier running more than 1½ m. into the sea, built of artificial stone manufactured on the spot. The town is built of wood. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Portsea Island, port-sea (the island of the port, from A. S. *port-sea*, of the port, and *ea*, an island), on the S. coast of Hampshire, England; it is 4 m. long and from 2 to 3 m. broad, and contains the towns of Portsmouth, Portsea, Landport, and Southsea. It is joined to the mainland by railway and other bridges.

Portseaton, port-sea'ton (so called because founded by the Seaton, who had a castle here, which was destroyed by the English army in 1544), a fishing vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington, on the Firth of Forth, 2 m. E. of Prestonpans. Pop. 166.

Portakerra, port-sker'ra (corr. from Gael. *port-spor*, the port of the pointed rock), a vil. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. of Reay. Pop. 414.

Portsmouth, port-smeth (the mouth of the port or haven; another etymology from *Portia*, a Saxon chief who landed here, is given in the Saxon Chronicle, but it is now believed to be incorrect), a munic. and parl.

bor., seaport, and market town of Hampshire, England, 26 m. S.E. of Southampton; it is the most important naval station in the kingdom. Charles Dickens, the novelist, was born here in 1812. Pop. 113,669.

Portsmouth, a city and seaport of New Hampshire, U. S., on the Piscataqua River, 41 m. S.E. of Concord; it has an excellent harbour, and is strongly fortified. Pop. 9311. —Also a town and important naval depot of Virginia, U. S., at the mouth of the Elizabeth River, in Chesapeake Bay, opposite Norfolk. Pop. 10,492. —Also a town of Ohio, U. S., on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Scioto, 90 m. S. of Columbus. Pop. 10,592.

Portsoy, port-soy', a burgh of barony and seaport town of Banffshire, Scotland, on the Moray Firth, 5 m. W. of Banff; it is engaged in the fisheries, and in its neighbourhood are marble and granite quarries, asbestos, puddingstone, soapstone, graphite, and many other minerals being also found. Pop. 1822.

Portugal, Kingdom of (from *porto*, a port, and *Cale*, the name of a town in the N.W. beside which a port or harbour was constructed), a country of Europe, forming the W. portion of the Iberian peninsula, bounded N. and E. by Spain, and S. and W. by the Atlantic. Its length from N. to S. is 360 m.; its breadth 145 m. Area 36,510 sq. m.; pop., including the islands, 4,396,037. The surface is generally mountainous, with a gradual slope towards the Atlantic. The largest plain is that of Alemtejo, S. of the Tagus. The soil is light, and particularly favourable to the growth of the vine and other fine fruits. In the high lands are raised the usual crops of more northern latitudes, but agriculture is conducted in such a slovenly manner that the quantity of corn raised is not sufficient for the consumption of the people. Hemp and flax of excellent quality are grown; the chief object of cultivation, however, is the vine. The oak, the cork tree, the chestnut, and the sea-pine, are among the principal trees found in the forests; orange, lemon, and olive trees are frequent, as well as the finest fruits of other parts of the S. of Europe. The climate is healthy, especially on the coast, and in the elevated table-lands of the interior. In the valleys the heat during summer is excessive. The mineral wealth of the country is considerable, but its development has been much neglected since the discovery of the richer mines of America. The manufactures are very limited. Cotton and woollen fabrics are produced, but the articles best made in the kingdom are linens, cambrics, and sewing-thread. Other manufactures carried on, such as glass, paper, silk, leather, sugar, soap, jewelry and trinkets, are all in a depressed rather than in a flourishing condition. The foreign commerce of Portugal is almost exclusively confined to Great Britain; internal commerce

is much hindered owing to the want of good roads. The exports are wine, olive oil, oranges, lemons, wool, and cork; but wine constitutes more than two-thirds of the value of all other Portuguese exports. The religion is Roman Catholic. Other sects are tolerated, but the number of Protestants, who are mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. Education, long very defective, is now under the sole direction of the government. There is a university at Coimbra, and a military school at Mafra. The Portuguese are a mixed race. Those in the N. differ very widely from those in the S.; the former are active, spirited, and industrious; the latter are ceremonious, polite, fond of display, and inclined to be indolent. As a whole, they are intensely patriotic and brave, hospitable, cheerful, and ready to oblige. The government is a limited monarchy. The following are the modern administrative divisions embraced in the old historical provinces:—

Provinces.	Divisions.
Entre Douro e Minho, <i>i.e.</i> , Between the Douro and Minho.....	Vianna, Braga, Oporto.
Tras Os Montes, <i>i.e.</i> , Beyond the Mountains.....	Braganza, Villa Real.
Beira, <i>i.e.</i> , Border.....	Aveira, Coimbra, Viseu Guarda, Castello-Branco.
Estremadura, <i>i.e.</i> , Extreme Boundary.....	Leiria, Santarém, Lisbon.
Alemtejo, <i>i.e.</i> , Beyond the Tagus.....	Portalegre, Évora, Beja.
Algarve, <i>i.e.</i> , The West.....	Faro.
The Azores.	
The Madeira Isles.	

The foreign possessions of Portugal are:— In Asia—*Goa* and its dependencies, *Daman*, and *Diu Island* in India; *Rambling Island* and the eastern fourth of *Timor Island* in the E. Indian Archipelago; and *Macao* in China. In Africa—the *Cape Verde Islands*, *Senegambia Settlements*, *Príncipe's Island*, *St Thomas* and *Ajuda* in the Gulf of Guinea; *Lower Guinea*; *Mozambique* and *Sofala* on the E. coast.

Portugalete, *por-too-gá-lá'te*, a small town and river port of Spain, prov. Blacay, on the Nervá, near its entrance into the Mediterranean, 8 m. N.N.W. of Bilbao.

Portuguesa, *por-too-gá's*, a river of Venezuela, S. America, flows S.E. and joins the *Apure* at San Fernando.—Also a state of the same republic. Pop. 79,984.

Portunna, *por-tun'nd* (corr. from *port-oma*, the landing-place of the oak), a town of Ireland, co. Galway, on the Shannon, 7 m. S.S.W. of Eyrecourt; the demesne of the Marquis of Clanricarde is in the southern environs of the town. Pop. 1160.

Port William, *port-wí'll-yan*, a vil. and seaport of Scotland, co. Wigtown, on Luce Bay, 9 m. S.W. of Wigtown. Pop. 839.

Posen, *pó'sen*, a prov. of Prussia,

bounded E. by Poland in Russia; S. by Silesia; W. by Brandenburg; and N. by Prussia Proper. Area 11,178 sq. m.; pop. 1,033,747.

Posen, a commercial city of Prussia, the cap. of the above prov., on the Warta, 100 m. E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder; it is of great antiquity, strongly fortified, and was at one time the cap. of Poland. Pop. 60,998.

Posgam, *pos-gám'*, a town of Eastern Turkestan, 16 m. S.E. of Yarkand. Pop. estimated at 80,000.

Pösmeeck, *pus'snek*, a town of Saxo-Meiningen, Central Germany, on the Kerschau, an affluent of the Orla, 11 m. E.N.E. of Saalfeld. Pop. 6212.

Potenza, *po-ten'ad* (corr. from Lat. *potentia*, the powerful), a fortified town of Basilicata, S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of Potenza, pleasantly situated on the E. declivity of the Apennines, 90 m. E.S.E. of Naples; it has a fine cathedral. Pop. 18,236.

Potenza, a river of Central Italy, rises in Monte Pennino in the prov. of Perugia, flows N.E., and falls into the Adriatic.

Potomac, *po-tó'mak*, a river of the United States, rises in the Alleghany Mountains, and, after forming the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, flows into Chesapeake Bay.

Potosí, *po-tó'se*, a city of Bolivia, S. America, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, 70 m. S.W. of Chuquisaca or Sucre; it is next to Pasco, in Peru, probably the most elevated city in the world, being situated 12,880 ft. above the sea, on the side of a conical mountain celebrated for its silver-mines. Pop. 22,860. The prov. has a pop. of 231,229.

Potosí, Cerro de, a mountain of Bolivia, S. America; it is rich in metallic ores, and rises 15,977 ft. above the sea. Cerro signifies a "hog-backed hill."

Potscherstrom, *pot-sher'strom*, or Moot River Dorp, the largest town of the Transvaal Territory, S. Africa, picturesquely situated on the Moot River, branches of which run through the streets, which are all planted with trees. The name commemorates three popular boers, viz., *Potgieter*, *Scherf*, and *Stoekensdrom*. **Potschinki**, *pot-schín'ke*, or *Potchinki*, a town of Russia, gov. and 120 m. S.S.E. of Nijni-Novgorod, on the Rudnia. P. 7294.

Potsdam, *pot'sdám* (corr. from Slav. *potstup*, under the oaks), a town of Brandenburg, Prussia, on the Havel, about 17 m. S.W. of Berlin; it is the frequent residence of the Prussian cap. and was the birthplace of Alexander von Humboldt, the great naturalist, in 1769. Pop. 45,000.

Potadam, a town of New York, U. S., on Racket River, near the St Lawrence, and 11 m. E.N.E. of Canton. Pop. 7774.

Potaries, *Tha*, a collective name applied to the towns and vil. of Stafford-

shire, England, engaged in the manufacture of china and earthenware.

Poughkeepsie, *po-keep'se*, a city of New York, U. S., on the Hudson, 70 m. S. of Albany; it has an important collegiate institution for female education, and several manufs., and there is a valuable marble quarry in its vicinity. Pop. 20,080.

Poyais, *pod-yâ*, a dist. of Central America, on the Honduras or Mosquito coast.—Also a river in the same territory, on which is a town of the same name.

Poverty Bay, *poov'er-ia*, on the E. coast of Cook co., in the provincial district of Auckland, North Island, New Zealand.

Poyang, *po-yang'*, a lake of China, surrounded by finely wooded hills, in the N. of the prov. of Kiang-si. Length 80 m.; greatest breadth 40 m.

Posoblanco, *po-tho-blân'ko* (the white pool), a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, in the Sierra Morena, 12 m. S.S.E. of St. Eufemia. Pop. 8007.

Posanuoli, *pos-too-o'le*, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.W. of Naples, on the coast. Pop. 11,781.

Prado, *prâ-do* (meadow), a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Cavado, 3 m. N.W. of Braga. Pop. 6500.

Preestbe Bay, *pres'tu-be*, an inlet of the Baltic, on the S.E. coast of Zealand, Denmark. On the bay is the small town of *Preestbe*, 13 m. E.S.E. of Nystad. Pop. 1413.

Praga, *prâ-gâ*, a town of Poland, Russia, on the Vistula, opposite Warsaw. P. 8000.

Prague, *prâ-gy* (corr. of Praha, from Boh. *prah*, a threshold), a strongly fortified city of Austria, the cap. of Bohemia, on the Moldau, 74 m. S.S.E. of Dresden. It has extensive manufs., is the seat of a university, the oldest in Germany, having been founded in 1348, and is famous as the residence of the reformers John Huss and Jerome of Prague. Here the astronomer Tycho Brahe died in 1601. Pop. 169,949.

Prakran, a borough of Victoria, Australia, 3 m. S.E. of Melbourne. Pop., including suburbs, 16,809.

Prato, *prâ-to* (meadow), a town of Tuscany, Central Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.W. of Florence, on the Bisenzio; it has a fine old cathedral built of white marble, extensive manufs., and is noted for its bread, which is considered the best in Tuscany. Pop. 12,897.

Pragel, *prâ'ghel*, a river of E. Prussia, formed by the junction of the Angerap and the Pissa, in the regency of Gumbinnen, flows W., and falls into the Frische Haff, 6 m. below Königsberg.

Premnay, *prem'nâ*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 997.

Premslow, *pres'ts'lov*, a town of Brandenburg, Prussia, on the Ucker, 71 m. N.N.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 15,808.

Preran, *prâ-row*, a town of Austria, prov. Moravia, on the Betschwa, about 14 m. S.E. of Olmütz. Pop. 7213.

Prescot, *pres'cot* (priest's hut), a town of Lancashire, England, 8 m. E. of Liverpool; it is noted for its watches and watch tools. Pop. 6990.

Preservation Harbour, a bay near the S.W. extremity of South Island, New Zealand.

Pressburg, *pres'boorg*, a town of Austria-Hungary, finely situated on an eminence overlooking a vast plain watered by the Danube, 86 m. E.S.E. of Vienna; it has an extensive transit trade in corn and Hungarian wines. Pop. 46,540.

Presteign, *pres-tân'* (priest's town), a pari. bor. and market town of Radnorshire, S. Wales, situated on a fertile valley, on the Lugg, 6 m. N.E. of Radnor. Pop. 1910.

Freston, *pres'tun* (priest's town), so called from the number and extent of its ecclesiastical establishments, a munle. and pari. bor. and market town of Lancashire, England, on the Ribbles, 21 m. S.E. of Lancaster, with large cotton manufs.; there are also in the town several linen factories, tanneries, iron and brass foundries, flax mills, and machine works. Pop. 65,427.

Freston, *pres't'a*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Cranston.

Frestonkirk, *pres'ts'-kirk*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington. Pop. 1981.

Frestonpans, *pres'ts'-pans'* (so called from the salt works established here by the monks of Newbattle, to whom the manor was given by Robert De Quincey in the 13th century), a pa., burgh of barony, and vil. of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 8½ m. E. of Edinburgh; it has ale breweries and salt works. In the neighbourhood the royal forces under Sir John Cope were signally defeated by the Highlanders in 1745. Pop. of pa. 2069; of vil. 1790.

Frestwich, *pres'twich*, a township of Lancashire, England, with cotton manufs., 4 m. N.N.W. of Manchester. Pop. 6820.

Frestwick, *pres't-wik*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Monkton. Pop. 750.

Fretoria, *pres'to're-a*, the cap. of the Transvaal Territory, S. Africa, near the E. extremity of the Magaliesbergen, about 90 m. N.E. of Potchefstroom.

Prevesa, *prâ'vâ-d*, a seaport of Albania, Turkey in Europe, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta. Pop. 8000.

Pribylow or Pribylow Islands, *pre-bel'ow* (named from the Russian navigator Pribylow, by whom they were discovered in 1796), a group in Behring Sea, between Asia and America.—55° N. lat., 170° W. long.

Prince Albert, a div. of the West Province of Cape Colony, lying along the N. side of the Great Zwartberg Mountains, and extending into the Karoo. Area 3960 sq. m.; pop. 6993.—The vil. of *Prince Albert*, the seat of magistracy, is 222 m. E. of Cape Town.

Prince Edward Island, a prov. of the

Dominion of Canada, N. America, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland Strait. It is 130 m. in length, and from 15 to 34 m. in breadth; deeply indented by bays, and favourably situated both for agriculture and for fisheries. Area 2134 sq. m.; pop. 94,021.—*Charlottetown* is the cap. Pop. 7600.

Prince of Wales Archipelago, in Behring Strait, S. of Alaska, N. America, between 54° 26' and 56° 30' N. lat., and 132° and 134° W. long.

Prince of Wales, Cape, the W. extremity of Alaska, in Behring Strait, N. America.—66° N. lat., 168° W. long.

Prince of Wales Island. *See* Penang.

Prince of Wales Islands, a group in Torres Strait, off Cape York, the N. extremity of Queensland, Australia.—10° 40' S. lat., 142° 14' E. long.

Prince Regent Inlet leads from the Barrow Strait into the Gulf of Boothia, in the Arctic Ocean, British N. America.

Prince's Island, a small island in the Gulf of Guinea, W. Africa. It belongs to the Portuguese, and was named in honour of Prince Don Henry of Portugal. Pop. 4000.

Princes' Islands, The, a group of 9 islands in the Sea of Marmora, near the coast of Asia Minor; resorted to for their beautiful scenery and salubrious climate.

Princess Charlotte Bay, on the E. coast of Cape York Peninsula, the N. portion of Queensland, Australia.

Princeton, *prin's-ton*, a town of New Jersey, U. S., noted as the seat of Princeton College, one of the most famous in the United States, 10 m. N.E. of Trenton, and 40 m. N.E. of Philadelphia. Pop. 2798.

Prince William's Sound, a gulf of the Pacific, on the S. coast of Alaska, N. America.

Prinlawa, *prin'laws*, a vill. of Scotland, adjoining Lealie, co. Fife.

Prîpet, *prî'p-et*, a river of Russia, gov. Minak, flows N. and E., and joins the Dniéper after a course of 350 m.

Prisrend, *prîs-rend*, or Perserin, a town of Albania, European Turkey, on the Rieka, 80 m. E. of Scutari, with trade in saddlery, glass, copper, and steel wares. Pop. estimated at 35,000.

Prisrina, *prîs-tî-nd*, a town of Servia, on an affluent of the Ibar, 49 m. N.N.W. of Uakup. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

Privas, *prî-vas* (corr. from its ancient name *Privatium Castra*, the fortress not belonging to the state), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Ardèche, on three rivulets, near the Rhône, 26 m. S.W. of Valence; it has manufs. of blankets, coarse woollen goods, and leather. Pop. 4629.

Prizzi, *prî'ze*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 27 m. S.S.E. of Palermo, with an extensive commerce. Pop. 6835.

Procidia, *prô'che-dî*, a small island of Italy, between the coast of Naples and the

island Ischia. Pop. 13,533.—On its S.E. coast is the town of the same name. Pop. 4021.

Prome, a town of Pegu, British Burmah, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, on the Irrawadi. It is called by the natives *Pri*. Pop. 31,157.

Prospect Hill, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Cathcart. Pop., including Florida, 458.

Prossnitz, *pross'nîts*, a manufacturing town of Moravia, Austria, in a fertile and well-watered plain, 13 m. S.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 15,787.

Provance, *pro-vân-gas*, an old prov. of France, now divided into the depa. Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, and the E. part of Vaucluse.

Providence, *prov'i-dens*, a seaport, one of the two state-capitals of Rhode Island, U. S., situated on both sides of the river of the same name, 43 m. S.S.W. of Boston; it is distinguished for its literary and educational institutions, and is the seat of Brown University, founded in 1764. Its manufs. are extensive and of great variety. Pop. 104,353.

Province Wallealeay. *See* Wallealeay Province.

Provins, *pro-vîng*, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 30 m. E. of Melun, with trade in grain and wool, and extensive rose gardens in its vicinity. P. 6211.

Prussia, Kingdom of, *prush'-e* (named from the *Prussî*, a rude Slavonic race supposed to have come from Scythia, near the source of the Don, and occupied the country around the mouth of the Vistula), a country of Central Europe, the chief state of the German Empire, being bounded N. by Denmark and the Baltic; W. by the Netherlands, Belgium, and France; S. by Bavaria and Austria; and E. by Russia. Its greatest length from E. to W. is about 730 m.; its breadth varies from 80 to 470 m. Area 1:328 sq. m.; pop. 25,742,404. Except in the S. between Silesia and Bohemia, which is traversed by the *Riesengebirge*, and in the prov. of Saxony, where are the *Thüringerwald* and the *Harts Mountains*, Prussia is a level plain, consisting extensively of sandy wastes and heathy moors, interspersed with tracts of cultivable soil, numerous marshes, lakes, and forests. The soil in general is poor, but in some places, particularly along the courses of the rivers, it is fertile, and all kinds of corn are raised both for home consumption and for exportation. Rye is the favourite grain, and rye bread, though black and often sour, forms the principal food of the people. Hemp, flax, and chicory are extensively grown; beetroot also for the manufacture of sugar, particularly around Magdeburg in Saxony, which is one of the most fertile districts. Vineyards abound along the banks of the Rhine and

its affluent the Moselle, and to a less extent occur in detached districts elsewhere. Excellent wine is produced, but agriculture and the rearing of cattle constitute the principal employment of the rural population, and are the chief sources of the national wealth. The climate, on the whole salubrious, is very different in the eastern and the western provinces, the former being exposed to heavy snowstorms in winter, and to great drought in summer, while the latter has milder winters, a larger fall of rain, and a mean summer temperature of 65°. Forests cover about one-fourth of the country, firs and pines being the most abundant trees. The mineral products include silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, antimony, alum, coal, and salt. Amber, a kind of fossil resin almost peculiar to Prussia, is found on the N.E. shores, particularly near Pillau, on a neck of land formed by the Frische Hälf. The mountains contain marble and some of the precious stones, and mineral springs are very numerous. The manufactures are extensive, and are increasing in value. Almost every kind of manufactured goods are embraced; the staple is linen, carried on in all the provinces, but especially in Silesia. Commerce is carried on with considerable activity, being greatly facilitated by means of the many navigable rivers, excellent roads, canals, and railways, which are everywhere found. The chief exports are manufactured woollen and linen goods, wool, corn, timber, flax, iron work, zinc, and amber. The established religion may be said to be Protestantism, but the followers of other creeds are numerous, and all enjoy the same political privileges, and are equally admissible to every office in the state. In no country of Europe is education more general than in Prussia. A school is established by law in every village, at which the attendance of children is compulsory from six years of age "till such time as the clergyman of the parish affirms that the child has acquired all the education prescribed by law for an individual in its station." Higher schools or gymnasia are numerous, and there are universities at Berlin, Halle, Bonn, Breslau, Königsberg, Griefswald, Göttingen, Kiel, and Marburg. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, the King of Prussia at the same time being Emperor of Germany. Prussia is divided into eleven provinces, which, with the chief towns in each, are as follows:—

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Brandenburg.....	Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Potsdam, Küstrin.
Prussian Saxony.....	Magdeburg, Halle.
Westphalia	Münster, Minden, Paderborn, Bielefeld.
Rhenish Prussia.....	Cologne, Düsseldorf, Bonn, Coblenz, Elberfeld, Duisburg, Aix-la-Chapelle.
Hanover.....	Hanover, Göttingen, Emden, Osnabrück, Clausthal, Hildesheim.
Hesse-Nassau.....	Cassel, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Ems, Marburg, Hanau, Fulda.
Schleswig-Holstein..	Altona, Kiel, Flensburg, Schleswig, Lauenburg.

To Prussia belong also the small principality of Hohenzollern and the Jähde territory. The former was ceded in 1849 to the King of Prussia, as head of the House of Hohenzollern, and the latter was purchased from Oldenburg in 1868 with a view to the establishment of a naval station now called *Wilhelmshafen*.

Prussia Proper, divided into E. and W. Prussia, is the most easterly part of the above kingdom. It is bounded N. by the Baltic Sea and Russia; E. by Russia; S. by Poland in Russia and Posen; and W. by Pomerania. Area 94,112 sq. m.; pop. 8,199,481.

Prussia, Rhenish, the most westerly prov. of the kingdom of Prussia, bounded W. by the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Elsass-Lothringen; S.E. by Bavaria; E. by Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Nassau; and N.E. by Westphalia. Area 10,415 sq. m.; pop. 8,804,381.

Pruth, *prooth*, Germ. pron. *proot* (from Slav. *prúd*, a river), a river which rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and after forming, in the upper part of its course, the boundary between Roumania and Russia, falls into the Danube below Galatz.

Przemysl, *pshe-m'is*, a town of Austria, prov. Galicia, on the San, 61 m. W. of Lemberg, with manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 15,185.

Präbraz, *pre-bráz*, a town of Austria, prov. Bohemia, on the Litauka, an affluent of the Beraun, 21 m. S.S.W. of Beraun, with various manufs. and silver and lead mines. Pop. 9230.

Pakov, a gov. in the N.W. of Russia, between Livonia and Smolensk. Area 16,841 sq. m.; pop. 776,000.

Pukov or Plezkov, *plez-kov*, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Velikaja, near its mouth, in Lake Pakov; it

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
East Prussia.....	Königsberg, Memel, Pillau, Tilsit.
West Prussia.....	Danzig, Elbing.
Pomerania.....	Stettin, Griefswald, Köslin.
Posen.....	Posen, Bromberg.
Silesia.....	Breslau.

has leather manufs., a great annual fair, and a considerable export trade. Pop. 18,331.

Puebla, La. See *La Puebla*.

Puerto Bello, *pwer'to bel'yo*, or **Porto Bello** (the beautiful harbour), a seaport of the United States of Colombia, S. America, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, 40 m. N.N.W. of Panama; it has a fine port, but is very unhealthy. Pop. 1900.

Puerto Cabello, *pwer'to ka-bel'yo*, a seaport of Venezuela, S. America, on an island in a gulf of the Caribbean Sea, 30 m. N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 7500.

Puerto Cortes, *pwer'to kor'tes*, a seaport on the W. coast of Nicaragua, Central America; the first port established by the Spaniards on these shores, and named after Cortes, by whom it was selected.

Puerto Principe, *pwer'to pree'n-se-pi*, a town of the West Indian Island Cuba, the cap. of the central prov. of the island; it has a good trade in hides and tallow. Pop. 30,836.

Puglia, *pool'yo*, a compartment of S. Italy, comprising the provs. of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce. Area 8541 sq. m.; pop. 1,302,906.—Also a river of S. Italy, which joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

Pulicat, *pu'ti-kat*, a maritime town of India, presidency of Madras, at the S. entrance of the lake of the same name, 20 m. N. of Madras; it once belonged to the Dutch, but was made over to the British in 1819.—**Pulicat Lake**, studded with several islands, is 36 m. long, and from 3 to 12 m. broad.

Pulo, a Malay word signifying "an island," is prefixed to the names of many islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, e.g., *Pulo-Brasse*, *Pulo-Cleor de Mer*, etc.

Pulo Kambing, *pu'to kam'bing*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 25 m. in circumference, with a peak 250 ft. high, an important landmark, at a point where two frequented tracks cross.

Pulteney Town, a portion of the town of Wick, co. Caithness, Scotland. Pop. 5380.

Pultusk, *pool-toosk'*, or **Pultowak, *pool-toosk'***, a town of Poland, Russia, gov. Lomsha, 33 m. N.N.E. of Warsaw, with a trade in corn. Pop. 7639.

Punjab, The, or Panjab, *pun'jab* (the five waters, from Pers. *punj*, five, and *ab*, water), an extensive prov. of British India, embracing the country watered by the Indus, and its five great affluents—the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravee, Beas, and Sutlej. It is situated in the N.W. of India, and, including feudatory states, has an area of 908,503 sq. m., and a pop. of 22,900,493. In physical aspect the country is very varied. Mountains, hills, unulating plains, and fertile valleys prevail in the N.E.; hills are numerous in the N.W.; in the E. the surface is flat, diversified with rocky heights; and the rest of the country, with

the exception of the Derajat, a productive district beyond the Indus, forms an almost uninterrupted plain sloping imperceptibly from N.E. to S.W. in the direction of the great intersecting rivers. Wherever water is available for irrigation, the soil is remarkably productive, elsewhere the country has an arid appearance, or is covered with stunted, thorny shrubs, reed grass, and plants which thrive on an arid soil. The most important objects of culture are indigo, sugar, wheat, maize, rice, cotton, hemp, pulses, and tobacco. Dates, mangoes, oranges, figs, and various other fruits thrive well, and tea is grown on the hills. The animal kingdom is rich and varied. Many venomous reptiles are common, and alligators, porpoises, and fish abound in the rivers. The mineral products are gold, iron, nitre, salt, alum, antimony, and sulphur. The climate is characterized by long droughts, and the summer heat is almost intolerable. In winter the weather, on the contrary, is cold, the temperature sometimes falling to within a degree or two of freezing point. The rivers are mostly fed by the melting of the snows, and in July, when the rains are added to the then swollen streams, most, if not all of them, desert their channels, and inundate the country through which they flow. The population consists of various races, of which the chief are Sikhs, Jats, Patans, Gujars, and Rajpoots. The bulk of the people are very poor, and live in mean, mud-built cottages grouped together in villages and small towns. Nearly two-thirds of the people are Mohammedans, the rest are Hindoos or Sikhs. Education generally is well attended to, and as all sects alike send their girls to school, more has been done for female education in the Punjab than in all the rest of India. A powerful body of Sikhs having invaded the British territories E. of the Sutlej in 1845, a disastrous war followed, which terminated by the submission of the aggressors in 1846. A treaty followed, but being broken by Moolraj of Multan and Sher Singh in 1848, the British again took the field, and after several engagements finally gained a complete victory over the Sikhs at Gujrat 21st February 1849. The Punjab was then formally annexed to the British possessions, and the existence of the Sikhs as an independent nation terminated.

Punjaboor, *pun'joor'*, a town of Beluchistan, prov. Mekran, in a very fertile dist. yielding fruits, grain, and vegetables, on the Duster, 74 m. N.N.E. of Kedge.

Puno, *po'no*, a town of Peru, S. America, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, once famous for the wealth of its silver mines, on the W. shore of Lake Titicaca. Next to Pisco and Potosí, it is the highest town in the world, being 12,670 ft. above the sea. Pop. 8000. The prov. has a pop. of 254,594.

Punta Arenas, *poon'tâ d-râ'nds* (sandy point), the principal port of Costa Rica, Central America, on the Gulf of Nicoya; its chief trade is in the export of coffee. Pop. 1240.

Furbeck, Isle of, *fur'bek*, properly a peninsula in the S.E. extremity of Dorsetshire, England, noted for its quarries of limestone, or Furbeck marble, which being susceptible of a good polish is used in ornamental architecture.

Furl. See Juggernaut.

Furukacion, *poor-re-fu-hâ-se-on'*, a town of Mexico, N. America, state Xalisco, 95 m. N.N.W. of Colima, with gold mines.—Also a town of the United States of Colombia, S. America, on the Magdalena, 70 m. S.W. of Bogota.

Furneah or **Furnia**, *fur'ne-â*, a dist. of British India, presidency of Bengal, Lower Provinces, div. Bhagalpur. Area, 4367 sq. m.; pop. 1,714,786.—Also a town, the cap. of the above district. Pop. 16,057.

Furus, *poor'roos*, one of the chief tribes of the Amazon, S. America, which it enters by four mouths. It flows from the S.W., and has been traced as far as 10° 52' 52" N. lat., 73° 17' W. long.

Puteaux, *pu-'û'*, a town of France, dep. Seine, on the river Seine, 11 m. W. of Paris. Pop. 11,375.

Putignano, *poor-deen-pû'no*, a town of Apulia, S. Italy, prov. and 24 m. S.E. of Bari, with linen, cotton, and woollen manufs. Pop. 10,074.

Putey (corr. from *Pettenkouth*; the place may have been first named *Puten*, from its wells, and *kouth* may have been added at a later period), a pa. of England, co. Surrey, included within the metropolis, 6 m. S.W. of St Paul's.

Putrid Sea (so called from the pestiferous effluvia it exhales), or Gulf of Si-wash, an irregular and shallow expanse of water on the N. shore of the Crimea, Russia, communicating by the Straits of Genitchi with the Sea of Azov, from which it is separated by the narrow strip of land called the "Tongue of Arabat."

Putteala, *put-tê-â-â*, a native state of Sirhind, British India, whose extent was increased by the British Government in reward for the rajah's fidelity during the Lahore war, and on condition that suttee, infanticide, slave dealing, and the levying of transit duties should be abolished within the territory. Area 5412 sq. m.; pop. 1,568,000.—Also the chief town of the state, 12 m. W. of the Beas.

Fuy, Le, *lâ pwee* (the peak), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Haute-Loire, situated in a picturesque valley, 68 m. S.W. of Lyons; it has woollen, linen, lace, and silk manufs. and its environs are interesting for the volcanic rocks with which they abound. Pop. 15,750.

Fuy-de-Dôme, *pwee-de-dome'* (the dome-shaped peak), a mountain 4906 ft. high, in

Auvergne, France, near the centre of the dep. to which it gives name.

Fuy-de-Dôme, a dep. in the S.E. of France, bounded N. by Allier; E. by Loire; S. by Haute-Loire and Cantal; and W. by Corrèze and Creuse. Area 3009 sq. m.; pop. 570,307.

Fwlilhell, *pool-hâ'le* (salt pool), a parl. and munic. bor. and seaport town of Carnarvonshire, N. Wales, on Cardigan Bay, 19 m. S.W. of Carnarvon; it is frequented for sea-bathing, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in shipbuilding and the fisheries. Pop. 3009.

Fyked Stane or **Hell's Clough**, a mountain, 2100 ft. high, in Peeblesshire, Scotland, pa. of Kirkcud.

Pyramid Lake, in the Sierra Nevada, near the W. border of the territory of Utah, U. S., 4990 ft. above sea-level, or nearly 700 ft. higher than the Great Salt Lake; it is 35 m. in length, about 15 m. in greatest breadth, and is named from a pyramidal rock which rises about 600 ft. high near its E. shore.

Pyréndes, *pi'-on-ses* (some derive the name from Gr. *pur*, fire, in allusion to a great conflagration caused by the shepherds, who set fire to the forests which cover the mountains, but others derive the name from the Basque *pyrre*, high, and others from the Celt. *pyr*, a fir-tree), an extensive range of lofty mountains, forming the boundary between France and Spain. *Pic de Nethou*, the highest peak, is 11,168 ft. high.

Pyréndes, Basses or **Lower**, a dep. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Bearn, bounded N. by the depa. Landes and Gers; W. by the Bay of Biscay; S. by the Pyrénées; and E. by Haute-Pyrénées. Area 2943 sq. m.; pop. 481,535.

Pyréndes, Hautes or **Upper**, a dep. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Gasconne, bounded N. by Gers; E. by Haute-Garonne; S. by the Pyrénées; and W. by the above. Area 1749 sq. m.; pop. 238,037.

Pyréndes-Orientales, a dep. of France, S. of the depa. Ariège and Aude, and bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean. Area 1591 sq. m.; pop. 197,940.

Pyrenees, Australian, a range of mountains in Victoria, between the Australian Alps and the Grampians.

Pyrgos, *pi'-gos*, or **Pyrgo**, a vil. of the Moors, Greece, nomarchy of Achala and Elia, near the coast, 17 m. S.S.E. of Gastuni, with some trade in agricultural produce, and sending sheep and cattle to the Ionian Islands. Pop. 6140.

Pyritz, *pe'-rits*, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 24 m. S.E. of Stettin. Pop. 7442.

Pyrmonit (corr. from *Petrus-Mons*, "St Peter's mountain"), a town in the principality of Waldeck, Germany, 34 m. S.W. of Hanover, famed for its mineral springs. Pop. 4537.

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Quangdary, *kwang-dâ-râ*, a mountain of Colorado, U. S., 14,047 ft. above the sea.

Quang-Fing, *kwang-ping*, a city of China, noted for its numerous temples, in the prov. of Chi-li, 240 m. S.S.W. of Peking.—Also a city in the prov. of Quel-chow, 80 m. E.N.E. of Quel-yang.

Quang-mi, *kwang-mi* (the wide west or the western province), a prov. in the S. of China, W. of Quang-tung, and bordering on Tonquin; it is mountainous, densely wooded, and produces grain, casals, metals, and gems. Pop. 8,151,327.—*Quai-ling* is the cap.

Quang-tong, *kwang-tong*, a town of British Burmah, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, on the E. arm of the Irrawadi.

Quang-tung, *kwang-tung* (the wide east or the eastern province), a maritime prov. in the S. of China, traversed by several important rivers, which serve to transport merchandises to Canton, its cap. and chief seat of trade. Pop. 30,152,803.

Quano, *kwâ-no*, a town of Japan, on the E. coast of the island of Nippon, about 60 m. E. of Kioto.

Quantock Hills, *kwâ-toh*, a range in Somersetshire, England, extending from Taunton N.W. to the Bristol Channel. Highest summit 1428 ft. above the sea.

Quarnero, Gulf of, or Quarnero Channel, *kwâ-nâ-ro*, an inlet of the Adriatic, between Istria and Dalmatia, Austria, enclosing Cherso, Veglia, and several smaller islands. The seaport *Fiume* is at its head.

Quarre, *kwâ-râ*, a town in the kingdom of Sokoto, Central Africa. Pop. estimated at 6000.

Quarry Bank, *kwâ-râ-bank*, a town of England, co. Stafford, 1 m. S.S.E. of Dudley, of which it may be considered a suburb. Pop. 6332.

Quarter, *kwâ-ter*, a district of Scotland, with extensive collieries and iron works, co. Lanark, pa. of Hamilton.

Quathlamba, *kwâ-thâ-mbâ*, or Kathlamba, *kwâ-thâ-mbâ*, a lofty range of mountains in S. Africa, extending in a N.E. direction from Cape Colony to the plains N. of Delagoa Bay. They are remarkable in an ethnological point of view, as forming the line of separation between the Kafir races dwelling on the coast, and the Bechuana tribes of the interior. In the Natal territory they are from 8000 to 10,000 ft. high.

Quatre Bras, *kwâ-râ-brâ* (four arms, meaning a place where four roads meet), a vil. of S. Brabant, Belgium, memorable as the scene of an obstinate conflict between the British and French, 16th June 1815; it is 3 m. S.S.E. of Jemmapes.

Qu'Appelle, *kwâ-pâ*, an extensive dist. of the North-West Territories, Dominion of Canada; it is bounded on the N. by the Saskatchewan River, E. by Kewatin and

Manitoba, S. by the U. S. territory of Dakota, and W. by Bow River and Saskatchewan districts.

Quebec, *kwâ-bek* (named from a place so called in Brittany, France), a prov. of the Dominion of Canada, N. America, formerly called *Lower Canada*, bounded N. by Labrador and Hudson's Bay; W. and S.W. by the river Ottawa and the prov. Ontario; S. by the United States and New Brunswick; and E. by the Gulf of St Lawrence and Labrador. Area 153,855 sq. m. The country is characterised by picturesque scenery, consisting of boundless forests, magnificent rivers and lakes, extensive prairies, bold rocky heights and foaming cataracts, diversified by cultivated fields, pretty villages and settlements, fertile islands and rich pasture lands. It is traversed from N.E. to S.W. by the *Noire Dame* or *Green Mountains* and the *White Mountains*, a short range of crescent form between the Gulf of St Lawrence and Hudson Bay. The soil is in general rich. The forests consist chiefly of red and white pine; but a great variety of other timber abounds. The prov. is richly endowed with minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, platinum, and others all being found. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, but healthy. Great facilities are afforded for manufacturing by abundant water-power, and all kinds of manufs. exist. The chief occupation, however, is agriculture, and the felling of trees for export. The inhabitants are very generally French—the descendants of the settlers in Canada prior to its being obtained by Britain in 1763. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Pop. 1,191,576.

Quebec, a city of the Canadian Dominion, the cap. of the above prov. on the N. bank of the river St Lawrence, about 240 m. from its mouth; it is very strongly fortified, and has an extensive trade. In 1759 it was taken from the French by the British under General Wolfe, who fell in the moment of victory. Pop. 59,699.

Quedah, *kwâ-dâ*, or Kedah, *kwâ-dâ*, a state of the Malay Peninsula, tributary to Siam, between 5° 40' and 7° N. lat., and 98° 40' and 101° E. long. Area about 4500 sq. m.; pop. 21,000.

Quedlinburg, *kwâ-thâ-boorg*, an ancient town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, a tributary of the Saale, 31 m. S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 17,085.

Queenborough, *kwâ-thâ-bo-ro*, a town of England, co. Kent, near the mouth of the Medway. Pop. 620.

Queen Charlotte Islands, a group of the S. Pacific, between Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, a group of two large and several small islands in the

Pacific Ocean, off the N.W. coast of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada: inland they are hilly and well wooded, but the coasts are low. They were so called in honour of Queen Charlotte by Captain Dixon, who first discovered them to be islands in 1787.

Queensberry, *kwens-ber-re* (the queen of hills, *berry* being a corr. of *berg*, a hill), a mountain of Scotland, rising conspicuously 2259 ft. above the sea, 14 m. N. of Dumfries.

Queensbury, *kwens-ber-e*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 8 m. N. of Halifax. Pop. 6012.

Queensbury, a town of New York, U. S., on the Hudson, 48 m. N. of Albany. Pop. 8367.

Queen's County, a co. of Ireland, encompassed by Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and King's County. It extends 83 m. from N. to S., and 37 m. from E. to W. Area 664 sq. m.; pop. 79,771. The surface is generally flat, rising in the N.W. into the *Siliceo-Bloom* Mountains, of which the highest summit, *Ardarin*, is 1784 ft. above sea-level. The soil is fertile, interspersed with large tracts of bog. The chief rivers are the *Barrow*, which has its source in the N.W. uplands, and the *Nore*. The co. is intersected by the *Grand Canal*. The minerals embrace coal, iron, copper, manganese, marl, and fuller's earth. There are manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, but the industrial pursuits are mostly those connected with agriculture, dairy produce, and the rearing of cattle. The co. town is *Maryborough*, so named in honour of Queen Mary I. of England, wife of King Philip of Spain, from whom the county also takes its name.

Queensferry, North, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, opposite S. Queensferry. Pop. 382.

Queensferry, South (so called from its being the place where Margaret, Queen of Malcolm III., crossed the firth on her way from Edinburgh to Dunfermline), a seaport of Linlithgowshire, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 8½ m. W.N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1521.

Queensland, a British colony, on the E. coast of Australia, to the N. of New South Wales. It comprehends twelve large districts, viz. *Moreton* (comprising E. and W. Moreton), *Darling Downs*, *Burnett*, *Port Curtis*, *Maranoa*, *Leichhardt*, *Kennedy*, *Mitchell*, *Warrego*, *Gregory*, *Burke*, and *Cook*. The colony includes an area of 669,530 sq. m., equivalent to more than three times the area of France, and more than eleven times the area of England and Wales. The country generally is well-watered, being intersected by numerous streams and rivers, many of which are broad and navigable for many miles inland. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and the climate very healthy, there being an absence of the hot winds from which the other Australian colonies fre-

quently suffer. Pop. 201,510.—*Brisbane* is the cap. and seat of government. Pop. 28,081.

Queenstown, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, situated on Great Island, in Cork harbour, with magnificent quays and other conveniences for shipping. It was formerly called *Cove*, but derived its present name in honour of the visit of Queen Victoria in 1849. Pop. 10,069.

Queenstown, a division of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, S. Africa. Area 4000 sq. m.; pop. 44,500. The cap. and principal town is *Queenstown* on a branch of the *Klaar Smits River*. Pop. about 3000.

Queich, *kwêh*, a river of Bavaria, Germany, passes by Landau, and falls into the Rhine after an E. course of 30 m.

Queich, North, and South, two rivers of Scotland, co. Kinross, fall into Loch Leven.

Quai-chow, *kwê-chow*, a prov. in the S.W. of China, containing mines of gold, silver, vermilion, and iron, but the inhabitants, who are a rude, uncultivated race, are chiefly engaged in the rearing of cattle and other stock. Pop. 5,679,128.—*Quai-yang* is the cap.

Queretaro, *kê-rê-tê-ro*, a city of Mexico, N. America, the cap. of the state of the same name, 110 m. N.W. of Mexico; it is noted for the beauty of its public edifices. Its chief trade is in the manuf. of cigars, but other manufs. are also carried on. It was here the Emperor Maximilian was betrayed and shot 19th June 1867. Pop. 29,702.

Querfurt, *kwêr-foot*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 17 m. W. of Merseburg, on the Quern, a trib. of the Saale. Pop. 4476.

Quetzaltenango, *kê-êl-tê-ân'-go*, a city of Guatemala, Central America, the cap. of the dep. of the same name, on an elevated plateau, 115 m. W.N.W. of Guatemala city. The town is regularly built, and has an imposing cathedral. Pop. 36,000, chiefly Indians.

Quennoy, *Le*, *lêh kwe-nô'*, a town of France, dep. Nord, 20 m. N.E. of Cambrai; it is strongly fortified. Pop. 3079.

Questembert, *kwe-têng-bêr'*, a town of France, dep. Morbihan, 12 m. E. of Vannes. Pop. 1301.

Quetta or **Quettah**, *kwê-tê*, a fort occupied by a British garrison, 80 m. from the head of the Bolan Pass in Beluchistan.

Quiberon, *kwê-bê-rong*, a small town of France, dep. Morbihan, at the extremity of the peninsula of Quiberon. Pop. 790.

Quillmane, *kwê-lê-mê-nê*, a seaport of Mozambique, E. Africa, on the Quillmane River, the N. branch of the Zambezi, 15 m. from its mouth; it is the cap. of a Portuguese gov., and has a trade in gold, ivory, and bees' wax. Owing to its being surrounded by swamps, it is very unhealthy. Pop. 3000.

Quillota, *kei-yo'ta*, a town of Chile, S. America, prov. Santiago, pleasantly situated in a valley, on the Aconcagua, 23 m. N.E. of Valparaiso. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Quiloa, *ke'lo-a*, Kiliwah or Keelwa, a seaport of Zanzibar, situated on an island off the S.E. coast; it was formerly an important town, but is now a mere village.

Quilon, *kee-lon'*, a seaport of Travancore, S.W. India, on the Malabar coast, 38 m. N.W. of Trevandram, with a good export trade in pepper, cocoa-nuts, cardamoms, and timber. Pop. 20,000.

Quimper, *keng-pai'* (probably from Celt. *cymer*, the confluence of waters, and named from its situation at the junction of two streams), or Quimper Corentin, *keng-pai' ko-rêng-teng'* (named *Corentin*, from its first bishop), a town of France, cap. of the dep. Finistère, on the Odet, at its confluence with the Steir, 33 m. S.E. of Brest. Pop. 11,533.

Quincy, *kwîn'-se*, a city of Illinois, U. S., on the Mississippi, 104 m. W. of Springfield. Pop. 24,063.

Quinhon, *keen-kon'*, a town of Anam, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Pop. 8000.

Quintin, *keng-teng'*, a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gonet, 9 m. S.W. of St Briene; it has manufs. of linen, cambric, gauze, and lawn. Pop. 3131.

Quito, *ke'is* (the deep ravine, or, it has been suggested, from Sp. *quito*, free, in allusion to the freedom obtained by the Peruvians when they threw off the Spanish yoke), a city of S. America, the cap. of Ecuador, in a ravine on the E. slope of the volcanic mountain Pichincha, 9648 ft. above the sea, 180 m. N.N.E. of Guayaquil. The climate is that of perpetual spring; but the situation of the town renders it peculiarly exposed to destructive earthquakes. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton goods, lace, and jewelry, and has extensive exports of grain and agricultural produce. Pop. 76,000.

Quitta, *kwit'-ta*, a town and British state of W. Africa, on the Slave Coast, at the mouth of the Rio Volta. Pop. est. at 6000.

Quorra, *kwor'-rd*, the name of the Niger or Joliba River in N.W. Africa, below Timbuctoo. See Niger.

R

Raab, *rd* or *rdp*, a river of Hungary, rises in Styria, flows N.E., and enters the Danube after a course of 180 m.

Raab, a town of Hungary, the cap. of a co. of the same name, near the junction of the Raab with the Danube, 66 m. E.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 20,085.

Raasay, *rd'-a*, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 389.

Rabat or Rabat, *rd-bdt'*, a fortified seaport of Morocco, N.W. Africa, on the S. side of the Bu-Regreh, immediately opposite Saloe; it has manufs. of carpets, and an export trade in corn and wool. Pop. 27,000.

Rabba, *rd'b'd*, a town of the kingdom of Gando, Central Africa, with a large trade in slaves and ivory. Pop. 40,000.

Racavan, *rah-ar'-an* (from Irish *rath-cabhaia*, the fort of the hollow), a pa. of Ireland, co. Antrim. Pop. 4701.

Racoonig, *rah-ko-ne'-je*, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, on the Grana, near its junction with the Maira, 30 m. S. of Turin, with manufactures of silks and woollen cloths. Pop. 6311.

Race of Alderney, *awl'-der-nê*, a heavy running sea in the strait between Alderney, one of the Channel Islands, and Cape La Hogue, France. *Race* means a heavy running sea.

Racine, *ras-seen'*, a city of Wisconsin, U. S., at the mouth of the Root River, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan. Pop. 9680.

Racs-Kave, *rdts-kt'-vê*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Hungary, co. and 23

m. S. of Pesth, on an island of the same name in the Danube. Pop. 5672.—*Racs-Kave Island* is 28 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad.

Radauts, *rd'-douts*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bukowina, 10 m. S.W. of Sereth. Pop. 6429.

Radcliffe, *rad'-klif*, a pa. and town of Lancashire, England, 2 m. S.S.W. of Bury, with cotton manufactures and several coal mines. Pop. 11,446.

Radeburg, *rd'-de-burg*, or Radeburg, *rd'-de-boorg*, a town of Saxony, Germany, on the Röder, 8 m. N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 5894.

Radford, *rad'-ford* (reed ford, from A. S. *hread*, a reed, and *ford*), a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, with lace and hosiery manufactures. Pop. 15,127.

Radhanpur, *rd'-dun-poor'*, a small state of India, presidency of Bombay, div. Gujerat. Pop. 91,579.—The chief town, of the same name, is of considerable size, and has a pop. of 15,000.

Radnor, New, *rad'-nor*, a parl. bor. and the co. town of Radnorshire, S. Wales, on the Somergill, 9 m. S.W. of Presteign. Pop. 2190.

Radnorshire, *rad'-nor-shir*, a co. of S. Wales, bounded on the N. by Montgomery and Shropshire; E. by Hereford; S. by Brecknock; and W. by Cardigan. Area 426 sq. m.; pop. 25,430. The surface is for the most part mountainous, and, except in the S.E. districts, its aspect is bleak and dreary. The *Wye*, *Teme*, *Tibon*, *Lug*, and *Arrows*, are the principal streams. The manufactures are of woollen and other

goods for local use. The chief occupations of the people are agricultural and pastoral. *New Radnor* is the co. town.

Radom, *rd'-dō*, a town of Poland, Russia, on the Radomka, 63 m. S. of Warsaw. Pop. 11,339. Both the town and the river are named from the Sclavonic god *Baies*.

Radomyśl, *rd'-dō-miśl*, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. W. of Kiev, on the Teteriv. Pop. 5906.

Radomyska, *rd'-dō-miśka*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, 30 m. N.E. of Tarnow, near the frontier of Poland. Pop. 3212.

Radstock, *rad'-stōk*, a pa. and prosperous vil. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. S.W. of Bath, with several collieries. Pop. of pa. 2651.

Rafford, *raf'-fōrd*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Elgin, on the Findhorn, 3 m. S.E. of Forres. Pop. of pa. 1101.

Ragusa, *rd'-gō'-dā*, a strongly fortified seaport of Dalmatia, Austria, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 37 m. W.N.W. of Cattaro. Pop. 5306.

Ragusa, *rd'-gō'-dā*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 23 m. S.W. of Syracuse; it has manufs. of silk and woollen goods, and a considerable trade in wine, oil, and corn. Pop. 26,572.

Rahad, *rd'-ādā'*, or *Shimfa, *shim'-fā**, a river of Abyssinia and Nubia; after a N.W. course of 370 m. it joins the Bahrel-Azrek, or Blue Nile, 70 m. N. of Senaar.

Rahmaneeah or Rahmaniah, *rah-man'-ē'*, a town of Lower Egypt, at the junction of the Rosetta branch of the Nile with the canal of Alexandria. It was taken by the British from the French in 1801.

Rahoon, *rd'-hōon'*, a pa. and vil. of Ireland, co. Galway. Pop. of pa., including part of the town of Galway, 9233.

Rahun, *rd'-hōon'*, a town of the Punjab, British India, between the Sutlej and the Beas, 50 m. E.S.E. of Amritsar, with manufactures of coarse cotton cloths. Pop. 14,394.

Rahway, *raw'-wā*, a town of New Jersey, U. S., on the Rahway River, 10 m. S.S.W. of Newark. Pop. 6258.

Ralatea, *rd'-dā-tā'*, one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; it is about 40 m. in circumference, mountainous, and profusely covered with vegetation.

Rainy Lake, *rd'-nī*, a lake of N. America, forming part of the boundary between British America and the United States; it is about 40 m. in length, about 30 m. in greatest breadth, and discharges itself into the Lake-of-the-Woods by the Rainy River.

Raipur, *rd'-pōor'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, Central Provinces, div. Chattisgarh. Pop. 19,116.—Also a dist. in the same division. Area 11,886 sq. m.; pop. 1,083,405.

Rajahmundry or Rajamandri, *rd'-jā-mun'-drā*, a town of British India, the cap. of

a dist. of the same name in the presidency of Madras, on the Godavery, 40 m. from the sea. Pop. 19,738.

Rajamahāl, *rd'-jā-mā-ādā'*, or *Rajamahāl* or *Rajmūhal* (the royal residence), a city of British India, presidency and prov. of Bengal, on the Ganges, 65 m. N.W. of Moorshedabad. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Rajawur, *rd'-jā-wur'*, an unhealthy town of the Punjab, British India, on the Chenab, 130 m. N. of Lahore.

Rajecs, *rd'-jēcs'*, a town of Hungary, co. Trentschin, 34 m. N.W. of Neusohl, with manufs. of leather and a warm mineral spring in its vicinity. Pop. 5575.

Rajpootana, or Rajputana, *rd'-pōo-tā'-nā*, an extensive tract of India between 23° 35' and 29° 57' N. lat., and 70° 5' and 77° 40' E. long. It embraces 16 states, and takes its name from the prevailing population, the Rajpoots, *i.e.*, "kings' sons," a tall, vigorous, athletic, and military race, who claim to be descended from the ancient dynasties of the sun and moon. Area 118,947 sq. m.; pop. about 9,380,207.

Raleigh, *rd'-lā* (named in honour of Sir Walter Raleigh), a city of N. Carolina, U. S., on an elevated site, 6 m. W. of the Neuse River, and 27 m. N.W. of Smithfield. Pop. 7790.

Raleigh, *rd'-lā*, a maritime co. of New South Wales, Australia, bounded N. by Fitzroy, W. by Sandon, S. by Dudley, and E. by the Pacific.

Rambervillers, *ram-ber-ve-yē'*, a town of France, dep. Vosges, on the Mortagne, 15 m. N.E. of Epinal. Pop. 4606.

Rambila, *La, *ld'-rām-bīlā**, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S. of Cordova. Pop. 9040.

Rambodde, *rdm-bōd'-dā*, a sanatorium in the island of Ceylon, at an elevation of 3830 ft. above the sea, 16 m. S.E. of Kandy.

Rambouillet, *rang-bōo'-yē'*, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 17 m. S.W. of Versailles; it has a royal castle in which Charles X. took refuge previous to his exile in 1830. Pop. 3694.

Ramgunga, *rdm-gung-gā* (Ram's river), a river of British India, rises in Gurwhal in the presidency of Bengal, and, after a tortuous course of 370 m., joins the Ganges in Oudh, North-West Provinces.

Ram-Hormuz, *rdm-hor'-mōos*, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on an aff. of the Jerahi, 80 m. S.E. of Shuster.

Ramillies, *rd'-mēl'-yē*, a vil. in S. Brabant, Belgium, where, in 1708, the Duke of Marlborough gained a signal victory over the French; it is 19 m. S.S.E. of Louvain.

Ramisseram, *rdm-mis'-sah-rām*, or *Ramisseram*, an island in the Gulf of Manasar, off the S. extremity of India, with a celebrated temple visited by 30,000 pilgrims annually.

Ramnād, *rdm-nād'*, a fortified town of British India, presidency of Madras, dist.

of Madura, on the Vaigai, 65 m. S.E. of Madura. Pop. 13,000.

Ramnagar, or **Ramnagpur**, *rām-nā-gur'* (Ram's town), a town of the Punjab, British India, on the Chenab, 63 m. N.W. of Lahore. —Also two towns in the North-West Provinces, one of which is situated 4 m. S. of Benares, and esteemed one of the neatest towns of its size in India. Pop. 11,968; the other is in Oudh. Pop. 5714. There are several other places of this name in India, but none of them of importance.

Rampoore or **Rampur**, *rām-poor'*, a state and town of Rohilkand, North-West Provinces, India. Pop. of state 507,018; of town 22,391. —Also a town in Meerut, North-West Provinces. Pop. 8234.

Ramree, *rām-rē'*, an island of Arakan, British Burmah, 50 m. long by 30 m. broad. —A town of the same name on the island has a pop. of 2863.

Ramabottom, *rām-bot-tum*, a town of Lancashire, England, 4 m. N. of Bury. Pop. 4304.

Ramsey, *rām-sē'* (the dry spot or island in the marsh), a town of England, co. and 10 m. N.E. of Huntingdon, formerly noted for its rich and extensive abbey, founded about 967 by Ailwina, Duke of the East Angles. Pop. 2378.

Ramsey, a town in the Isle of Man, on a spacious bay, 14 m. N. of Douglas. Pop. 3334.

Ramsgate, *rām-s-gate* (may be the gate or passage of *Ram*, the anc. name of Thanet, or the high or great gate, from Brit. *ram*, great, high), a seaport town of Kent, England, in the Isle of Thanet, 4 m. S. of Margate, much resorted to as a watering-place, and noted for its excellent artificial harbour. Pop. 14,640.

Ramtek, or **Ramteak**, *rām-teek'* (Ram's hill), a town of the Central Provinces, India, div. Nagpur, resorted to as a place of pilgrimage. Pop. 7045.

Randalstown, *rān-dāl-s-town*, a town of Ireland, co. Antrim, near the mouth of the Main in Lough Neagh, 17 m. N.W. of Belfast. Pop. 604.

Randazzo, *rān-dāz-zo*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 30 m. N. of Catania, on the Alcantara, at the foot of Mount Etna. Pop. 7945.

Randers, *rān-dēr'* (from Scand. *rand*, a promontory or peninsula), a town in Jutland, Denmark, 22 m. N.N.W. of Aarhus, with shipbuilding, manufactures of gloves, and a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 11,354.

Rands, a lake in the prov. of Christiania, Norway.

Rangitoto, *rāng-ghe-tō-tō*, a volcanic isle near Auckland, North Island, New Zealand.

Rangoon, or **Rangun**, *rān-goon'*, a town of British Burmah, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, on the eastern branch of the Irra-

wadi, about 26 m. from the sea. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1852. Pop. 98,745.

Rannoch, *loh*, *rān-noh*, a lake in Perthshire, Scotland, 9 m. long and 2 m. broad, discharging itself at the eastern extremity by the Tummel, which connects it with the Tay.

Raphoe, *rā'fo* (corr. from Irish *rath-both*, the fort of the tents or huts), a market town of Ireland, co. Donegal, 5½ m. W.N.W. of Lifford. Pop. 1021.

Raploch, *rāp'loh*, a vill. of Scotland, co. and pa. of Stirling, about three quarters of a mile from the bridge across the Forth.

Rappahannock, *rāp-pā-hān-nok* (the river of quick-rising waters), a river of Virginia, U. S., rises in the Blue Ridge, flows S.E., and enters Chesapeake Bay after a course of 180 m.

Rappoltsweiler, *rāp-pōlts-wī-ler*, or **Ribeauvillé**, *re-bō-vōt'yā*, a town of Elsass-Lothringen, Germany, on the Strengbach, 6 m. S.W. of Schelestadt. Pop. 6785.

Raratonga, *rā-rā-tōng-gā*, an island of the S. Pacific, the largest of the group called *Cook's Islands*, with a mountain in the centre, 3600 ft. high, called *Te-Kou*, i.e., the Mist, from the flat top of which gushes a copious and constant fountain supplying the island with water. The inhabitants have been converted to Christianity, and have made great progress in civilization.

Raritan, *rār-it-an'*, a river of New Jersey, U. S., flows E., passes New Brunswick, and falls into Raritan Bay. —Also three townships of New Jersey, in co. Middlesex, Hunterdon, and Monmouth.

Ras al Had, a cape forming the extreme E. point of Arabia. —23° 33' N. lat., 56° 56' E. long.

Ras-El-Khyma, *rās-el-hē-mā*, a fortified town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf; formerly a great resort of pirates.

Rasen Market, *rās-en-mār-ket*, a town of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. S. of Calster. Pop. 2815.

Rasgrad, *rās-grād'*, a town of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, on an affluent of the Danube, 83 m. S.E. of Rostchuk. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Rasseln, *rās-rēn'*, a lake of Roumania, between the Danube and the Black Sea. Length 27 m.; breadth from 5 to 30 m.

Rastadt, *rās'tāt'* (the town of the council, or court of justice), a strongly fortified town of Baden, Germany, on the Murg, 14 m. S.S.W. of Karlsruhe; it has manufs. of mathematical and philosophical instruments, etc., and has been the scene of many diplomatic conferences. Pop. 12,219.

Rastrick, *rās'trik*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 3 m. N.N.W. of Huddersfield, with woollen, silk, and cotton manufactures. Pop. 6596.

Ratasa, *rāt-as'* (corr. from *rath-teas*, the

southern fort), a pa. of Ireland, co. Kerry, embracing a part of the town of Tralee. Pop. 2774.

Ratoliff, *ra't'kii'* (most probably a corr. of *Redcliff*, an appellation derived from a stratum of red earth discovered here on the bank of the Thames, which flows southward of the parish), a hamlet of England, co. Middlesex, included within the metropolis. Pop. 16,131.—*Ratcliff* is the name of several places in England.

Rath, meaning "fort" or "stronghold," is the prefix of several pas., towns, and vils. of Ireland, e.g., Rathangan (Imgen's fort), a town and pa., co. Kildare.—Rathaspick (the fort of the bishop), a pa., co. Kildare and Queen's co.—Also a pa., co. Westmeath.—Also a pa., co. Wexford.—Rathbarry, a pa., co. Cork.—Rathborne (the fort of Burren), a pa., co. Clare.—Rathbran, a pa., co. Wicklow.—Rathcavan, a pa., co. Antrim.—Rathclarin, a pa., co. Cork.—Ratholine, a pa., co. Longford.—Rathoonnell, a pa., co. West Meath.—Rathoonrath, a pa. and vil. co. West Meath.—Rathcoole, a pa. in co. Dublin, Kilkenny, and Tipperary.—Rathcooney, a pa., co. Cork.—Rathcoore, a pa., co. Meath.—Rathcoormack (Cornac's fort), a pa. and town, co. Cork.—Also a pa., co. Waterford.—Rathdown, a barony, co. Dublin.—Also a barony, co. Wicklow.—Rathdowney (the fort of the green field), a pa. and town in Queen's Co.—Rathdrum (the fort of the long hill), a pa. and town, co. Wicklow.

Rathen, *ra't'h'en* (corr. from *rath-abhainn*, the fort of the stream or river), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the North Sea. Pop. 2950.

Rathenow, *ra't'h'-nov*, or Rathenau, *ra't'h'-now*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Havel, 42 m. W. of Berlin. Pop. 9949.

Rathfarnham, *rath-far'am*, a pa. and vil. of Ireland, co. and 4 m. S. of Dublin. Pop. of pa. 6779.

Rathfriland, *rath-fr'land* (corr. from *rath-Frasslan*, Freslan's fort), a town of Ireland, co. Down, situated on an eminence, 21 m. W. of Downpatrick. Pop. 1298.

Rathgoggan, *rath-gog'gan*, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork.

Rathgraff, *rath-graff*, a pa. of Ireland, co. West Meath.

Rathkeale, *rath-keel'* (corr. from *rath-Gaela*, Gaela's fort), a town of Ireland, co. Limerick, on the Deel, 17 m. S.W. of Limerick. Pop. 2318.

Rathkenny, *rath-ken'ne* (corr. from *rath-Oheannagh*, Ceannach's fort), a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath.

Rathkieran, *rath-ke'ran* (Kieran's fort), a pa. of Ireland, co. Kilkenny. Pop. 968.

Rathlin, *rath'lin*, an island off the N. coast of Antrim, Ireland, 6 m. long, and scarcely 1 m. broad.—55° 30' N. lat., 6° 13' W. long.

Rathmelton, *rath-mel'tan*, a town of

Ireland, co. Donegal, on Lough Swilly, 19 m. N.N.W. of Lifford. Pop. 1469.

Rathmines and Rathgar, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, 1½ m. S. of Dublin Castle. Pop. 20,952.

Rathmore (the great fort), a pa. of Ireland, co. Kildare. Pop. 793.—Also a pa., co. Meath. Pop. 707.

Rathmullary, *rath-mul'lan* (corr. from *rath-Maelain*, Maelan's fort), a pa. of Ireland, co. Down. Pop. 1673.

Ratho, *ra't'h'o* (from *rath*, a cleared spot), a pa. and vil. of Mid-Lothian, Scotland, 8 m. S.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1744; of vil. 717.

Rathpatrick, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kilkenny. Pop. 1098.

Rathreegh (gray fort), a pa. of Ireland, co. Longford. Pop. 650.—Also a pa., co. Mayo. Pop. 596.

Rathronan (Roman's fort), a pa. of Ireland, co. Limerick. Pop. 3063.—Also a pa., co. Tipperary. Pop. 555.

Rathsearan, a pa. in Queen's County, Ireland. Pop. 428.

Rathven, *ra't'h'ven* (corr. from *rath-abhainn*, the fort of the stream or river), a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, on the Moray Firth. Pop. 10,199.

Ratibor, *ra't'e-bor*, a town of Prussian Silesia, the cap. of a principality of the same name, on the Oder, 44 m. S.E. of Oppeln, with manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, etc. Pop. 17,913.

Rattingen, *ra't'ing-en*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 6 m. N.E. of Düsseldorf, largely engaged in cotton spinning. Pop. 5310.

Ratisbon, *ra't'is-bon*, or Regensburg, *ra'ghen'-boorg* (the fortress on the Regen), an ancient city, long the cap. of Bavaria, Germany, on the S. bank of the Danube, 67 m. N.N.E. of Munich. From 1692 till 1806, it was the seat of the Imperial Diet, and is a place of considerable trade. Six miles distant is the *Valhalla*, a fine Doric marble temple, erected by Ludwig, King of Bavaria, in 1830, for the reception of statues of distinguished Germans. Pop. 31,504.

Ratnapoora, *ra't'nd-poo'rd* (the city of gems), a town and military port of Ceylon, 15 m. W. of Adam's Peak. The barracks are situated on a hill surrounded by numerous fertile and well-cultivated plains, the climate of which is extremely salubrious.

Ratray, *ra't'rd* (corr. from Gael. *ra'th-roidh*, the smooth fort), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, 8½ m. N.W. of Coupar-Angus. Pop. 2610.

Ratray, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Crimond.

Ratzburg, *ra't'sch'-boorg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on an island of the Lake of Ratzburg, 12 m. S.E. of Lubeck. Pop. 4237.—The *Lake of Ratzburg* is 6 m. long, and 1½ m. broad.

Ratzburg, a principality of the grand-

duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, of which it forms the W. part. Area 47 sq. m.; pop. 17,006.

Raudnitz, *raud-nits*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, on the Elbe, 10 m. S.E. of Leitmeritz. Pop. 4611.

Ravanusa, *rá-vá-noo'sa*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 22 m. E.S.E. of Girgenti, near the right bank of the Salso. Pop. 7652.

Raves or Ravi, *rá-va*, anc. *Hydrantes*, one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, India, rises near Chumba, flows S.W. and joins the Chenab, after a tortuous course of 450 miles.

Ravenna, *rá-ven'-a*, a town of Emilia, Italy, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Montone, 16 m. N.E. of Forlì; it was the cap. of the Western Empire in the 5th century, and has many interesting antiquities of the early Middle Ages. The poet Dante died here in 1321. Pop. 11,536.

Ravensburg, *rá-ven-s-boory*, a town of Württemberg, Germany, on the Schussen, 23 m. E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 10,034.

Ravenshorpe, *rá-v's-thorp*, a town in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, included in the par. bor. of Dewsbury. Pop. 2910.

Rawe, *rá-wá*, a town of Poland, Russia, on the Rawka, 46 m. S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 5537.—Also a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, 33 m. N.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 5100.

Rawitz or Rawitsch, *rá-wítsh*, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, on the confines of Silesia, 14 m. S.S.W. of Kroben. Pop. 11,141.

Rawmarsh, *ráw-marsh*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 3 m. N.N.E. of Rotherham. Pop. 6869.

Rawalpindie or Rawalpindie, *rá-wul-pín'-de*, a fortified town of the Punjab, India, 50 m. E.S.E. of Attock. With the exception of a palace built by Shah Soojah, it consists entirely of earthen houses with flat roofs, but has a large and active trade. Pop. 19,232.

Rayne, *râs* (from the Gael. *raon*, a field of good ground), a pa. of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Pop. 1409.

Râ or Rhe, *rá*, a fortified island 18 m. long and 4 m. broad, off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure. It produces excellent vines and has valuable salt-works, fisheries, and oyster beds.

Reading, *red-ing* (probably a corr. from its Saxon name *Ræddinge*, an appellation supposed to be derived from the overflowing of the meadows in its vicinity, *rhea* meaning "a river," and *ing* "a meadow," but others derive it from the Brit. *rhed*, a ford), a munic. and par. bor. and the co. town of Berkshire, England, at the junction of the Kennet with the Thames, 39 m. S.W. of London; it has iron foundries and extensive breweries, but is more particularly

noted for its biscuit-making establishments, and its manuf. of the celebrated Reading and other sauces. Pop. 32,324.

Reading, a town of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Schukill, 53 m. E. of Harrisburg, with considerable trade and manufs. Pop. 43,280.

Realejo, *rá-á-lá'-ho*, a seaport of Nicaragua, Central America, 20 m. N.W. of Leon, with an export trade in mahogany and other timber. Pop. estimated at 5000.

Rearymore, a pa. of Queen's co., Ireland. Pop. 1249.

Reay, *râ* (supposed to be a corruption of *Urrey*, the name of a Pictish hero who inhabited the castle here), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, cos. Caithness and Sutherland; the vil. is about 12 m. S.W. of Thurso. Pop. of pa. 2331.—*Lord Reay's Country* is a wild tract of 800 sq. m. in the N.W. of Sutherland.

Reconati, *rá-á-rá'-te*, a town of the Marches, Italy, prov. Macerata, on the Musone, 4 m. S.W. of Loreto. Pop. 6408.

Recco, *rek'-o*, a town of Liguria, N. Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.S.E. of Genoa, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 5123.

Recherche Archipelago, *rek-shérsh'-á-ke-pé'-á-go*, off the S.W. coast of Australia, between 34° and 35° S. lat. and 123° E. long.

Recknitz, *rek-nits*, a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 7 m. S.W. of Güta. Pop. 3669.

Reclife. See Pernambuco.

Recklinghausen, *rek-ling-hou'-sen*, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 30 m. S.W. of Münster, with linen manufs. Pop. 5698.

Redcar, *red'-har*, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, England, frequented as a watering place, 7½ m. N. of Middlesborough. Pop. 1943.

Redding, *red'-ding*, a mining vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 2½ m. E.S.E. of Falkirk. Pop. 699.

Redditch, *red'-ditch*, a town of England, co. Worcester, 13 m. S.W. of Birmingham, largely employed in the manufacture of needles and fish-hooks. Pop. 6135.

Redfern, *red'-fern*, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Pop. 12,621.

Redgorton, *red-gor'-ton* (the red field, i.e., the field of blood), a pa. and vil. of Perthshire, Scotland, 3½ m. N. W. of Perth. Pop. of pa. 1461.

Red Mountain, a range about 100 m. long in Alabama, U. S., rich with hematite iron ores, coal, and limestones.

Redon, *rek-dong*, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, about 40 m. N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 4591.

Red River of the North, rises in Minnesota, U. S., and flowing northwards, divides Dakota from Minnesota, and falls into the S. extremity of Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, British America.

Red River of the South, rises near

the Rocky Mountains in New Mexico, N. America, and, after a S.E. course of 1200 m., joins the Mississippi about 180 m. N.W. of New Orleans. It separates Texas from the Indian Territory.

Red River Settlement, originally a small Gaelic Scotch colony, founded in 1811 by the Earl of Selkirk, on the confines of the United States, along the course of the Red River of the North; it is now included in Manitoba, a prov. of the Dominion of Canada.

Redruth, red'rooth (corr. from its ancient name *Dre Druth*, the Druid's town), a town of Cornwall, England, 9 m. E.W. of Truro, with extensive copper mines 1690 ft. deep and the richest in Cornwall. Pop. 10,685.

Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, a branch of the Indian Ocean, separating Arabia from Africa. It extends above 1400 m. from the Straits of Babelmandeb to the Isthmus of Suez, at the W. head of the Gulf, where it reaches to within 80 m. of the Mediterranean, with which it is now united by the Suez Canal. Its greatest breadth is about 230 m. It abounds with coral reefs, within which, at certain seasons of the year, are found myriads of microscopic animals of a blood-red colour, from which its name may probably be derived, though some believe the name to be a translation of the "Sea of Edom." Owing to the prevalence of violent winds, and by reason of numerous shoals and sandbanks, its navigation is intricate and dangerous.

Ree, Lough, loh ree, a lake of Ireland, formed by an expansion of the Shannon S. of Lanesborough in co. Roscommon; it contains some beautiful islands, and is 17 m. in length, and 7 m. in greatest breadth.

Reeth, a town of England, with lead mines and stocking manufs. in the N. E. of Yorkshire, 10 m. W. of Richmond. Pop. 1077.

Regalbuto, rē-pāl-bō'to, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, 18 m. E.S.E. of Nicosia. Pop. 9439.

Regan, rē-gān', a town of Persia, prov. Kerman, near the frontier of Beluchistan.

Regen, rē-gēn, a river of Bavaria, Germany, rises in the Böhmerwald, and unites with the Danube opposite Regensburg.

Regensburg, Ratisbon.

Reggio, red'jo, a walled town of Emilia, Italy, cap. of the prov. of Reggio of Emilia, 14 m. W.N.W. of Modena. Here the poet Ariosto was born in 1474; the painter Correggio in 1494; and the naturalist Spallanzani in 1739. Pop. 19,131.

Reggio, red'jo, anc. *Rhegium* (said to have been derived from a Greek word signifying "to break" or "rend," and so called because Sicily was here severed from the mainland by the force of the sea), an ancient town and seaport of Calabria, S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of Reggio-Calabria, in a very fertile district, on the Strait and 8 m. S.E.

of Messina. It was almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, and again devastated by an earthquake in 1841. Pop. 30,855.

Regla, reg'ld, a fortified town of the Spanish West Indian island Cuba, a suburb of Havannah, and the principal seat of its slave trade.

Regnitz, reg'nitz, a river of Bavaria, Germany, flows N. and joins the Main 8 m. N.W. of Bamberg, after a navigable course of nearly 40 m.

Reichenau, rī'hē-nōw, a town of Saxony, Germany, gov. Bautzen, 7 m. E. of Zittau, with manufs. of linens and ribbons. Pop. 5072.—Also a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, on an aff. of the Wilder Adler, 18 m. E. of Küniggrätz. Pop. 4040.

Reichenau (rich meadow), an island of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, in the Untersee, 4 m. W.N.W. of Constance; it has a number of orchards and vineyards, and is 3 m. long, and 1 m. broad. Pop. 1487.

Reichenbach, rī'hē-bah, a town of Saxony, Germany, gov. Zwickau, 12 m. N.N.E. of Plauen. Pop. 14,630.—Also a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, on the Pellan, 30 m. S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 7368.

Reichenbach (series of torrents or waterfalls), a river of Switzerland, cant. Berne; a small stream, but when swollen by melted snow from the Alps, forms in its course to the Aar one of the finest cataracts of the Alps, descending by a succession of falls nearly 3000 ft.

Reichenberg, rī'hē-berg, or *Idberk, Id'berk*, a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, on the Neisse, 56 m. N.N.E. of Prague; it has woollen, linen, and other manufs., and a considerable trade in wool and yarn. Pop. 23,384.

Reigate, rē-gate (contr. for *Ridgegate*, the passage through the ridge, from Sax. *rig* or *riog*, a ridge, and *gate*, from a gate or bar placed across the road skirting the ridge of a hill now called Reigate Hill), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Surrey, on a branch of the Mole, 11 m. E. of Guildford; it is surrounded by beautiful scenery, and being situated on a rock of white sand, is very healthy. Pop. 15,916.

Reikiavik. See Reykiavik.

Reims or Rheims, reems, Fr. pron. *rēms* (named from the Rami, a very considerable people of Belgic Gaul, whose capital, under the name of *Durocorinnum*, it was in the time of the Romans), a city of France, dep. Marne, on the Vesle, 35 m. N.N.W. of Chalons; it is the ecclesiastical cap. of France, and its cathedral is one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in Europe. The famous statesman Colbert was born here in 1619. Pop. 77,755.

Reinartz, rē-arts, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Weistritz, 11 m. W.S.W. of Glatz, frequented for mineral springs and baths in its vicinity. Pop. 3365.

Remedios, rê-mê-de-osa, a town of the West Indian island Cuba. Pop. 6818.

Remiremont, rê-mêr-mong, a town of France, dep. Vosges, on the Moselle, 13 m. S.E. of Epinal. Pop. 6528.

Remscheid, rê-shêite (the watershed of the Rems), a town of Rhenish Prussia, with manufs. of all kinds of iron wares, 18 m. E.S.E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 26,066.

Renaix, rê-nê, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 21 m. S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 14,069.

Rendsburg, rends-boorg, a strong town of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on an island in the Eyder, at its junction with the Kiel Canal, and 54 m. N.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 11,416.

Renfrew, rênfroo (from *rhia*, a promontory, and *frew*, a stream, means "the promontory at the stream or confluence," i.e. of the Clyde and Gryfe), a royal and parl. burgh and the co. town of Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the Clyde, 8 m. N.E. of Paisley; it has silk and muslin manufactures, shipbuilding-yards, etc. Pop. 4163.

Renfrewshire, anciently called *Strath-gryfe*, a co. of Scotland, bounded N. by the Clyde; E. by Lanark; S. by Ayr; and W. by the Firth of Clyde. It extends from E. to W. 31 m.; its greatest breadth is 13 m. Area 284 sq. m.; pop. 215,947. The surface is mostly flat, except in the W., where there is a large extent of hill and moor. The chief rivers are the *Clyde*, *White Cart*, *Black Cart*, and *Gryfe*. The principal towns are *Renfrew*, *Paisley*, *Glasgow*, and *Port-Glasgow*. Although not the co. town, Glasgow is the most important place in the co., so far as population is concerned. Its commerce is very considerable, and among its manufacturing establishments are iron-shipbuilding yards, at which have been built some of the largest and finest ocean steamers in the world. The sugar-refineries are numerous and on an extensive scale. Other works are engine-factories, iron-foundries, and cotton-mills. Glasgow was the birthplace of James Watt, the celebrated improver of the steam-engine, and the Clyde was the first river in the Old World on which a steamer sailed. The coal, ironstone, and other mineral deposits of the co. employ large numbers of the population, and constitute a great source of commerce and wealth. *Renfrew* is the co. town.

Reni, rê-ne, a town of Russia, gov. Bessarabia, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube. Pop. 7600.

Rennes, rênn (named from the Redones, a Celtic tribe, whose chief city it was), a city of France, the cap. of the dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Ille and the Vilaine, which unite in its vicinity, 61 m. N.W. of Nantes; it has various manufactures, and a great transit trade, being admirably situated for communication by river, canal, and railway. Pop. 44,546.

Ren-ton, rê-tôn, a town of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, on the Leven, 1½ m. S. of Alexandria. Pop. 3067, chiefly engaged in calico printing and bleaching.

Repton, rep-tun (corr. from its Saxon name *Reptindom*), a pa. and ancient vil. of England, co. Derby, 4½ m. N.E. of Burton. Pop. 2248.

Repulse Bay, on the S. side of Melville Peninsula, British N. America.—66° N. lat., 88° to 87° W. long.—Also a bay in Australia.—20° 30' S. lat., 148° 40' E. long.

Requena, rê-kên-yê, a town of Spain, prov. Cuenca, on the Ollana, 44 m. W. of Valencia. Pop. 11,020.

Rerrick, rê-rik, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, on the Solway Firth, about 6 m. E. of Kirkcudbright. Pop. of pa. 1911.

Rescobie, res-kô-be, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 748.

Reahd or Reahst, a town of Persia, the cap. of the prov. Ghilan, in a low and unhealthy situation, on the Caspian Sea, 18 m. S.E. of its port, Ensell; it carries on a considerable trade in silk embroideries, gall-nuts, and fruits. Pop. 27,314.

Resina, rê-sê-na, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. and 6 m. S.E. of Naples, partly built on the site of the ancient Herculaneum, at the W. base of Mount Vesuvius. Pop. 12,175.

Resinar, rê-se-nar, or *Rossinar, ros-se-nar*, a vil. of Austria-Hungary, prov. Transylvania, on the Stebes, 8 m. S.W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 5569.

Resolis, rê-sô-lis, or *Kirkmichael, kirk-mê-kal*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, on the Cromarty Firth. Pop. 1527.

Resolution Island, at the entrance of Hudson Strait, British N. America.—61° 30' N. lat., 65° W. long.—Also an island of the Dangerous Archipelago, in the Pacific.—17° 23' S. lat., 141° 25' W. long.—Also an island S.W. of Otago, South Island, New Zealand.—45° 40' S. lat., 168° 40' E. long.

Resort, Looh, loh re-sort, an arm of the sea about 9 m. in length and 4 m. broad, on the W. side of Lewis and Harris, Western Isles, Scotland.

Restalrig, rê-stal-rig (corr. from its anc. name *Lestairia*), a vil. of Mid-Lothian, Scotland, 1½ m. E.N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 829.

Restigouche, res-tê-pôok (the river which divides like a hand), a famous salmon river of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada; it is 300 m. in length, and, with its five leading branches, drains about 5000 sq. m. of fertile and well timbered country.

Reston, rê-tôn, a vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 4 m. W. of Ayrton.

Retford, East, east rêt-ford (supposed to have been so called from the clay on the banks of the ancient ford over the Idle being of a reddish colour), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town in Nottinghamshire, England, on the Idle, 27 m.

N.E. of Nottingham, with trade in cattle and dairy and agricultural produce. Pop. of munic. bor. 3194; of parl. bor. 49,257.

Rethel, *re-tel'*, a town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Aisne, 24 m. N.E. of Rheims. Pop. 7048.

Retimo, *re-ti-mo*, anc. *Rithymna*, a seaport on the N. coast of the island of Crete, S.E. of Greece. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Reunion, *re-u-ne-on'*, formerly called Bourbon, *boor-long'*, a fertile island in the Indian Ocean, about 400 m. E. of Madagascar. It is 38 m. long and 28 m. broad. It is of volcanic formation, and a mountain in the S. still emits fire, smoke, and ashes. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1545, but has belonged to the French since 1655, with the exception of the years 1810-14, when it was occupied by the British. It exports coffee, sugar, cocoa, cloves, etc. Its coffee is inferior only to that of Mocha, and its ebony is the most solid, close, and lustrous in the world. Pop. 128,000.—*St Denis*, the cap., on the N. coast, has a pop. of 36,000.

Reus, *re-u-se*, a manufacturing town of Catalonia, Spain, prov. and 9 m. N.W. of Tarragona. Pop. 28,171.

Reuss, *roice*, a large river of Switzerland, issues from a lake in Mount St Gothard, flows N. through the cant. Uri, traverses the Lake of Lucerne, then again flows N. through Aargau, and joins the Aar.

Reuss, a principality in Upper Saxony, Germany, divided between two branches of the same family, and forming two states of the German Empire. *Reuss-Greiz*, in the E. part of the territory, has an area of 123 sq. m., and *Reuss-Schleis*, in the S., 320 sq. m. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cattle and sheep rearing, and weaving. Pop. 139,960.

Reutlingen, *rott'ling-en*, a town of Württemberg, Germany, on the Eschatz, 20 m. S.E. of Stuttgart, with considerable trade and manufs. of lace, leather, clocks and watches. Pop. 15,346.

Revel, *rev-el* (named from two small islands near the harbour, which were formerly called *Raffe*, or the sandbanks), a strongly fortified seaport town of Russia, the cap. of the gov. Esthonia, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, about 200 m. W.S.W. of St Petersburg; it has important manufs., and exports corn, hemp, timber, hides, etc., from the interior. Pop. 31,269.

Revel, a town of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, on a height near the Languedoc Canal, 29 m. E.S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 3618.

Rewah or **Rewa**, *re-wā*, a state of India, called also Bagelound, between the North-West and Central Provinces. Pop. 1,300,000.—*Rewah*, the cap., is 70 m. S.W. of Allahabad. Pop. 7000.

Reykjavik or **Reikjavik**, *re-ke-á-vik* (the rocky or stony bay), the cap. of Iceland,

on an isthmus near its S.W. coast; it is but a small village of wooden houses, the cathedral alone being built of stone. Pop. 1400.

Reynagh, *re-nah*, a pa. of King's co., Ireland, comprising the town of Banagher. Pop. 1927.

Rhayader, *ari's-dar*, or **Rhayader** (the name means "a cataract," and was derived from a small fall of the Wye, which formerly existed, but was removed in 1780), a parl. bor. and market town of Radnorshire, S. Wales, on the Wye, 15 m. W.N.W. of New Radnor. Pop. 976.

Rheims. See **Reims**.

Rheingau, *rin-gow* (Rhine country), a valley between the Rhine and Mount Taunus, in the prov. of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, celebrated for its rich vineyards.

Rhenish Prussia. See **Prussia**, **Rhenish**.

Rhein Thal, *rin-tal* (Rhine valley), an extensive valley of Switzerland, traversed by the Rhine, in the N. of the cant. Grisons.

Rheydt or **Rheidt**, *rit*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, on the Niers, 10 m. S.S.E. of Cologne, with extensive silk, velvet, and cotton manufs. Pop. 15,835.

Rhin, *Bas*, *ld reng* (Lower Rhine), and **Rhin**, *Haut*, *Ac reng* (Upper Rhine), two former depts. of France, ceded to Germany in 1871. See **Alsace-Lothringen**.

Rhine, *rin* (probably derived from Gael. *reidh-en*, the placid water), a large and beautiful river of Europe, which, rising in Mount St Gothard in Switzerland, and passing through the Lake of Constance, divides Switzerland from Germany. It then flows through the German states, till, passing into Holland, it divides into two branches, the larger of which is called the *Waal*, which flows W., and joins the Maas near Gorkum, whilst the other, called the *Rijn* (Rhine), flows N.W., and, after dividing into several other branches, falls into the North Sea at Katwijk, 35 m. below Leyden. Its banks, for a great part of its course, show an unbroken succession of picturesque scenery, which has been described as

"A blending of all beauties; streams and dells,

Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, mountain, vine,

And chiefless castles breathing stern farewells

From gray but leafy walls, where ruin grimly dwells."

Rhinns, *rin*, **Rinns**, or **Rhynes** of Galloway, a peninsula formed by Loch Ryan and Luce Bay, in the W. of Wigtownshire, Scotland. Its length is 28 m., and its breadth varies from 2 to 5 m.

Rhion. See **Phasis**.

Rhoda, *ro'da*, or **Rhodda**, *ro'da*, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Cairo. It contains the famous Nilometer,

which marks the rise and fall of the river, and here, according to Arab tradition Pharaoh's daughter found the infant Moses.

Rhode Island, rôd (red island), the smallest of the United States of North America; it is between Connecticut and Massachusetts, and is celebrated for its orchards and dairy produce. Area 1806 sq. m.; pop. 276,528.—*Providence* and *Newport* are the state caps.—*Rhode Island*, from which the state takes its name, is in Narragansett Bay, is 17 m. long, and from 2½ to 8 m. broad, and, because of its pure air and mild climate, is a very desirable residence for invalids during the summer months.

Rhodes, rôds, an island belonging to Turkey, in the Mediterranean, near the Asiatic coast. In ancient times, it was celebrated for its colossal brazen statue, one of the seven wonders of the world, erected B.C. 293, and thrown down by an earthquake A.D. 227,—in more modern times, as the stronghold of the Knights of St John, who held it from 1308 to 1522, when they were dislodged by Sultan Soliman, after a long siege. Pop. 30,000.

Rhodes, a city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, the cap. of the above island, at its N.E. extremity, in 36° 28' N. lat. and 28° 14' E. long; it is strongly fortified, and has leather and shoe manufs., and some trade in the fishing and exporting of sponge. Pop. 15,000, of whom 8000 are Jews.

Rhodope Mountains, rôdô-pe (fabled to have received its name from *Rhodope*, the wife of the Thracian king Hæmus, who was metamorphosed into a mountain for attempting to rival Juno), or *Despotodagh, des-pô-tô dag*, a mountain-chain in Roumelia, Turkey in Europe, extending S.E. from the Balkans to the bank of the Maritza. Height 7800 ft.

Rhône, rôn, a large and rapid river of France, rises in Switzerland, 5 m. from the source of the Rhine, and expands into the Lake of Geneva; issuing from which it forms the boundary between Haute-Savoie and Ain, and Ain and Isère. From Lyons its course is southerly, and after passing Vienne, Valence, and Avignon, it enters the Mediterranean by four mouths.

Rhône, a dep. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Lyonnais. Area 1077 sq. m.; pop. 705,131.

Rhonehouse, rôn'hôuse, a vil. of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, pa. of Kelton. Pop. 808.

Rhuddlan or Rhyddlan, Arick'lan (red church), a parl. bor. and decayed market town in Flintshire, N. Wales, on the Clwyd, 3 m. N.W. of St Asaph; it consists now of only one street. Pop. 1253.

Rhyl, rîl, a town and fashionable watering-place of N. Wales, co. Flint, near the mouth of the Clwyd, 3 m. N.W. of Rhuddlan. Pop. 4229.

Rhynd, rînd (a point or promontory), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. Pop. 327.

Rhynle, rî'ne, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. The vil. called *Muir of Rhynle* is about 9 m. S.W. of Huntly. Pop. of pa. 1195; of vil. 492.

Riadh, rô'dd, a town in the interior of Nedjed, Arabia, the cap. of the Wahabees, a very strict sect of Mohammedans.

Riasan, re-d'sân, a gov. of Russia, E. of Moscow, traversed by the river Oka, which divides it into two unequal and very different parts: that on the N. consists largely of forests, lakes, and marshes, and is uncultivated; while that in the S. consists generally of a rich fertile soil, and produces wheat, oats, barley, hemp, and flax, all of which, with cattle, honey, iron, and timber, form valuable exports. Area 16,023 sq. m.; pop. 1,477,433.

Riasan, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Oka, the see of an archbishop, and remarkable for its numerous churches. Pop. 19,990.

Ribbesford, rib'sford, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, containing the town of Bewdley and the vil. of Ribbesford, once a market town. Pop. of pa. 3119.

Ribble, rib'bl, a river which rises in the W. of Yorkshire, England, flows S. and W. through the centre of Lancashire, and enters the Irish Sea by an estuary 7 m. across.

Ribe, rô'be, or *Ripen, re'pen*, a town of N. Jutland, Denmark, near the North Sea, 29 m. N.N.W. of Hadersleben, with trade in corn, horses, and cattle. Pop. 3894.

Ribeauville. See Rappolswiller.

Ribnitz, rib'nîts, a town of N. Germany, grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, near the mouth of the Recknitz, 12 m. N.E. of Rostock. Pop. 4226.

Riocardon, rî'ar-tôn, formerly *Richardtown*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Irvine, which separates the vil. from Kilmarnock, within the limits of whose parliamentary burgh it is partly included. Pop. of pa. 5645; of vil. 1899.

Riocia, rî'ci-â, a town of Abruzzo and Molise, S. Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.E. of Campobasso. Pop. 5123.

Rioe Lake, in the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, to the N. of Lake Ontario, into which it discharges itself by the river Trent.

Rioeys, Les, lê re-â', three contiguous vils. of France, forming together a town in the dep. Aube, on the Laignes, 29 m. S.S.E. of Troyes, surrounded by vineyards from which excellent wine is produced, and having quarries of lithographic stones in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2510.

Richellien, rîch-êl'u', a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 13 m. S.S.E. of Chinon, built in 1857 by Cardinal Richellien on the site of the vil. in which he was born. Pop. 2828.

Richellien, or Chambly, a river of the

Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec, flows from the N. extremity of Lake Champlain, and enters the river St Lawrence after a N. course of about 90 m.

Rich-Hill, a town of Ireland, co. Armagh, 26 m. S.W. of Belfast. Pop. 726.

Richmond, *rich'mond* (corr. from *Richmont*, the name given to the castle when built by the first Earl of Richmond, because of its natural attractions, and the fertility of its situation), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town in the N. E. of Yorkshire, England, with an ancient castle picturesquely situated on the Swale, 43 m. N.W. of York. Pop. 6368.

Richmond (so named when the royal palace was rebuilt by Henry VII., who was Earl of Richmond before his accession), a town of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 11 m. W.S.W. of St Paul's; it is situated on a hill, and commands one of the finest views in England. Pop. 16,113.

Richmond, a city and river port of the United States, the cap. of Virginia, picturesquely situated on James River, 20 m. W.N.W. of Montpellier. It was the seat of the Confederate government during the late civil war. Pop. 63,503.—Also a town of Indiana, U. S., co. Wayne, 69 m. E. of Indianapolis. Pop. 9445.—Also several other towns and townships in the United States.

Richmond, a town of New South Wales, Australia, co. Cumberland, 4 m. W. of Windsor. Pop. 1065.—Also a borough of Bourke co., Victoria, on the Yarra Yarra, 2 m. E. of Melbourne, of which it is a suburb.—Also a town of Tasmania, co. Monmouth, on Coal River, 11 m. N.E. of Hobart Town.

Richmond, a div. of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, bounded N. by Hope Town; S. and E. by Graaf Reynet; and W. by Victoria West. Area 2960 sq. m.; pop. 6100.—Its seat of magistracy is *Richmond*. Pop. 900.

Richmond, a co. of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec. Pop. 11,213.—Also a co. of Nova Scotia. Pop. 14,268.—Also several cos. in the United States, and a large number of vils., but most of them are small.

Richmond River, in New South Wales, rises on the border of Queensland, and enters the Pacific about 60 m. S. of Moreton Bay. The valley through which it flows is magnificently wooded, and has for many years supplied most of the cedar and pine timber for the Melbourne and Sydney markets.

Richmansworth, *rik'mans-worth* (corr. from its former name *Rykmansworth*, the rich-moor meadow), a town of England, co. Herts, on the Colne, 4 m. S.W. of Watford, and 18 m. N.W. of London; it has silk, strawplait, and hosiery manuf., and paper and flour mills. Pop. 6387.

Rideau Canal, *re-dô*, in Ontario, Do-

minion of Canada, extending from Kingston, on Lake Ontario, to the Ottawa, a distance of 133 m.

Riesengebirge, *re-sen-gê-ber'ghah* (giants' mountains), a mountain range of E. Germany, separating Bohemia from Prussian Silesia, and connected westward with the Erzgebirge, and eastward with the Sudetic Mountains. The range is 60 m. in length, and Schneekoppe (snow cap), the highest summit, is 5264 ft. above the sea.

Rieti, *re-d'ee*, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. and 14 m. S. of Caltanissetta; in the neighbourhood is a productive sulphur mine. Pop. 11,548.

Rieti, *re-d'ee* (corr. from its ancient name *Reate*, said to be derived from the goddess *Rhea*, otherwise Cybele, the patroness of the place under the Sabines, one of whose chief towns it was), a city of Umbria, Italy, prov. Perugia, on the Velino, 43 m. N.N.E. of Rome, with mineral springs in its vicinity. Pop. 11,478.

Riga, *re'gd* (named from a small arm of the Dwina, called the *Rîga*, or *Rygga*), a city of Russia, the cap. of the gov. Livonia, on the Southern Dwina, 25 m. N.E. of Mittau. It is strongly fortified, and in point of trade ranks next to St Petersburg. The chief exports are flax, hemp, corn, linseed, wool, hides, timber, and tallow. Pop. 99,892.

Riga, Gulf of, an inlet of the Baltic Sea, between Courland and Livonia, in the N.W. of Russia.

Righi, *re'gha* (corr. from its ancient name *Mons Regius*, the royal mountain), an isolated mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. Schwytz, between the lakes Zug and Lucerne; it is 5906 ft. high, and is much ascended by tourists for the magnificent views it commands.

Rillington, *ri'ling-ton*, a pa. and township in the E. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5 m. N.E. of New Malton. Pop. of pa. 1095; of township 874.

Rîma Szombat, *re'md som'bat*, a vil. of Hungary, co. Gömör, on the Rîma, 14 m. E.S.E. of Altoch, extensively engaged in wine-making and wood-turning. Pop. about 5000.

Rimini, *re'me-ne* (corr. from its anc. name *Ariminum*), a seaport of Emilia, Italy, prov. Forlì, on the Marecchia, about 2 m. from its mouth in the Adriatic. Pop. 9747.

Rimnik, *rim'nîk*, a town of Roumania, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, on the Rimnik, about 80 m. N.E. of Bucharest. Pop. 6370. Here the Austrians and Russians defeated the Turks in 1789.—Also a town on the Aluta, 69 m. N.E. of Kîrîjova. Pop. about 2800.

Ringourran, *ring-cur-ran* (the point of the *corra*, or reaping-hook, so called from its shape), a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, embracing part of the town of Kinsale. Pop. 3053.

Ringkîshing, *ring'kyu-bing*, a seaport of

Denmark, on Ringkløbing Fjord, on the W. coast of Jutland. Pop. 1540.

Ringkløbing Fjord, a lagoon 26 m. in length and 9 m. in greatest breadth, on the W. coast of Jutland, Denmark, separated from the North Sea by a strip of land in no place more than 1½ m. across.

Ringsend, *ring'send* (probably corr. from *rin-sen*, the point of the tide, but other etymologies are also given), a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, with wet and other docks, on the river Dodder, and adjoining Irishtown.

Ringwood, *ring'wood* (corr. from *Ragn-wood*, derived from its original name *Ragn-um*, or the town of the Regin), a town of England, co. Hants, on the Avon, 19 m. S.W. of Southampton; it has woollen and hosiery manufactures. Pop. 3781.

Riobamba, *Nuevo, nue'vo re-o-bám'ba*, a town of Ecuador, S. America, prov. Quito, 84 m. N.E. of Guayaquil; near it are mines of gold and silver. Pop. 16,000. — **Riobamba Vieja** or **Old Riobamba**, 9 m. distant, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1797.

Rio Branco, *re'o brân'ho* (white river), or **Parima**, *pá-re-má*, a river of Brazil, prov. Amazonas, flows E., then S.S.W. to the Rio Negro, into which it falls by several mouths after a course of 850 m.

Rio Colorado, *re'o ko-lo-ré'dó* (the ruddy river), a river of S. America, rises in the Andes of Chili, flows S.E. through the pampas of the Argentine Republic, and falls into the Atlantic near 40° S. lat.

Rio Colorado, U. S. See **Colorado** or **Rio Colorado**.

Rio Colorado, a river of Texas, U. S., rises in the table-lands in the N.W. of the state, flows S.E., and after a course of 900 m., enters Matagorda Bay in the Gulf of Mexico.

Rio de Janeiro, *re'o dâ zhd-nê'ro* (the river of January), the metropolitan prov. of Brazil, bounded landward by the provs. Espirito Santo, Minas Geraes, and Santo Paulo, and on the E. and S. by the Atlantic. Area about 18,600 sq. m.; pop. 782,794.

Rio de Janeiro, generally called **Rio**, the cap. of Brazil, and the largest and most important commercial city of S. America. It is beautifully situated on a noble bay studded with more than a hundred islands, and has one of the finest harbours in the world, defended by a citadel and several forts. Its principal exports are sugar, coffee, cotton, hides, drugs, cabinet and dye woods, gold, diamonds, and precious stones. The trade is chiefly in the hands of the British. The city was so named by the Portuguese because the bay was discovered on the 1st of January. Pop., including suburbs, 275,000. — **The Bay of Rio** is in the form of a pear, and is 17 m. in length, 1½ m. wide at its entrance and 11 m. in extreme breadth.

Rio de la Plata, *re'o dâ lá plá'tá* (the river of silver), a great estuary of South

America, between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, formed by the junction of the Paraná and Uruguay rivers. It is 300 m. in length from N.W. to S.E., and where it joins the Atlantic is 170 m. across. Its muddy waters can be traced in the ocean for 300 m.

Rio Doce, *re'o dô'sé* (sweet, i.e. fresh water river), a river of Brazil, rises in the prov. of Minas Geraes, and enters the Atlantic in the prov. of Espirito Santo.

Rio Dulce, *re'o dul'sé* (sweet river), a river of Guatemala, Central America, flowing from the Gulf of Dulce to the Caribbean Sea.

Rio Grande, *re'o grân'dâ* (the great river), a river of Senegambia, W. Africa, which, after a course of about 400 m., enters the Atlantic near Cape Roxo by an estuary 10 m. across. — Also a river of Colombia, S. America, state of Panama. — Also a river of the Mosquito Territory, Central America, flows E. and enters the Caribbean Sea 30 m. N. of the Pearl Key Lagoon.

Rio Grande or **Rio Bravo del Norte**, *re'o grân'dâ or re'o brá'vo del nórt's* (the great or rapid river of the north), a river of N. America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, flowing S.E., forms the boundary between Mexico and Texas, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of 1800 m.

Rio Grande de Santiago, *re'o grân'dâ dâ sán'ti-go* (the great river of St James), a river of Mexico, N. America, flows with a rapid course 400 m. N.W. across the Anahuac table-land, and enters the Pacific near San Blas.

Rio Grande do Norte, *re'o grân'dâ dô nórt's* (the great river of the north, named from a river so-called which flows through it, and enters the Atlantic at Natal), a prov. forming the N.E. corner of Brazil. Area 17,060 sq. m.; pop. 283,979.

Rio Grande or São Pedro do Sul (the great river, or the river St Peter of the south), a seaport of Brazil, the cap. of the prov. Rio Grande do Sul, at the outlet of Lake Patos; it has a variety of manufs. and is a place of considerable trade, but from its low situation is subject to inundations. Pop. 3590.

Rio Grande do Sul, *re'o grân'dâ dô súl* (the great river of the south), a maritime prov. of Brazil, S. America, bounded N. by Paraná; E. the Atlantic and Santa Catharina; S. Uruguay; and W. the Argentine Republic. Area 110,311 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 484,813.

Rio Hacha, *re'o d'ô'châ*, or **Ad'ô'châ**, a small seaport of Magdalena, in the United States of Colombia, S. America, at the mouth of the Hacha in the Caribbean Sea.

Rioja, *lâ, lá re-o'já* (named from the *Rio-Oja*, an affluent of the Ebro, by which it is watered), a region of Old Castile, Spain, comprising parts of the provs. Logroño and Soria.

Rioja, *lâ*, a prov. of the Argentine

Republic, South America, with a cap. of the same name, from which wine and brandy are exported. The town is situated about 118 m. S.S.W. of Catamarca, and about an equal distance from San Juan. Pop. of prov. 48,748; of town 4889.

Riom, *re-ong*, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. N. of Clermont-Ferrand, with manufs. of linen, cotton, cutlery, brandy, leather, and confections. Pop. 9830.

Rio Negro, *re-ô nêgro* (black river), a river of Brazil, has its source in Colombia, and flowing E.S.E. joins the Amazon, after a course estimated at 1800 m.—Also a river of Uruguay, which joins the Uruguay River at Soriano, after a W. course of 250 m.

Rio Negro, *Lamay Leofu*, or *Saucoas*, *sou-ôas* (i.e. willows, so-called from the number of these trees found on its banks), a river of S. America, flowing E. from the Andes to the Atlantic, between the Argentine Republic and Patagonia.

Rionero, *re-ô nêro* (black rivulet), a town of Basilicata, S. Italy, prov. Potenza, 5 m. S. of Melfi. Pop. 11,530.—Also a town in Abruzzo and Molise, prov. Campobasso, 10 m. N.N.W. of Isernia. Pop. 1035.

Rio Tinto, *re-ô tinto* (coloured river), a river of Spain, flows S. through the prov. of Huelva, and enters the bay of the same name, on the Mediterranean. Near its mouth is *Palos*, the port from which Columbus sailed on his first voyage of discovery in 1492.

Ripley, *rip/18*, a town of England, co. Derby, 5 m. N.E. of Belper, with collieries and iron works. Pop. 5639.—Also a town in the W. E. of Yorkshire, near the Nidd, 5 m. W. of Knaresborough. Pop. 1334.—Also a chapelry and post town, co. Surrey, 5 m. S.E. of Woking. Pop. 960.

Ripon, *rip/on* (corr. from its anc. name *Ripens*, derived from Lat. *ripa*, the bank of a river, being situated on the river Ure), a city, munic. and parl. bor., and bishop's see in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, on the Ure, 22 m. N.W. of York; it has a fine cathedral built in the form of a Latin cross, and considered one of the finest proportioned churches in England. Pop. 8904.

Riposto, *re-pôst*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, on the E. coast. Pop. 6230.

Ripponden, *rip/pôn-den*, a chapelry in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, 5½ m. S.W. of Halifax, with manufs. of coarse woollen cloths. Pop. 4017.

Risca, *ris/ha*, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, with large iron and copper works, and collieries. Pop. 3664.

Rishton, *risk/ten*, a township of Lancashire, England, 8 m. N.E. of Blackburn, with cotton manufactures. Pop. 2577.

Rishworth, *risk/worth*, a town in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, 6 m. S.W. of Halifax. Pop. 1143.

Riva, *re-od*, or *Raff*, *ri/ta*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Tyrol and Vorarlberg, at the N. extremity of Lake Garda. Pop. 2639.

Rive-de-Gier, *ree-deh-shê-d'* (the bank of the Gier), a manufacturing town of France, dep. Loire, on the Gier, 12 m. N.E. of St Etienne; in the neighbourhood are extensive coal mines. Pop. 14,445.

River of Egypt, or properly Torrent of Egypt, the S.W. boundary of Palestine, on the confines of Egypt; its modern name is the *Wady-el-Arish*.

Riversdale, *ri-vêr-s-dale*, a div. of the Western Provinces of Cape Colony, comprehending the country between the Zwartbergen and the sea; bounded E. by the Gaurits River, and W. by the Krombek River, and a line reaching to the mountains. Area 3120 sq. m. Pop. 10,000. It is also called *Graveld*, from its abundant pasturage.—*Riversdale* vil., on the high road to the frontier, has a pop. of 1025.

Rivesaltes, *ree-sal't*, a town of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Agly, 6 m. N. of Perpignan. Pop. 6077.

Rivière Pilote, *re-ee-air pi-lôt'*, a town on the S. coast of the West Indian island Martinique. Pop. 5402.

Rivoli, *ri-ô-le* or *re-vo-le* (corr. from its anc. name *Ripula*, the little bank), a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. and 8 m. W. of Turin, with beautiful environs, and remarkable for its pure air, which make it a fashionable resort of many families of Turin during the summer and autumn months. Pop. 5540.

Rivoli Bay, an inlet on the S.W. coast of South Anstralia, to the N. of Cape Launce.—37° 33' S. lat., 140° 18' E. long.

Rizah, *re-âd*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the river Rizah. Pop. 30,000.

Roag, Looh, *loh rôg*, an inlet of the sea, about 12 m. in length and 8 m. in breadth, on the W. coast of the island Lewis, Hebrides, Scotland. It is thickly interspersed with islands, the largest of which is *Bernera*.

Roanne, *re-ann'*, a town of France, dep. Loire, on the Loire, 30 m. N. of Montbrison. Pop. 20,896.

Roanoke, *re-an-ok'*, a river of N. Carolina, U.S., formed by the union of the Staunton and the Dan, flows S.E., and enters Albemarle Sound, after a course of 300 m.

Roapoa, *ro-d-pô'd*, Houapoon, *loo-d-pô-ô'*, or Adam's Island, one of the Marquesas group in the Pacific; it is 10 m. long, with an elevated surface interspersed with many fertile valleys.

Roaring-Water Bay, an inlet extending 8½ m. inland, between Cape Clear and Long Island, S.W. of Cork, Ireland. At the head of the bay is a hamlet of the same name.

Roath, *rôth*, a town of Glamorganshire,

S. Wales, in the immediate vicinity of Cardiff. Pop. 799.

Robben, *rob'ben*, or Seal Island, off the Cape of Good Hope, S. Africa, at the entrance of Fales Bay; it is about 6 m. in circumference, and is used as a penal settlement. Pop. 458.

Robert, *Le, lâ ro-beir'*, a town on the E. coast of the West Indian island Martinique. Pop. 5863.

Roberton, *rob'er-tun*, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Roxburgh and Selkirk. Pop. 563.

Roberton and Wiston, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 680.—The vil. of *Roberton* is 4 m. N. of Abingdon, and 8 m. S.W. of Biggar.

Robertson, a dist. of the Western Province of Cape Colony, comprising the country known as Kannaland or the Little Karroo. Area 2500 sq. m.; pop. 6155.—*Robertson*, the principal vil., is on the Breede River. Pop. 715.

Robertson, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Heriot.

Robertstown, a pa. of Ireland, co. Limerick. Pop. 1308.—Also a vil. in the co. and 7 m. N. of Kildare.

Robeson Channel, *rob'sun*, a strait of the Arctic Ocean between Hall Land and Grant Land, forming, with Kennedy Channel and Smith Sound, a ship way in summer between Baffin Bay and the Polar Sea.

Robin Hood Bay, an inlet of the North Sea, on the E. coast of Yorkshire, England, on which is a fishing vil. of the same name, 5 m. S.E. of Whitby.

Rooca, *rok'ka*, the name of upwards of fifty towns and vils. of Italy, but, with two exceptions, the pop. of each is under 5000.

Roccella, *rot-chel'la*, a town of Calabria, S. Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, on the Mediterranean, 6 m. N.W. of Mileto. Pop. 6065.

Rooester, *ro'es-ter*, a pa. and town of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 7 m. S.W. of Cheadle, with cotton manufs. Pop. 1241.

Roochdale, *rooch'dale* (named from the *Roach* or *Roche*, an affluent of the Irwell), a munic. and parl. bor. and manufacturing town, partly in Lancashire and partly in Yorkshire, England, on the Roche, 11 m. N. of Manchester. Pop. of munic. bor. 44,559; of parl. bor. 63,456.

Roochefort, *rosh-for'* or *rock'fort* (the rock fortress), a strongly fortified seaport of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Charente, 18 m. S.E. of La Rochelle; it is an important naval station, with an arsenal, immense magazines, and dockyards. Pop. 20,584.

Roochefort, a town of Belgium, prov. and 27 m. S.E. of Namur. Pop. 1720.

Rochelle, *La, lâ ro-shel'* (the little fort on the rock), a strong seaport of France, the cap. of the dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the coast, 78 m. S.E. of Nantes; it has manufactures of glass and earthenwares,

and a considerable trade in wines, brandy, etc. Pop. 16,734.

Rochester, *rock'es-ter* (the camp on the rock, or, according to Bede, from *coastre* *hrofas*, the camp or city of Hrof, a Saxon chief), a city, munic. and parl. bor. and river port of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, 28 m. N.W. of Canterbury; the chief object of interest in the town is the cathedral, a very fine specimen of Norman and early English architecture, and one of the most ancient ecclesiastical structures in the kingdom. At Gadashill, near Rochester, Charles Dickens the novelist died 9th June 1870. Pop. 18,362.

Rochester (named from Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, one of the early settlers), a city of New York, U. S., on the Erie Canal, at the Falls of the Genesee, with various manufactures and a great trade in wheat and flour. Pop. 89,383.—Also several townships and towns in the U. S., but the pop. of each is under 5000.

Rochester, a township of England, with a vil. called *High Rochester*, co. Northumberland, 11 m. N. of Bellingham, on the site of the anc. *Bremenium*, where numerous Roman antiquities have been found. Pop. of township 338.

Rochford, *rock'ford* (the ford of the Roche), a town of England, co. Essex, on the Roche, 4 m. N. of Southend. Pop. 1699.

Rochlitz, *roh'lit*, a town of Saxony, Germany, on the Mulde, 17 m. N.N.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 6761.

Rochlitz, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, 8 m. N.N.W. of Hohenelbe, with linen and muslin manufs. and several bleachfields. Pop. 6704.

Rook, a township and chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, 4½ m. N.E. of Alnwick. Pop. 219.

Rookaway Beach, a fashionable watering place of New York, U. S., about 20 m. S.E. of New York city.

Rookford, *rok'ford*, a city of Illinois, U. S., co. Winnebago, on the Rock River, 92 m. W.N.W. of Chicago. Pop. 11,049.

Rookhampton, *rok-hamp'tun*, a town of Queensland, Australia, co. Livingstone, on the Fitzroy. Pop. 6473.

Rookland, *rok'land*, a city of Maine, U. S., on Penobscot Bay, about 40 m. S.E. of Augusta; it is noted for its lime. It was formerly called *East Thomaston*. Pop. 7074.

Rooky Mountains, The, an extensive system of N. America, running parallel to the W. coast from the Arctic Ocean to the S. of the Cordilleras of Central America. The name, however, is more particularly confined to those portions of the range situated in British America and the United States. They consist of two, and in some places of three parallel chains, and extend not less than 5000 m. The principal ranges of the system are the *Northern*

Range, the Ses Alps, the Cascade Range, Sierra Nevada, the Wind River Mountains, Sierra Nevada, and Sierra Madre, and their loftiest summits are Mount St Elias (17,860 ft.), and Mount Brown, Mount Hooker, and Mount Murchison, all above 15,700 ft.

Roorol, roo-red', a town of France, dep. Ardennes, 14 m. N.W. of Mézières. Here the French, under the Prince of Condé, gained a signal victory over the Spaniards in 1643. Pop. 826.

Roda, ro'da, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 8 m. S.E. of Jena. Pop. 3442.

Roda, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. of Barcelona, on the Ter.—Also a town of Spain, prov. Cuenca, 30 m. N.W. of Chinchilla. Pop. 2400.

Roda, Rodah, ro'da, or Rodda, ro'dd, a town of Yemen, Arabia, with fine gardens and vineyards, 8 m. N.N.W. of Sana.

Rodauk, ro-dauk', a town of Bulitistan or Little Tibet, Central Asia, about 120 m. S.E. of Leh, with an active trade in shawl-wool and salt.

Rodborough, roo-bur-o, a pa. and vil. of Gloucestershire, England, 1 m. S.W. of Stroud, and 10 m. from Gloucester. Pop. 2369.

Rodes, ro-ds', anc. Segodunum, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. Aveyron, on the Aveyron, 44 m. S. of Aurillac, with a fine cathedral, a Gothic structure of the 16th century. Pop. 10,183.

Rodi, ro'da, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Foggia, on the Adriatic, at the foot of Monte Gargano, 5 m. N.W. of Vico. Pop. 4300.

Rodosto, ro-dos'to, a town of Roumelia, Turkey in Europe, on the Sea of Marmora, 36 m. W.S.W. of Silistria; it supplies Constantinople with fruit and vegetables. Pop. estimated at 25,000.

Rodrigues, ro-dre'ghis, or Rodrigue, ro-dreeg', an island belonging to Britain, in the Indian Ocean, about 300 m. E.N.E. of the Mauritius, of which it is a dependency; it is 12 m. long, from 3 to 6 m. broad, and exports turtles, rice, and other products.

Roor or Ruhr, roor, a river of W. Germany and the Netherlands, flows N. through Rhenish Prussia and joins the Maas, after a course of 90 m.; its waters abound with fish, and are noted for their excellence for dyeing purposes, but the banks of the river being low are frequently the cause of great inundations.

Roormond, roor-mont', or Roermonde, roor-mont-deh (the mouth of the Roer), a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, at the confluence of the Roer and the Maas, 27 m. N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 8816.

*Roeskilde or Roskilde, roo'kil-deh (Roe's well, from Dan. *kilde*, a well, fountain, or spring, and *Roe*, the king by whom the town was founded, and who chose the site on account of the fresh-water springs in its neighbourhood), a town on the island*

of Zealand, Denmark, at the head of an inlet of the Cattegat, 18 m. W.S.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 5321.

*Rogart, rog'art (corr. from Gael. *rog-ard*, very high), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Sutherland. The vil. is situated nearly on the summit of a hill 6 m. N.W. of Golspie, hence its name. Pop. 1341.*

Rogasen, ro'gd-sen, or Rogosno, ro-gos'no, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, on a lake, where it discharges itself into the Wetna, 24 m. N. of Posen. Pop. 5028.

Rogatchev, ro-gd-chev', a town of Russia, gov. and about 60 m. S.S.W. of Moghilev, at the confluence of the Droots and the Dnieper. Pop. 7009.

Rogerston, ro-gers-ton, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, with iron and tin works, 2½ m. W. of Newport. Pop. 1404.

Rohatyn, ro-hat-in, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, on the Lipa, 14 m. W.S.W. of Brzezany. Pop. 6618.

*Rohilkhand or Rohilkund, ro-hil-kand' (the country of the *Rohillas*, an Afghan tribe, who settled here about 1673), a div. of British India, North-West Provinces, extending from the Ganges on the S. to the hill districts of Kaman on the N., and from where the Ganges leaves the hills to the frontiers of Oudh. Its surface is flat, and in the S. is liable to annual inundation. Rice, maize, wheat, sugar, cotton, and tobacco are the chief products. Area 11,805 sq. m.; pop. 5,436,314.*

Rohri, Roree, ro're, or Lohuree, lo'ho-ro, a town of Sind, India, on the Indus, 20 m. S.S.E. of Shekerpore. In one of its mosques is preserved in a richly jewelled case a hair of amber, believed by pious Mussulmans to be a hair of the beard of Mohammed. Pop. 8680.

Rohtuk or Rohtak, roh'tuk, a town of the Punjab, British India, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, div. Hissar, 42 m. N.W. of Delhi. Pop. 14,153.

Rokeby, rok'be, a pd. of England, in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on the Tees, noted for its romantic scenery, described by Sir Walter Scott. Pop. 157.

Rokeby, a vil. of Tasmania, in the midst of a rich agricultural country, 5 m. E.S.E. of Hobart Town.

Rokelle, ro-kell', a river of Senegambia, W. Africa, flows W., and joins the Atlantic by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone, after a course estimated at 250 m.

Rolvenden, rol-ven-den', a pa. and town of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.W. of Tenterden. Pop. of pa. 1288.

Romald-Kirk, rom'ld-kirk, a pa. and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Tees, 4 m. N.W. of Middleton-in-Teesdale. Pop. 2870.

Roman, ro'man, a town of Roumania, at the confluence of the Moldava and Sereth, about 40 m. S.W. of Jassy. Pop. estimated at 16,920.

Romania Point, the S. extremity of the

Malay Peninsula, and of the continent of Asia.—1° 30' N. lat., 104° 30' E. long.

Romano Bridge, *ro-man'o brîdji*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Peebles, pa. of Newlands.

Romanov, *ro-mân-ov*, a town of Russia, gov. Jaroslavl, on the Volga, about 20 m. W.N.W. of Jaroslavl, with silk, linen, and leather manufactures. Pop. 5571.

Romans, *ro-mang'*, a thriving town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Isère, 10 m. N.E. of Valence; it commands a magnificent view of the valley eastward to Mont Blanc, and has manufactures and trade in wool, flax, hemp, and olive-oil. Pop. 9375.

Romanshorn, *ro'mân-horn*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 11 m. S.E. of Constance. Pop. 3141.

Rome, or Roma, a prov. of the kingdom of Italy, bounded N.W. by Tuscany; N.E. by Umbria and Abruzzo; E. and S. by the Campagna; and S. and W. by the Mediterranean. It comprises the most of the S.W. portion of the former States of the Church, and is divided into the five circles of *Roma, Ostia Vecchia, Frosinone, Velletri*, and *Viterbo*. Area 4535 sq. m.; pop. 836,704.

Rome, a city of Europe, the cap. of Italy, and once the mistress of the world, is situated on the Tiber, about 16 m. from the seacoast. It has a circuit of 15 m. measured round the walls, but the modern buildings cover only a small portion of the space enclosed, great part being occupied by gardens and vineyards. Among its modern structures may be mentioned St Peter's, the most magnificent church in the world, erected it is said at a cost of £12,000,000 sterling, the palace of the Vatican, and the castle of St Angelo. Its noble monuments of antiquity, of which the Coliseum is by far the most imposing, and its numerous churches and palaces, adorned with the greatest masterpieces of painting and sculpture that exist, attract visitors and students in the fine arts from all parts of the world. Its chief industries are connected with art, and the supplying the wants of visitors, many of the population being also engaged in attending on the ecclesiastical courts, while there are about 4500 priests and friars, and 2000 nuns. Pop. 229,366.

Rome, a city of New York, U. S., co. Oneida, on the Mohawk River, and on the Erie Canal, 14 m. N.W. of Utica. Pop. 11,000.

Romen, *ro-men'*, or Romny, *rom'ne*, a town of Russia, gov. Poltava, at the junction of the Sula and Romen, with trade in silk and cotton goods, and a great annual fair attended by thousands of persons from all parts. Pop. 6962.

Römerstadt, *ru'mer-stât*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Moravia, 25 m. N. of Olmütz, with iron forges and breweries. Pop. 5014.

Romford, *rum'ford* (the ford of the Rom,

a branch of the Thames, or from A. S., *rum ford*, the broad ford), a town of England, co. Essex, 12 m. N.E. of London. Pop. 6335.

Romiley, *rom'î-lî*, a township of England, co. Chester, 3 m. N.E. of Stockport, with cotton manufactures, etc. Pop. 1804.

Romilly-sur-Seine, *ro-meel-yé-sur-sanc*, a town of France, dep. Aube, on the Seine, 9 m. E. of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 4925.

Romney-Marsh, *rom'nâ marsh* (from Gael. *guimne*, a marsh, or according to others from A. S. *rumen-ea*, the spreading water or marsh), an extensive tract of marsh land, on the coast of the English Channel, in co. Kent, perhaps the greatest sheep-feeding dist. in the kingdom. It is protected from inroads of the sea by an immense embankment from 12 to 18 or 20 ft. high, and from 15 to 30 ft. wide at the top. Pop. of dist. 6060.

Romney, New, a cinque port and market town of England, co. Kent, on the coast, 5 m. N. of Dungeness. Pop. 3306.

Romorantin, *ro-mo-râng-teng'*, anc. *Rivus Morentini* (the bank of the Morantin), a town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, at the confluence of the Morantin and the Sindre, 24 m. S.E. of Blois. Pop. 6370.

Romsdal, *roms'dâl* (the dale or valley of the Rauma), a gov. of Norway, in the prov. of Drontheim. Pop. 116,303.

Romsey or Rumsey, *rum'sed* (corr. from A. S. *rumes ey*, the roomy or spacious island), a munic. bor. and town of England, co. Hampshire, on the Test, 8 m. N.N.W. of Southampton; it is one of the most ancient towns in England. Pop. 4212.

Rona, *ron'â*, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, 2½ m. N.E. of Benbecula. Pop. 157.

Ronaldshay, North, *ron'did-shâ*, the most northerly island of the Orkney group, Scotland. Pop. 539.

Ronaldshay, South, an island of the Orkney group, Scotland, 6 m. N.N.E. of Duncansby Head. Pop. 2501.

Ronciglione, *ron-cheel-yo'nd*, a town of Roma, Central Italy, on the Lake of Vico, 11 m. S.S.E. of Viterbo. Pop. 8064.

Ronda, *ron'dâ*, a town of Spain, prov. Malaga, 42 m. N. of Gibraltar; it is situated on the summit of a precipitous rock, near the Guadiaro, which is here crossed by a stupendous bridge 230 feet high. Ronda is noted for its salubrious climate and the longevity of its inhabitants. Pop. 19,334.

Rondout, *ron-dout'*, a town of New York, U. S., on Rondout Creek, near its entrance into the Hudson, 90 m. N. of New York city; it is an extensive dépôt for coal. Pop. 10,114.

Ronne, *ron'neh*, a seaport of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Bornholm, of which it is the cap. Shipbuilding and manufs. of woollen cloth and tobacco are carried on. Pop. 5506.

Ronneburg, *ron'nek-boorg*, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Germany, 4 m. E.S.E. of Gera, with manufs. of woollens, porcelain, earthenware, and leather, and in the vicinity of mineral springs. Pop. 6224.
 Ronadort, *ron'dort*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 3 m. S.E. of Elberfeld. Pop. 3573.

Rosendaal, *ro'sen-dal*, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 14 m. W.S.W. of Breda. Pop. 8382.

Roguesfort, *rok-for'*, a town of France, dep. Landes, on the Douze, 14 m. N.E. of Mont-de-Marsan; it is situated in a locality noted for the cheese which bears its name. Pop. 1211.

Rôssa, *ru'ross*, a town of Norway, prov. Drontheim, at the base of the Dovrefeld Mountains, 67 m. S.E. of Drontheim; near it are famous copper mines. Pop. 3500.

Rorke's Drift, *ror'ks drift*, a mission station on the border of Zulu-land, S. Africa, a little below the junction of the Blood and Buffalo Rivers, famous for the gallant defence which from 60 to 100 British soldiers here successfully maintained against repeated attacks of 3000 Zulu warriors, January 29 and 30, 1879. Pop. 1211.

Rorschach, *ror'shch*, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. N.E. of St. Gall, on the Lake of Constance; it has an excellent harbour and a good trade in corn. P. 3483.

Rosa, Monte. See Monte Rosa.

Rosario, *ro-sá'ro-o*, a town of the Argentine Republic, S. America, prov. and about 200 m. N.W. of Buenos Ayres, on the Parana; it is the second town in importance in the state, and exports hides, skins, wool, and cattle. Pop. 23,169.

Rosario, El, a town of Mexico, N. America, state Sinaloa, on the Rosario. Pop. 6000.

Rosario de Cucuta, *ro-sá'ro-o dâ koo-koo'tâ*, a town of the United States of Colombia, S. America, state Boyaca, on the Zulia. Pop. 5000.

Rosebaron, *ros-ber'kon*, or Rosebaroon, *ros-ber'kon*, a pa. and vil. of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, on the Barrow, opposite New Ross, with which it is now incorporated. Pop. 959.

Roscommon, an inland co. of Ireland, surrounded by Sligo, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's co., Galway and Mayo. Its greatest length is 60 m., and greatest breadth 40 m. Area 949 sq. m.; pop. 140,670. The surface is mostly undulating, but mountainous in the N., where are the Curlew Mountains, and flat in the E. The soil is generally fertile, producing those fine pastures for which the co. has so long been celebrated. Wheat is raised, but oats and potatoes are the principal crops. The Shannon (with its loughs Boffin, Bodarigg, and Ros) forms part of the E., and the Suck the W. boundary. Lough Key is in the N., and Lough Gara in the W. of the co. The pursuits are chiefly agricultural, but tillage

is in a backward state, and the poorer classes of the inhabitants are very wretched. Coal and iron are worked in the N., where there is a considerable coal field, and extensive smelting and casting operations are carried on. The linen manu., once extensive throughout the co., is now almost extinct. Roscommon is the co. town.

Roscommon (named from St. Coman, who founded a monastery here in the 8th century — Roscommon means "Coman's wood"), a town of Ireland, the co. town of Roscommon, 18 m. S.E. of Castlerea. Pop. 2375.

Roscrea, *ros-kree'* (Cree's wood), a town of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 44 m. N.W. of Limerick. Pop. 3165.

Roseau, *ro-sô'*, the principal town of the British West India island Dominica, on its W. coast. Pop. about 5000.

Rosehall, *ros-hall'*, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, 8 m. S.W. of Airdrie. Pop. 2945.

Rosehearty, *ros-hâr'ty*, a burgh and fishing vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Moray Firth, 4½ m. W. of Fraserburgh. Pop. 1206.

Rosemarkie, *ros-mâr'ke* (corr. from Gael. *ros-mair*, the projecting point of the horses), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, comprising the town of Fortrose and the town of Rosemarkie, which is about 6 m. S.W. of Cromarty. Pop. of pa. 1441.

Rosenallis, *ros-nâl'is*, a pa. and vil. of Queen's co., Ireland. The chief part of the town of Mountmellick is in this pa. Pop. of pa. 4161.

Rosendal, *ros-en-dâl'*, a small town of Norway, prov. Bergen, on Hardanger Fiord, near which are rich copper mines.

Roseneath, *ros-neeth'* (the promontory of the little dingle), a pa. of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, between the Gareloch and Loch Long. Pop. 1780.

Rosenheim, *ro'sen-hime*, a town of Upper Bavaria, Germany, near the confluence of the Mangfall and the Inn, 33 m. S.E. of Munich; it has mineral baths and extensive salt works, the brine for which is brought from the salt springs of Eichenhall. Pop. 7501.

Roseto, *ro-sê'tô*, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Foggia, 10 m. W. of Troja. Pop. 5349.

Rosetta, *ro-sê'tâ*, Arab. *Raschid* (headship), a town of Egypt, at the mouth of the western branch of the Nile; it has manufs. of sailcloth, leather, and iron goods, and is distinguished for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its environs. Here, in 1799, an engraved slab was found, since called the Rosetta Stone, which led to the discovery of a key to the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. Pop. 15,002.

Rosewell, *ros-well'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Lanrwade. Pop. 790.
 Roskilde. See Roskilde.

Roslavl, ro'slav', or **Roslavl, ro'slov',** a town of Russia, gov. Smolensk, on the Bakh-Ostra, about 85 m. S.S.E. of Smolensk. Pop. 6638.

Roslin, ro'slin (from Gael. *ros-liane*, the projecting point on the pool), a vil. of Mid-Lothian, Scotland, 7 m. S.E. of Edinburgh, picturesquely situated on the N. Eak, with a Gothic chapel, recently restored, and the ruins of an ancient castle, much visited by tourists. Pop. 511.

Rosolini, ro-sô-l'ne, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Syracuse. Pop. 6367.

Rosa (from the Gael. *ros*, a promontory), a co. of Scotland, stretches across the N. part of the country from the Moray Firth to the Minch, and comprises the districts of *Eastern* and *Western Rosa*, the island of *Lewis*, and the peninsula lying between the Beaully and Cromarty Firths, called the *Black Isle*, or *Edderdail*, i.e. "the land between the two seas," or *Ardsmanach*, i.e. "the monk's height." The co. is bounded on the N. by Sutherland, and on the S. by Inverness. Area, including Cromarty (with which it is united), 3151 sq. m.; pop. including Cromarty, 80,965. The W. coast is deeply indented with numerous lochs, the chief of which are *Lochs Broom, Ewe, Torridon, Carron, Alsh*, and *Gair Loch*—all arms of the sea. The aspect of the country is wild and mountainous, intersected by beautiful glens, lakes, and rivers. Some of the mountains are of considerable altitude, such as *Ben Dearg*, which is 3651 ft.; *Ben Wyvis*, 3423 ft.; *Ben Alligin*, 3015 ft.; and *Ben Clachan*, 3028 ft. above the sea. The high districts afford abundant pasturage for sheep and cattle, and the glens produce grain crops of a superior quality. Fresh-water lakes are numerous, and give rise to many small streams, which intersect the co. in all directions. The most important lakes are *Loch Maree* (18 m. long) and *Loch Luichart*. The manuf. of Ross-shire are unimportant; but the fisheries are extensive and valuable, giving employment to upwards of 20,000 persons. *Stornoway*, in Lewis, is the principal fishing station. The royal burgh of *Dingwall*, at the head of Cromarty Firth, is the co. town.

Rosa, a town of England, co. and about 13 m. S.E. of Hereford, beautifully situated on the banks of the Wye, and surrounded by a picturesque and highly cultivated country, the cider of which is in high repute. John Kyrie, who founded many benevolent institutions in the town, and whom Pope has immortalized in his well-known lines on the "Man of Rosa," was a native of the town. Pop. 2688.

Rosa, a vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick, pa. of Mordington. Pop. 814.—Also a vil. in Perthshire, forming part of the vil. of Comrie.

Ross, New, a town of Ireland, co. Wexford, on the Barrow, with extensive

exports of corn, provisions, wool, and cattle. Pop. 6772.

Rossano, ro-sa'no, a city of Calabria, S. Italy, prov. and 32 m. N.E. of Cosenza, near the Gulf of Taranto, with quarries of alabaster and marble in its vicinity. Pop. 14,881.

Ross Carberry, ross kar'ber-re, a town and episcopal see of Ireland, co. and 32 m. S.W. of Cork. Pop. 714.

Rossie Island, ro'se, in the channel of the South Eak, co. Forfar, Scotland. Pop. 177.

Rosliana, ro-sa-l'nd, or **Roslienna, ro-sa'nd**, a town of Russia, gov. Kovno, on the Lubassa, about 100 m. W.N.W. of Wilna. Pop. 10,700.

Rossignol, Lake, ro-sen-yol', a lake of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Nova Scotia. Length 11 m.; breadth 8 m. It discharges by the Mersey River, at the mouth of which is the vil. of *Rossignol* or *Liverpool*.

Rossinver, ro-sin'ver, a pa. of Ireland, cos. Sligo and Leitrim. Pop. 10,395.

Roskeen, ro-ske'en (from Gael. *ros-cine*, the promontory of the head), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on Cromarty Firth. Pop. 3808.

Rossmore, ro-sim'ore, a pa. of Ireland, co. Waterford. Pop. 1894.

Rossorry, ro-sor're, a pa. of Ireland, co. Fermanagh, comprising a part of the town of Enniskillen. Pop. 1948.

Rosswald, ro-sin', a town of Saxony, Germany, gov. Leipzig, on the Mulde, 5 m. W.N.W. of Nossen. Pop. 9698.

Rostak, ro'stak, a large inland town of S. Arabia, near the Jebel Akdar; its environs are noted for their fertility.—Also a small miserably built town in Farsistan, Persia, with a castle covering an area equal to that of the town, but unfinished.

Rostock, ro'stok, the principal trading port of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on the Warnow, 9 m. from Warnemünde, its outport at the mouth of the river. The chief exports are corn, wool, horses, cattle, and provisions. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1419, and was the birth-place of Marshal Blücher in 1742. Pop. 54,172.

Rostov, ro-slov', a town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the Don, between Azov and Tcherkask. Pop. 44,453.

Rostov, a town of Russia, gov. and 88 m. S.W. of Jaroslav, on Lake Nero; it has a great trade in corn, hemp, and honey. Pop. 9683.

Rota, ro'ta, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 7 m. N.W. of Cadiz, chiefly engaged in agriculture and fishing. Pop. 7537.

Rothbury, roth'ber-e, a town of England, co. Northumberland, 11 m. W.S.W. of Alnwick. Pop. 1074.

Rothenburg, ro'ten-boorg (the red fortress), a town of Bavaria, Germany, on

the Tauber, 81 m. S.S.E. of Würzburg, with an active trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 5773.—Also a town of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Fulda, 24 m. S.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 3229.

Rother, *roth'er*, a river of England, co. Sussex, flows S.E., and falls into the English Channel at Rye.—Also a small river, co. Surrey, joins the Thames at Rotherhithe.

Rotherham, *roth'er-aw* (the dwelling on the Rother, which, according to some, means "the red river," but according to others, is from the Celt. *yr-odre*, and means "the boundary"), a town in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, near the junction of the Rother with the Don, 5 m. N.E. of Sheffield; it has extensive manufs. of iron-ware goods, facilitated by an ample supply of coal obtained from the vicinity. Pop. 25,067.

Rotherhithe, *roth'er-hith*, colloquially *roth'iss* (corr. from *rethra-lythe*, the port or haven of sailors, or, according to others, the port or haven of the boundary, see *Rotherham*), a pa. of England, co. Surrey, included within the metropolis. Pop. 27,086.

Rothies, *roth'ee* (from Gael. *rath*, a castle), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Elgin, near the Spey, 8½ m. S.W. of Fochabers. Pop. of pa. 2148; of vil. 1819.

Rothsay, *roth'ad* (the island of Rother, the anc. name of Bute), a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, the co. town of Bute, on a beautiful bay on the E. side of the Isle of Bute, 19 m. S.W. of Greenock; it is much resorted to for sea-bathing, and, because of its mild climate, as a residence for invalids. Pop. 7800.

Rothiemay, *roth-e-mâ* (corr. from Gael. *rath-a-magh*, the rath or castle of the plain), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Banff, 6 m. N.E. of Huntly. Pop. 1370.

Rothley, *roth'ld*, a pa. and township of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. S. of Loughborough, with granite quarries. Pop. of pa. 2382.

Rothwell, *roth'well*, three pas. of England:—I. In the W. E. of Yorkshire; pop. 9483.—II. In co. Northampton, with manufs. of silk plush for hats; pop. 2448.—III. In co. Lincoln, parts of Lindsey; pop. 224.

Rotondo Monte, *ro-ton'dô mon'ld* (the round mountain, so named from its shape), the highest mountain in the island of Corsica, 2065 ft. above the sea.

Rottenburg, *rot'en-boorg*, a town of Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar, 7 m. S.W. of Tübingen. Pop. 6416.

Rotterdam, *rot'er-dam* (the embankment on the Rotte), a seaport and great city of commercial importance in the Netherlands, on the Maas, at its confluence with the Rotte, 40 m. S.W. of Amsterdam. Although 30 m. from the North Sea, it has great facilities for trade, the

streets being intersected by canals deep enough to receive vessels of a large size. It has manufs. of various kinds, numerous gin distilleries, and extensive exports of dairy and agricultural produce. The learned Erasmus, to whose memory his fellow-citizens have erected a bronze statue in the market-place, was born here in 1467. Pop. 136,230.

Rotti, *rot'te*, a mountainous island of the Malay Archipelago, 50 m. long and 20 m. broad, off the S.W. extremity of Timor.

Rottweil, *rot'vile*, a town of Württemberg, Germany, on an elevated site near the Neckar, 14 m. S. of Sulz. Pop. 5547.

Rotumah, *ro-too'md*, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. of the colony of Fiji, to which it was annexed in 1880.—13° 30' S. lat., 177° 30' E. long.

Roubaix, *roo-bâ*, a town of France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N.E. of Lille; it is a chief seat of the French woollen manufacture, and has dyeworks and several spinning mills. Pop. 74,655.

Rouen, *roo-ang* or *ruang* (most probably corr. from its anc. name *Rothomagus*, the *rath* or fort on the plain, but other etymologies are also given), an important commercial and manufacturing city of France, the cap. of the dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 44 m. E.S.E. of Havre; it is noted for the superiority of its cotton and woollen manufs., and its ancient cathedral is one of the most elaborate Gothic edifices in the world. Joan of Arc was burned here by the English in 1431, and a statue to her memory has been erected on the spot. Pop. 94,592.

Roughrigg, *ra'rig*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of New Monkland. Pop. 365.

Roulers, *roo-lâ*, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Mandel, an aff. of the Lys, 12 m. N.N.E. of Ypres, with linen manufs. and trade in flax grown in the surrounding districts. Pop. 16,133.

Roumania, *roo-mâ-ne-â* (named from the *Roman*, of whom the Roumanians are the descendants), a country of Europe, embracing the former principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, lies N. of the Danube, with Austria and Servia on the W., and the Black Sea and Russia on the E. By the Berlin Treaty of 1878, the boundary of Roumania with respect to Russia was fixed to be the river Pruth and the Kilia, the northernmost branch of the Danube, and to its territory were added the whole delta of the Danube, the Isle of Serpents, and other islands off the delta, and the country S. of the Dobrukscha, as far as a line stretching from the E. of Silistria to the Black Sea S. of Mangolia. With this additional territory the area is 49,463 sq. m., and the pop. 5,149,000. The country is for the most part flat or undulating, except in the W., where spurs from the Carpathians give it a somewhat mountainous character. The soil is in the highest degree fertile. Agriculture

is an important branch of industry, but frequently the crops suffer much from the ravages of locusts, or are prevented from coming to maturity by long-continued summer droughts. While Wallachia is destitute of wood throughout almost its whole extent, forests are of great extent and importance in Moldavia. The riches of the country consist in its horses, cattle, and sheep, of which immense numbers are reared, and find sustenance on its far stretching plains. Swine also are numerous. Bees are extensively reared in Moldavia, and the swampy marshes extending for miles along the banks of the Danube are the haunts of innumerable waterfowl. Minerals are said to be abundant, but the only one that is extensively worked is rock-salt. The Roumanians are a mixed race descended from Trajan's Roman colonists. They speak a language called Romanie, which is chiefly derived from the Latin, though in highly educated circles French is generally spoken, especially by the ladies. The established religion is that of the Greek Church, but all forms of Christianity are tolerated, and every person enjoys the same civil and political rights whatever his religion may be. The ruler has the title of Prince, and is aided in the government by responsible ministers and two houses of legislature. The chief towns are *Bucharest*, the capital, *Jassy*, the chief town in Moldavia, *Galatz*, *Krajova*, *Giurgewo*, *Brailow*, *Kalafat*, and *Babadagh*.

Roumelia, *ro-mé'le-d*, or *Rumili*, *room'-e-le* (a Turkish corr. of Roumania, which see), a prov. of European Turkey, comprising ancient Macedonia and the S. half of Thrace; it is bounded N. by Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria, and Servia; W. by Albania; S. by the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora; and E. by the Black Sea. Its area is estimated at 16,354 sq. m., and its pop. at 1,454,000. The surface is traversed by ramifications of the Balkan Mountains, which enclose many fertile plains and valleys, the chief products of which are cotton, wine, oil, and tobacco. It also includes extensive pastures, on which large numbers of sheep are reared. Agriculture, as in other parts of Turkey, is in a backward condition. The climate is in general mild and salubrious.

Roumelia, Eastern, formerly a portion of the above prov., corresponding nearly to the northern half of ancient Thrace. By the Berlin Treaty of 1878 it was detached from the vilayet of Adrianople, of which it previously formed a part, and while remaining under the direct military and political authority of the Sultan, who has the right of erecting fortresses on its land and sea frontiers, is yet to be self-administered under a Christian governor-general appointed for five years with assent of the Great Powers. From the predomi-

nance of Bulgarians in the population, it may not inappropriately be designated *Southern Bulgaria*. Area 18,646 sq. m.; pop. 746,000.—Its chief town is *Philippopolis* on the Maritza.

Rouphia or *Roufia*, *roo-fé'd*, anc. *Alpheus*, a river of Greece, drains the tableland of Arcadia, and enters the Mediterranean on the W. coast of the Morea.

Rousay, *roo-éd* (Rolf's island), an island of the Orkney group, Scotland, with a vil. of the same name, about 10 m. N. of Kirkwall. Pop. of island 860.—Rousay, Egilshay, and Weir islands form a pa. Pop. 1101.

Roussillon, *roo-sil-yong* (said to take its name from *Ruscino*, a Roman colony, supposed to have stood about 2 m. from Perpignan), an old prov. in the S. of France, now forming the dep. Pyrénées-Orientales.

Roveredo, *ro-ver-sé'dô* (from It. *rovereto*), a place planted with oaks, a town of Austria-Hungary, in the S. of the Tyrol, on the Lens near its junction with the Adige, 12 m. S.S.W. of Trent, with manufs. of silk, leather, and tobacco. Pop. 9093.

Rovigno, *ro-veen'yo*, or *Trevigno*, *trá-veen'yo*, a seaport of Kùstenland, Austria-Hungary, on the W. coast of Istria, 39 m. S.S.W. of Trieste, with an extensive tunny and sardine fishery, and trade in wine and olives produced in the environs, where are also quarries of beautiful marble. Pop. 9664.

Rovigo, *ro-ve'go*, a town of Venetia, N. Italy, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Adigetto, an aff. of the Adige, 37 m. S.S.W. of Venice. Pop. 7452.

Rovuma, *ro-voom'd*, a river in the S. of Zanzibar, E. Africa, enters the Indian Ocean near Cape Delgado. Explored and navigated for 150 m. from the coast by Dr Livingstone.

Row, *roo* (from Gael. *rhua*, a point), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Gareloch, a branch of the Clyde, 24 m. N.W. of Helensburgh. Pop. of pa. 8439; of vil. 597.

Rowanburn, *row'an-burn*, a vil. of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, pa. of Canonbie. Pop. 434.

Rowandiz, *row-an'dis*, a fortified town of Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, on the Rowandiz, an aff. of the Great Zab, 45 m. N.E. of Mosul.

Rowardennan, *row-ar-den'an*, a landing-place on Loch Lomond, Scotland, from which the ascent of Ben Lomond is considered easiest. It may be considered the entrance of the Highlands in this direction.

Rowde, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. N.W. of Devizes. Pop. of pa. 1148.

Rower, a pa. and vil. of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, on the Barrow, 4 m. N. of New Ross. Pop. of pa. 1960.

Rowley Regis, *row'iz re'jis*, a town of

England, co. Stafford, 8 m. S.E. of Dudley, the seat of a prosperous coal and iron trade, with extensive manufs. of nails and hardware. Pop. 23,534.

Bornio, ro'no, a town of West Russia, gov. Volhynia, 115 m. W.N.W. of Jitomir. Pop. 6890.

Roxburgh, rox'bur-o, a co. of Scotland, one of the most interesting and beautiful in the country. It lies to the S. of Berwickshire, and is separated from England by the Cheviot Hills. On the W. is Selkirkshire, and Dumfriesshire is on the S.W. Its extent from N. to S. is 28 m., and from E. to W. 33 m. Area 670 sq. m.; pop. 53,974. It embraces the ancient districts of *Teviotdale* and *Liddesdale*, so named from the *Teviot* and the *Liddel*, by which they are watered. Towards the N. and W. the country is mountainous, but on the S. and E. it is level and fertile. The scenery is varied and picturesque. The *Cheviots* do not rise to any great height, the most elevated part not exceeding 2963 ft. The herbage is green to the summit, and affords pasturage to vast flocks of sheep, which are here the chief stock of the farmers. The N. districts are watered by the *Tweed*, besides which and the *Liddel* and *Teviot*, there are in the co. numerous streams, locally called "waters," such as the *Jed, Gala, Allan, Aik, and Slitrig*. Roxburghshire possesses a very interesting history in connexion with border feuds of former days, and exhibits many relics of those warlike times in the shape of castles, towers, and other fortified edifices. It has also several magnificent remains of monastic life and institutions. The co. town, *Jedburgh*, on the *Jed*, a tributary of the *Teviot*; *Kelso*, at the confluence of the *Teviot* with the *Tweed*; and *Melrose*, on the *Tweed*, have all fine ruins of ancient abbeys. Not far from *Melrose* is *Abbotsford*, the celebrated country-seat of Sir Walter Scott. *Hawick*, on the *Teviot*, and *Jedburgh*, have large manufactures of tweeds. Flannels, blankets, and carpets are also made to a considerable extent. Thomson and Leyden the poets were born in Roxburghshire, the former at *Ednam*, near *Kelso*, and the latter at *Denholm*, a few miles from *Hawick*.

Roxburgh (the rock fortress, named from a strong castle situated on a rock near the junction of the *Teviot* and the *Tweed*; but some authorities conjecture that the name is a contr. of *rogues' burgh*), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 4 m. S. of *Kelso*, with the ruins of a castle, at the siege of which James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon in 1460. Pop. of pa. 1063.

Roxburgh, a co. of New South Wales, Australia, between the *Cadgegong River* on the N. and the *Macquarie* on the S. Area 1519 sq. m.; pop. 10,212.—*Kelso* is the chief town.

Ro'yan, ro-yang, a town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, at the mouth of the

Gironde, 20 m. S.W. of *Saintes*, with a pilchard fishery. Pop. 4082.

Royston, ro'stan (named from *Roisia de Vera*, Countess of Norfolk, who set up a cross here, and near which a priory was founded in the time of Henry II., which led to the erection of houses, which were called *Royne's town* or *Royston*), a town of England, co. Cambridge and *Herts*, 18 m. N.E. of *Hertford*, with an extensive trade in malt and corn. Pop. 1901.

Royston or **Roystone**, a pa. and township of the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 4 m. N.E. of *Barnsley*. Pop. of pa. 5145.

Royston, ro'stan, a town of Lancashire, England, 1½ m. N. of *Oldham*, with cotton mills, iron and brass foundries, and coal mines. Pop. 7794.

Rosenburg, ro'sen-burg, an island of the Netherlands, in the *Maas*, 8 m. S.W. of *Rotterdam*.

Rashev or Rachev, a town of Russia, gov. and 74 m. W.S.W. of *Tver*, on the *Volga*, with trade in corn, hemp, and salt. Pop. 18,732.

Ruabon, roo-a'-bon, Rhuabon or **Rhiwabon, Are-a'-bon**, a pa. and vil. of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, with extensive coal mines and iron works, 4 m. S.W. of *Wrexham*. Pop. of pa. 15,150.

Ruad, roo-dé, anc. *Aradus*, an island off the coast of Syria, with a town of the same name, whose inhabitants are chiefly sailors, shipbuilders, or engaged in sponge and other fisheries. Pop. about 3000.

Ruatan, roo-a'-tan, the largest of the islands in the Bay of Honduras, off the N. coast of Central America; from the sea it appears singularly beautiful, being entirely covered with trees and rich grassy plains.

Ruberslaw, roo'bers-law, a long rugged and peaked hill 1420 ft. high, near the centre of *Teviotdale*, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

Rubicon, roo'be-kon, a river of Central Italy, rising on the borders of Tuscany, and flowing E. to the Adriatic, memorable in history for Caesar's having crossed it at the head of his army when forbidden to do so by the Roman people, which was the origin of that civil war which overturned the republic.

Rubinsk, roo'binsk, or **Rybinsk** (fish town, from Slav. *ryba*, fish, and the affix *sk*, signifying town), a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. W.N.W. of *Jaroslavl*, on the *Volga*, a place of great trade and importance in the navigation of the *Volga*. Pop. 15,047.

Rudbar or Roodbar, rood-bar, a town of Persia, gov. *Ghilan*, on the *Send-rood*, 25 m. S. of *Resht*.

Rudkiöbing or Rudkiöbing, rood'kyu-bing (the market town of *Routh*), the chief town of the island *Langeland*, Denmark, on its W. coast. Pop. 2735.

Rudolfsheim, roo'dolfs-hime, a suburb of Vienna, Austria. Pop. 25,977.

Rudolstadt, roo'dol-stêdt (the town of Rudolph), a town of Germany, the cap. of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Saale, 17 m. S. of Weimar, with manufs. of woollen cloth, flannels, and porcelain. Pop. 7638.

Ruifu, roo-fu'ye, a river of E. Africa; it traverses the mainland of Zanzibar, and falls into the Indian Ocean.

Rugby, rug'be (named from its red soil), a town of Warwickshire, England, on the Avon, 16 m. N.E. of Warwick; it is a noted railway station, and here is a celebrated public school, founded in 1567, and attended by the sons of the best families in England. Pop. 8885.

Rugley, rug'li (the field at the ridge), a town of England, co. Stafford, on the Trent, 7 m. N.W. of Lichfield, with iron and brass manufs., chemical works, and extensive collieries. Pop. 3375.

Rügen, ru'ghen, an island of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, in the Baltic, and separated from the mainland by a channel from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 2 m. wide; it is about 30 m. in length, 28 m. in greatest breadth, and has an area of 320 sq. m. It is well wooded, and abounds in beautiful scenery, has productive fisheries, and exports corn and cattle. Pop. 41,446.

Rügenwalde, ru'ghen-vel'deh, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Wipper, near its mouth in the Baltic, 30 m. W. of Stolpe. Pop. 5174.

Ruhr. See Roer.

Ruhrort, roor'ort (town or place on the Ruhr), a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 16 m. N. of Düsseldorf, at the confluence of the Rhine and the Ruhr; it has cotton manufactures and a good transit trade. Pop. 9061.

Rylak or Rylak (town on the Ryla), a town of Russia, gov. Kurak, at the junction of the Selim and the Ryla. Pop. 9445.

Rum, a mountainous island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll. Length 8 m., breadth 7 m. Pop. 81.

Rumbeke, rum'bd-keh, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 17 m. S. of Bruges, with trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 5479.

Rumburg, room'boorg, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, 68 m. N. of Prague. Pop. 5480.

Rumill. See Roumella.

Runcorn, run'korn, a seaport and town of Cheshire, England, on the Mersey, 17 m. E.S.E. of Liverpool, with various manufs., chemical works, etc., and much resorted to for bathing during the summer months. Pop. 12,443.

Rungpoor or Rangpur, rung-poor', a dist. of British India, presidency and prov. of Bengal. Area 3476 sq. m.; pop. 2,149,972. **Rangpur**, the cap., is 126 m. N.E. of Moorshedabad, and has a pop. of 6279.

Runnymede, run'ne-meed (the meadow of counsel), a beautiful meadow on the S. bank of the Thames, co. Surrey, England,

about 2 m. W. of Staines, memorable as the place where the barons compelled King John to grant Magna Charta in 1215.

Rûpelmonde, ru-pel-mon'deh (the mouth of the Rupel), a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Schelde, at its junction with the Rupel, 8 m. S.W. of Antwerp. Mercator, the celebrated geographer, was born here in 1512.

Rupert River, roo'pert, a river of British North America, issues from Lake Mistassine, and flows W. about 250 m. to James Bay.

Rupert's Land, so called from Prince Rupert, who was one of the founders of the Hudson Bay Company in British N. America, comprised the region between the Rocky Mountains on the W. and Hudson Bay on the E., with the United States on the S. and the Arctic Ocean on the N. It is now for the most part included in the North-West Territories.

Ruppin, Neu, noi roop-peen', a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on Lake Ruppin, 40 m. N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 12,470.—**Ruppin Alt**, 2 m. N.E., has a pop. of 2107.

Rupununy, rap-co-roo'ne, or **Ripununy**, a river of British Guiana, S. America, after a N. course of 250 m. joins the Essequibo, about 200 m. from its mouth.

Rurio Isles, roo'rik, a group in the S. Pacific, between 15° 10' and 15° 30' S. lat., 151° E. long.

Rush, a seaport of Ireland, co. Dublin, 6 m. N.E. of Swords; it is a coastguard station, on a headland projecting into the Irish Sea, and is generally called *Portrush*, i.e. "the landing-place of the peninsula." Pop. 1238.

Rushden, rush'den, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Pop. 2122.

Rushen, rush'en, a pa. of England, at the S.W. extremity of the Isle of Man. Pop. 3719.

Rusholme, rush'um, a town of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. S.E. of Manchester, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 7430.

Ruskington, rus'king-tun, a town of England, co. Lincoln, 34 m. N.E. of Sleaford. Pop. 1166.

Russa-Staroi, roos'ad-sid'roi, or **Starala-Russa, sid'ri'd-roos'ed**, a town of Russia, gov. Novgorod, on the Polista, with extensive salt works and an active trade in wood and grain. Pop. 14,766.

Russia, The Empire of, *rush's-d* (supposed to be derived from *rosseta*, a local term signifying the land of strangers or foreigners), if we except the British Empire, is the most extensive state in the world. It embraces above one-half of Europe, and nearly one-third of Asia, or more than one-seventh of the habitable globe. Its length from W. to E. is more

than 5000 m.; its breadth from N. to S. is about 2667 m. Area 8,444,000 sq. m.; pop. 87,799,000. The Russian Empire is politically divided as follows:—1. *European Russia*, including the Kingdom of Poland; 2. *Grand Duchy of Finland*; 3. *Lieutenancy of the Caucasus*; 4. *Siberia*; 5. *Russian Central Asia*. These are subdivided into a number of governments.

European Russia is bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean and Norway; W. by Sweden, the Baltic Sea, Prussia, Austria, and Rumania; S. by the Black Sea, Sea of Azov, and the Caucasus Mountains; and E. by the Caspian Sea, the river Ural, and the Ural Mountains. It contains about 3,223,000 sq. m.; the pop. exceeds 74,460,000. Russia belongs to the great plain of Europe, and if we except a small portion between Moscow and St Petersburg (where the *Valdai Hills* rise to a mean height of 900 ft., the highest point being 1328 ft.), and the peninsula of the Crimea, the country presents either a gently undulating surface or is a dead level, consisting of forests, moorlands, marshes, steppes, and fertile soil. The principal rivers are the *Petchora*, which flows into the Arctic Ocean; the *Mesen*, *Northern Dvina*, and *Onega*, which flow into the White Sea; the *Neva*, which discharges into the Gulf of Finland; the *Western Dvina*, flowing into the Gulf of Riga; the *Dnieper* and *Dniester*, which empty themselves into the Black Sea; the *Don*, into the Sea of Azov; and the *Volga* and *Ural*, which discharge into the Caspian Sea. The chief islands are: *Åland*, *Dago*, and *Cesø*, in the Baltic; *Kolguev*, *Waygat*, *Nova Zembla*, *Francis Joseph Land*, and *Spitzbergen*, in the Arctic Ocean. A distinguishing feature of S. Russia is its *steppes*, divided by the Don into two regions, designated the *High Steppes* and the *Low Steppes*. The High Steppes, lying westward, are vast plains chiefly of sand, destitute of wood, except here and there a stunted birch or a few shrubs, but largely overgrown with coarse grass and wild flowers, which, as the heat of the season advances, present the appearance of a sun-burnt waste. The Low Steppes, to the E., are more sterile still, having a saline sandy soil, interspersed with intensely salt lakes, which probably once formed a portion of the Caspian Sea. The soil of such an extensive tract is, of course, various, but where fit for cultivation is generally good and productive. Barley, oats, and rye are the principal grain products of the N.; in the middle and S., wheat is raised in great abundance; hemp and flax are cultivated on the strong soils; and tobacco and maize chiefly in the Crimea. Forests are estimated to cover two-fifths of the entire surface. These are in the highest degree valuable, as supplying in profusion timber, tar, pitch, turpentine, and potash for exportation, and furnishing fuel in a

country which is largely destitute of coal. Apples, plums, and cherries are common in the central provinces; peaches and melons in the southern; and in Taurida and the Crimea, grapes, figs, almonds, and pomegranates. The climate is more severe than that of the other countries of Europe in corresponding latitudes, but is generally healthy, and favourable to long life. A distinguishing feature is the strongly contrasted temperature of the winter and summer seasons, which is experienced throughout the whole country, but more so within the steppe region than elsewhere. The wild animals include almost all those found in other parts of Europe. In the N. the reindeer is a source of wealth, and the bear, wolf, fox, lynx, otter, marten, ermine, squirrel, and other fur-bearing animals are hunted for their skins, which are in demand for exportation. Camels, introduced from Asia, are kept in large numbers by the nomadic tribes in the steppes. Of domestic animals, vast numbers of horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and goats are reared. The fisheries on the Caspian Sea, the Volga, and other rivers, are valuable and productive. In no other country are bees reared to the same extent. The most extensive mines of Russia are in the Ural Mountains. Gold, copper, and iron are obtained in Perm, and there are also iron mines in the neighbourhood of Moscow. Platinum was discovered in the Urals in 1823, and has been worked ever since. Salt abounds in several gobs, and springs of naphtha occur in the district of Perekop, and in the Isle of Taman in Taurida. Agriculture has undergone great improvements during late years, but is still in a rude state. The manufs. are rapidly extending. The commerce, both inland and foreign, is extensive and increasing. The inland traffic is conducted in a great measure by means of annual fairs, of which the most celebrated is that of Nijni-Novgorod. It continues from the end of July till the beginning of September. About 100,000 merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia are present, and exchange the commodities of their respective countries to such an extent that the sales effected sometimes realize more than £30,000,000. Trade is greatly facilitated by an extensive system of river and canal navigation, which intersects the country in every direction. The principal exports are corn, timber, hemp, flax, tallow, pitch, tar, leather, wool, and furs. European Russian (exclusive of Finland and Poland) consists of 61 governments and territories. The govs. of Perm and Orenbourg are partly in Europe and partly in Asia. The gov. of Stavropol, although lying on the European side of the Caucasus, is ranked by the Russians, for administrative purposes, among the provinces of Asiatic Russia.

The govs. with the chief towns in each are:—

In the North.

Governments.	
Olonetz.....	Petrozavodsk, Olonetz.
Archangel.....	Archangel.
Vologda.....	Vologda.

In the North-West.

Novgorod.....	Novgorod.
St Petersburg or } St Petersburg, Cron-	
Ingria.....	stadt.
Esthonia.....	Reval.
Livonia.....	Riga, Dorpat.
Pskov.....	Pskov.
Vitebsk.....	Vitebsk.
Courland.....	Mittau.
Wilna.....	Wilna.

In the West.

Mohilev.....	Mohilev.
Minak.....	Minak.
Grodno.....	Grodno, Bialystok.
Kovno.....	Kovno.
Volhynia.....	Jitomir.

In the Centre.

Kostroma.....	Kostroma.
Jaroslav.....	Jaroslav.
Tver.....	Tver.
Smolensk.....	Smolensk.
Moscow.....	Moscow, Borodino.
Vladimir.....	Vladimir.
Nijni-Novgorod.....	Nijni-Novgorod.
Tambov.....	Tambov.
Riazan.....	Riazan.
Tula.....	Tula.
Kaluga.....	Kaluga.
Orel.....	Orel.
Tchernigov.....	Tchernigov.
Kurak.....	Kurak.
Voronets.....	Voronets.

In the East.

Perm.....	Perm.
Orenbourg.....	Orenbourg.
Oufa.....	Oufa.
Viatka.....	Viatka.
Kazan.....	Kazan.
Simbirsk.....	Simbirsk.
Samara.....	Samara.
Penza.....	Penza.
Saratov.....	Saratov.

In the South.

Kharkov.....	Kharkov.
Poltava.....	Poltava.
Kiev.....	Kiev.
Podolia.....	Kaminiec.
Bessarabia.....	Kichenov, Akerman, Bender, Ismail, Bolgrad.
Kherson.....	Kherson, Odessa.
Ekatérinoslav.....	Ekatérinoslav.
Taurida, with the } Simferopol.	
Crimea.....	
Country of the } Tcherkaak.	
Don Cossacks.....	
Astrakhan.....	Astrakhan.
Stavropol.....	Stavropol.

Poland is divided into 10 govs., viz.,

Warsaw, Kalisch, Kielce, Lomtha, Lubin, Piotrkow, Ploisk, Radom, Siedlce, and Suwalki; the chief towns being Warsaw and Lubin. Finland embraces 8 govs., viz., Nyland, Abo, Tavastehus, Wiborg, Kuopio, St Michaels, Wasa, and Uleaborg; the principal towns in which are *Helisingsfors*, the cap., and Abo. The people of Russia are divided into a great variety of nations, but they belong generally to two great races—the Caucasian and the Mongolian. Of the Caucasian race are the Slavonians—including Russians proper, Poles, Lithuanians, Letts and Wallachians—Germans, Swedes, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Gypsies. Of the Mongolian race are the Finns, Samoides, Tartars, Turcomans, and Kalmucks. The established religion is the Greek Church, but all other sects are tolerated, except the Jews, who are excluded from Russia Proper. Roman Catholics are very numerous in Poland. The Finns and Laplanders are Lutheran Protestants. Mohammedanism prevails in the S.E., and the northern nomadic tribes are pagans and idolaters. Education, till lately, has been little attended to, and the people generally, except in Finland, are grossly ignorant and superstitious. In Finland education is all but universal, almost every person being able to read, and many to write. The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy—the only restraint on the will of the emperor being the influence of the nobility and clergy. Great reforms in administration have taken place of late years. Serfdom was abolished by an imperial ukase in 1861, and now all classes enjoy, to a certain extent, the right of self-government. The official title of the emperor is *Samodajetz*, which signifies "autocrat."

Asiatic Russia officially consists of three great divisions, viz., the Lieutenancy of the Caucasus, Siberia, and Russian Central Asia. It extends from 88° to 78° N. lat., and from 87° to 190° E. long., and has a total area estimated at 6,221,000 sq. m., with a pop. of about 13,839,000. The *Lieutenancy of the Caucasus* extends from the Sea of Azov to the Caspian, and includes all the Russian territory to the S. of the rivers Terek and Kuban, which, although in Cis-Caucasia, are regarded by the Russians as the S. boundary of Europe. The Lieutenancy embraces 15 govs., viz., *Kuban, Stavropol, and Ter*, in Cis-Caucasia; *Baku, Daghestan, Elisabetsopol, Erivan, Kutais, Sukhum, Tchernomorsk, Tyfis, and Sakhatk*, in Trans-Caucasia; and *Kars* (comprising the dists. of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum), in Armenia. *Siberia* lies between 55°—78° N. lat., and 60°—190° E. long. It is divided into 8 govs., and comprehends an extent of country larger than all Europe. *Ses Siberia.* South of Siberia, and west of the Thian-Shan Mountains, there lies a great saucer of

continental drainage, bounded on the S. by Persia and Afghanistan; and the whole of this country, excepting the remains of Western Turkestan, forms what is known as *Russian Central Asia*. It comprises an area of 1,344,500 sq. m., with a pop. of about 4,546,000, and is divided into seven govys. and four provs. The govys. are—*Akmo-linsk, Semipalatinsk, Turgai, Ural, Semire-chensk, Sir Daria, and Zaratshan*. The provs. comprehend *Tekes Valley* (Kuldja), *Amoo Daria, Trans-Caspian Territory, and Ferghana*. The *Caspian Sea*, which forms the greater part of the W. boundary of Russian Central Asia, lies at the bottom of the great saucer of continental drainage referred to above. Eastward of it is the *Sea of Aral*, the principal feeders of which are the *Sir Daria* and the *Amoo Daria*. Between the Caspian and Aral seas, the desolate steppe in which they lie rises into the only table-land within Asiatic Russia; it is named *Ust-Urt, i.e.* High Land, and is a sandy waste fully 600 ft. high. "The river *Ili*, chief feeder of *Lake Balkash*, comes down, with its many tributaries, through the hills of *Dzungaria*, from the *Thian-Shan*. *Issik-Kul, i.e.* Warm Lake, so called because it never freezes, is a deep mountain-lake, with a comparatively limited area of drainage. Throughout Russian Central Asia extremes of temperature prevail, and, in the *Sir Daria* basin, the heat of autumn is aggravated by a wind laden with fine dust, which darkens the air for a week at a time. Rain being almost unknown, except towards the mountainous frontier, and in the mountainous N.E. corner, fertility comes and goes with irrigation; and that even so near the mountains as the lower and middle *Ili* in *Dzungaria*. The *Sir Daria* valley is said to have been once so thickly settled that a nightingale could fly from branch to branch of the fruit-trees all the way down to the *Sea of Aral*; whereas, though the fruits are still excellent, especially about *Khokan*, its present scanty population can with difficulty be supported. Across the *Kizil Koom* desert, which lies between the *Sir Daria* and the *Amoo Daria*, it has been proposed to reopen, for irrigation purposes, a channel which, even in the present century, united the two rivers, and fertilized the intervening country. The *Sir Daria* basin is rich in coal, with which the *Russian fiottilla* on the *Aral* is already supplied; also in iron, lead, naphtha, and rock-salt. In these and in other minerals, the spurs of the *Thian-Shan* are particularly rich." The islands belonging to Asiatic Russia are *Saghalien*, at the mouth of the *Amoor*, and the *Liaohow* group and *Wrangell Land*, in the Arctic Ocean.

Russia, Great, a div. of European Russia, occupying the N. and middle portion of the empire; *Little Russia*, or the Ukraine, a div.

in the S.W.; *East Russia*, a div. in the E., comprehending the czarates of *Kazan* and *Astrakhan*; *South or New Russia*, a div. in the S., comprehending the territories of the *Don Cossacks*; *West Russia*, a div. in the W., between *Great Russia* and *Poland*.

Ruswyl or *Ruswell, roos'wile*, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. W.N.W. of *Lucerne*, with mineral springs. Pop. 4512.

Rustohuk, roos'tchook, a city of *Bulgaria*, European Turkey, on a steep bank of the *Danube*, nearly opposite *Giurgevo*. Pop. 30,000.

Rustenburg, roos'ten-boory, a vil. in the *Transvaal* territory, about 60 m. W. of *Pretoria*.

Ruta, roo'tā, a town of Spain, prov. *Cordova*, 7 m. S.E. of *Lucena*, in a fertile valley near the *Rianal*, where agriculture is the chief local industry. Pop. 7540.

Rutherglen, rut'er-glen, locally *rug'-len*, a town of *Lanarkshire*, Scotland, on the *Clyde*, about 2½ m. S.E. of *Glasgow*. Pop. 9456, chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries and iron works, or as hand-loom weavers for the *Glasgow* manufacturers.

Ruthin, roo'thin (corr. from Welsh *Rhudd-afon*, the red fortress, so called from the red castle built here in 1281 by *Reginald Grey of Ruthin*), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of N. Wales, co. *Denbigh*, on the *Clywd*, 13 m. N.W. of *Llangollen*. Pop. 3538.

Ruthven, ris'en, a pa. of Scotland, co. *Forfar*. Pop. 247.

Ruthwell, rut'h-well, locally *ris'al* (from A. S. *riðh*, a rivulet, and *weald*, a woody place), a pa. of Scotland, co. *Dumfries*. Pop. 972.

Rutigliano, roo-teel-yā'no, a town of *Fuglia*, S. Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.E. of *Bari*. Pop. 7042.

Rutlam, or *Batlam, rut'lam*, a state of Central India, bordering on *Rajputana*, with a town of the same name. Pop. of town 10,000.

Rutland, rut'land, a town of Vermont, U. S., on *Otter Creek*, 50 m. S.W. of *Montpelier*. Pop. 9834.

Rutlandshire (*i.e.* the county of red land), the smallest of the English counties, is surrounded by *Lincoln*, *Northampton*, and *Lothchester*. Area 150 sq. m.; pop. 22,072. The physical aspects of the co., especially in the wooded parts, are very picturesque, the surface being much diversified by ranges of gently rising hills, intersected by valleys of about half a mile in width. The co. is watered by the *Welsh, Wash, Wreak, and Chater*. Rutlandshire is not so much a grain-growing as a grazing co. *Oakham* and *Uppingham* are the chief towns.

Rutnagherry, rut-ad-ghe're, or *Raknagiri*, a town of India, the chief town of the collectorate of the same name, presidency of *Bombay*, on the *Malabar* coast. Pop. 10,514.

Ruttanpoor, rut-tan-poor', a town of India, presidency of Bengal, the cap. of Chutteesgurrh, div. Nagpur, near the Kharun, an arm of the Mithi. In its vicinity is a colossal idol of blue granite.

Ruvigado, roo-ve-gâ-dô, a town of the United States of Colombia, S. America, state Cundinamarca, 8901 ft. above the sea. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Ruvo, roo'vo, a very ancient town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Bari, 21 m. S.E. of Barietta. Pop. 15,068.

Ruyssalede, rois-sai-lâ-dêh, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 14 m. S.S.E. of Bruges. Pop. about 7000.

Ryan, Loch, leh r'yan, a large bay in the S.W. of Scotland, extending about 10 m. into the interior of Wigtownshire; it is a safe and commodious harbour, of easy access, and capacious enough to anchor the largest fleet.

Rydal and Loughrigg, ri'dal and luf-rig, a township of England, co. Westmoreland, on the Leven, 2 m. N.W. of Ambleside; celebrated for its beautiful lake, on the banks of which stands Rydal Mount, long the residence of the poet Wordsworth. Pop. of township, 455.

Ryde (corr. of its anc. name *La Rye*, meaning probably "the place on the bank of the water"), a munic. bor., town, and fashionable watering-place on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, 5 m. S.S.W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 11,990.

Rye (supposed by some to be derived

from Norm. *rise*, a bank, and by others from A. S. *rice*, or Brit. *ry*, a river or bay, but the origin of the name is very uncertain), a munic. and parl. bor., town, and cinque port of England, co. Sussex, on the Rother, 9 m. N.E. of Hastings. Pop. 3895.

Rye, a town of New York, U. S., on the Byram, 27 m. N.E. of New York city. Pop. 7150.

Ryhope, r'hope, a township of England, co. Durham, 3 m. S. of Sunderland, with extensive collieries, and because of its smooth sandy beach much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 4576.

Ryjak. See *Rûlak*.

Ryswijk, ris'ik, or Rijswijk, ric'svik (the town on the dam), a vil. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 2 m. S.E. of the Hague, famous for the Treaty of Peace signed here in 1697, between France on the one side, and Germany, England, Spain, and Holland, on the other, and commemorated by a pyramidal monument S.W. of the vil. Pop. 2840.

Ryton, ri'ton, a town of England, co. Durham, on the Tyne, 8 m. from Gateshead, with iron works in its vicinity. Pop. 3361.

Rzesow, zhes'ou, or Resnow, res'sou, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, on the Wislok, 45 m. E. of Tarnow, with linen and woollen manufactures, and an active trade in grain and hides. Pop. 10,090, of whom one-half are Jews.

S

Saale, sa-lâ (salt river, from Germ. *salz*, salt), or **Salsburger Saale, saltz-boorg-er sa'lâh**, a river in Upper Austria and Bavaria, flows E., then N.W. and N.E., and joins the Salza, 4 m. N.W. of Salsburg, after a course of 70 m.

Saale, sa'lâh, two rivers of Germany—I. Frankische Saale, *fran'kish-âh sa'lâh*, in Bavaria, rises in the Haasberg, and joins the Main at Gemünden, after a S.W. course of 70 m.—II. Sachsische Saale, *sak'sish-âh sa'lâh*, or Thüringische Saale, *thür'ingish-âh sa'lâh*, rises on the N. side of the Fichtelberge, flows N. through Prussian Saxony, and joins the Elbe, near Sahlhorn.

Saalfeld, sa'l'fêld (a plain on the Saale, named from its situation), a town of Saxo-Meiningen, Germany, on the Saale, 6 m. S.S.E. of Rudolstadt. Pop. 6784.—Also a town of E. Prussia, on the Maringssee, 14 m. W.S.W. of Mohrungen. Pop. 3775.

Saane, sa'nâh, Fr. Sarine, a river of Switzerland, flows N. through the cant. Berne and Freyburg, and joins the Aar 5 m. S.S.W. of Aarberg, after a course of about 70 m.

Saanen, sa'nem, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Berne, on the Saane or Sarine, 33 m. S.S.W. of Berne, with an

active trade in Gruyère cheese. Pop. 3639.

Saar or Sarre, sâr, a river of France and N.W. Germany, rises in the Vosges Mountains, flows N. through Meurthe-et-Moselle, Elsass-Lothringen, and a part of Rhenish Prussia, to the Moselle, which it joins 5 m. S.W. of Treves, after a course of about 180 m.

Saarbrück, sâr'bruk, or Saarbrücken (bridge on the Saar), a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Saar, 41 m. S.S.E. of Treves; here the first shot was fired in the Franco-German war, 2d August 1871. Pop. with *St. Johann*, 19,969.

Saardam. See *Zaandam*.

Saargemünd, sa'r'ghe-mund (the confluence of the Saar), a town of Elsass-Lothringen, Germany, on the Saar, 9 m. S. of Saarbrück. Pop. 8466.

Saarlouis or Sarrelouis, sâr-loo'is (so called because founded by Louis XIV. in 1680), a town in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, on the Saar, 30 m. S. of Treves. Marshal Ney was born here in 1769. Pop. 6799.

Saatz, sâz, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, on the Eger, 31 m. S.W. of Leitmeritz, with trade in wine and hops. Pop. 8989.

Sabadell, sa-bâ-dêll', a town of Catalonia,

Spain, prov. and 11 m. N. of Barcelona, on the Llobregat. Pop. 13,929.

Sabanja, *ad-bân'jâ*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, on a lake of the same name, 20 m. E.S.E. of Ismid. *Lake Sabanja* is about 6 m. in length, about 4 m. in breadth, and studded with islands.

Sabara, *ad-bâ'rd*, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, at the junction of the Sabara and the Rio Velhas. Pop. 8500.

Sabermattl, *ad-ber-mut'te*, a river of India, rises in Gujerat, and, after a course of 300 m., falls into the Gulf of Cambay.

Sabine Lake, *ad-been'*, an expansion of the Sabine River, 18 m. in length and 9 m. in greatest breadth, about 5 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico.

Sabine River, rises in Texas, U. S., forms for nearly 160 m. the boundary between Texas and Louisiana, and, after a sinuous course, estimated at 500 m., falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

Sabloncello, *ad-be-on-chel'lo*, a peninsula of Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary, consisting of an elevated mountain ridge, 43 m. in length, with an average breadth of 4 m., attached to the continent by a narrow isthmus between the islands of Curzola and Lesina.

Sable Island, *ad'bl*, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, 90 m. S.E. of Nova Scotia; it is low and sandy, and lying directly in the track of vessels sailing between Europe and the northern ports of America, has been the scene of many disastrous shipwrecks.

Sables-d'Olonne, *Les, is ad-bl-dô-lonn'*, a seaport of France, dep. Vendée, on the Bay of Biscay, 31 m. S.W. of La Rochesur-Yon, with a pilchard fishery. Pop. 8846.

Sabsawar, *sab-ad-wâr'*, a populous town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 65 m. W. of Nishapoor.

Sacapa, *ad-kâ-pt'*, a town of Guatemala, Central America, on the Copan. Pop. 10,000.

Sacatecoluca, *ad-kâ-tâ-ko-lôo'kâ*, a town of Central America, state and 29 m. S.E. of San Salvador, on the Pacific, at the foot of a volcano of the same name, remarkable for its grottoes, and from which issue hot springs. Pop. 5000.

Sacatepeque, *ad-kâ-tâ-pek'*, a town of Guatemala, Central America, with volcanoes and warm springs in its vicinity. Pop. 8900.

Sacacotoo, *Sakacotoo*, *Sakatu*. See *Sokoto*.

Sacedon, *ad-thâ-don'*, a town of New Castle, Spain, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. of Guadalaxara, on a height near the Tagus, frequented for its saline baths. Pop. 2876.

Sackett's Harbour, a town of New York, U. S., on Black River Bay, an inlet of Lake Ontario, about 170 m. W.N.W. of Albany; it is strongly fortified, and has the best harbour on the lake, either for shipbuilding or as a naval station.

Saco, *ad'ko*, a river of New Hampshire and Maine, U. S., which, after a rapid S.E. course, enters the Atlantic in co. York, about 30 m. S.W. of Portland.

Saco, a town of Maine, U. S., on the Saco River, 18 m. S.W. of Portland. Pop. 5755.

Sacramento, *sak-râ-men'is*, a city of California, U. S., on the river Sacramento, at its junction with the Rio-de-los-Americanos; it has an extensive commerce, and is now the chief depôt for the northern mines. Pop. 16,283.

Sacramento, a river of California, U. S., rises in the Sierra Nevada, flows S. between these mountains and the coast range, and, after uniting with the San Joachin, falls into the Bay of San Francisco, its whole course being 480 m.

Sadagóra, *ad-dâ-goo'rd*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bukowina. Pop. 10,151.

Saddell and Skipness, *sad'del and ship'ness*, a pa. of Argyllshire, Scotland, on the E. coast of Cantire. Saddell was anciently written *Sendale*, which signifies "a sandy plain." Skipness means "ship-point," and was applied to this locality from its having been a central station for the fleets of the Norsemen during their struggles for conquest upon this and the neighbouring coast. Pop. 1153.

Saddleback, *sad'dl-bak*, a mountain 2847 ft. high, in Cumberland, England, 44 m. N.E. of Keswick.

Saddle-Head, *sad'dl-head*, a cape at the N.W. extremity of Achil Island, co. Mayo, Ireland.

Saddle-Peak, *sad'dl-peak*, a mountain 2400 ft. above sea-level, on the N.E. coast of Great Andaman Island, in the Bay of Bengal.

Saddleworth, *sad'dl-wurth*, a township in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, containing the towns of *Quickmere*, *Upper Mill*, and part of *Mosley*, all actively engaged in woollen and cotton manufactures. Pop. 19,923.

Sado, *ad'do*, or *Sadão*, *ad-dâ'o*, a river of Portugal, rises in the S. of Alentejo, and falls into the Bay of Setubal.

Sado, an island in the Sea of Japan, W. of Nippon.

Sadowa, *ad-dow'd*, a hamlet of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, 26 m. N.W. of Königgrätz, where was fought the great battle between the Austrians and Prussians, 3d July 1866, which led to the separation of Austria from the German league.

Safi, *ad'f'e*, or *Asafi*, *â-adf'f'e*, a seaport of Morocco, N.W. Africa, with an extensive roadstead, but safe only from March to October. Pop. 12,000.

Saffron Walden, *saf'rua wâl'den* (the woody den where saffron was grown), a town and munic. bor. of Essex, England, 8 m. N. of Newport. Pop. 5718.

Bagan, *ed'gan*, or **Zagan**, *ed'gan*, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, on the Bober, 48 m. N.W. of Liegnitz. Pop. 10,595.

Baghailen, *ed-gâ-l'en*, or **Tarakai**, *ed-râ-ki*, a long and narrow island off the E. coast of Asia, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Tartary, and from the island of Yesso, Japan, on the S. by the Strait of La Perouse. It belongs to Russia, and is used as a penal settlement. Area estimated at 47,500 sq. m.; pop. 13,500.

Baghailen Oola, *ed-gâ-l'en oo'id*, a town of Manchouria, in the Chinese Empire, on the Amoor; it is said to have a large trade in furs. Pop. 20,000.

Baghailen River. See Amoor.

Saginaw, *sag'is-aw*, a river of Michigan, U. S., flows N. to Saginaw Bay, an inlet of Lake Huron, about 60 m. long and 30 m. wide.—Also a city, the cap. of a co. of the same name, on the Saginaw River, 57 m. N.E. of Lansing. Pop. 7450.

Baguenay, *sag-d-ad*, a large river of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec, remarkable for its wild and picturesque scenery; it forms one of the principal tributaries of the St. Lawrence, the estuary of which it enters 150 m. N.E. of Quebec city. Total length 100 m.

Bahara, *ed-hâ-râ* (from Arab. *sahra*, a plain destitute of herbage, or a desert), the largest desert on the face of the earth, is in N. Africa, bounded N. by Barbary; E. by Egypt and Nubia; S. by Soudan and Senegambia; and W. by the Atlantic. It is a vast expanse of sand and gravel or barren rocks interspersed with green spots called *oases*, which contain wells, and are covered with luxuriant vegetation. From E. to W. its length exceeds 3000 m.; its breadth varies from 1000 to 1900 m., and its area is about 2,500,000 sq. m. The principal oases are the *Great Oasis* (90 m. in length), *Ghadames*, *Fisssan*, *Tuat*, and *Agades*. The inhabitants are Arabians, Berbers, Tibbans, and other tribes, and are estimated at about 1,000,000.

Baharanpur. See *Saharanpore*.

Baid, *ed-ead*, a region of Egypt, otherwise known as Upper Egypt.

Baida, *ed'dâ*, anc. *Sidon* (fish town), a town of Syria, on the N. side of a steep promontory which stretches S.W. into the Mediterranean. Pop. 6000.

Baigon, *ed-gon*, a prov. of Lower or French Cochinchina, in the S. of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Its cap. of the same name, on the river Saigon, contains numerous buildings built in European style. Pop. of prov. 290,995.

Bajma Lake, *ed'mâ*, the largest lake of Russian Finland, gov. Viborg; is 145 m. in length, 50 m. in greatest breadth, and contains many islands, but in general they are uninhabited.

St Abb's Head, a promontory on the N.E. of Berwickshire, Scotland, about 10 m. N. of Berwick. It took its name from a

nunnery founded here in the 7th century by St Ebba or Abba, daughter of Ethelfrith, King of Northumberland.—55° 55' N. lat., 2° 9' W. long.

St Agnes, a pa. and town of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 8 m. N.N.W. of Truro. Opie, the painter, was born here in 1761. Pop. of pa. 6164.

St Albans (so called from the first British martyr who was a native of the town and perished under Diocletian), a town in Hertfordshire, England, near the site of the ancient *Verulam*, 19 m. N.W. of London; it was the scene of two battles between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1455 and 1461. In St Michael's Church is the tomb of the celebrated philosopher Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam. Pop. 8395.

St Alban's Head, a cape on the coast of Dorsetshire, England.—50° 34' N. lat., 3° 3' W. long.

St Amand, *sengt a-mang*, a town of France, dep. Cher, at the confluence of the Marmand and Cher, 30 m. S.S.E. of Bourges. Pop. 7545.

St Amand-les-Baux, *sengt a-mang' lî-wo*, a town of France, dep. Nord, on the Scarpe, 6 m. N.N.W. of Valenciennes, with a great trade in flax, and much frequented for its thermal baths. Pop. 6987.

St Andrews, *saint an'droos*, anciently named *Mucroo* (from Gael. *muc*, a boar, and *ros*, a promontory), an ancient city, royal and parl. burgh, and seat of a university, in Fifeshire, Scotland, on a bay of the German Ocean, 8 m. E. of Cupar. It took its present name from certain relics of St Andrew the Apostle, which were kept here in a shrine in the cathedral. It was long the ecclesiastical cap. of the kingdom, and was the scene of Wishart's martyrdom, Beaton's assassination, and many other memorable events. Its ancient castle, chapel of St Regulus, and noble cathedral, are now in ruins. Pop. 6316.

St Andrews, a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney. Pop. 1733.

St Andrews, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. New Brunswick, at the N.E. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay. Pop. 1800.—Also a town of Prince Edward Island, on Cardigan Bay.

St Andrews-Lhanbryde, *saint an'droos lîa-brîd*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin. Lhanbryde signifies "the church of St Bridget." Pop. 1346.

St Anne, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec, on the St. Lawrence; it contains one of the most extensive colleges in the prov. Pop. of pa. 3134.

St Anne, several rivers of the Canadian Dominion, prov. of Quebec. The largest, on which there are several falls, is in Montmorency co., and enters the St. Lawrence after a S.W. course of 120 m.

St Anne, a lake of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, 50 m. N. of Lake

Superior; its length and breadth are each about 90 m.

St Anthony, *saint an-tho-ni*, a city of Minnesota, U. S., on the Mississippi, at the Falls of St Anthony, 8 m. above St Paul's; it is the seat of a university. Pop. 5018.

St Arnaud, a town of Victoria, Australia, on a creek of the same name, W. of the river Avoca. Pop. 3700.

St Asaph, *saint as-af*, a small cathedral city and bishop's see, partly in Flintshire and partly in co. Denbigh, N. Wales, 15 m. N.W. of Flint; it was founded about 550 by St Kentigern or Mungo, on his being driven out of Scotland, and named after St Asaph, Kentigern's successor, whose remains were interred in the church. Pop. 1900.

St Augustine, *saint as-gus-teen*, a seaport of Florida, U. S., 160 m. S. of Savannah; it has the distinction of being the oldest town in the U. S. Pop. 1717.

St Austell, *saint as-tel* (named from the hermit St Austol), a town of England, co. Cornwall, 13 m. N.N.E. of Truro, with a pilchard fishery, and a large trade in exporting tin, copper, iron, and lead from mines in its vicinity. Pop. 2908.

St Bartholomew, *saint bar-tho-mi*, one of the Lesser Antilles of the West India Islands; it belongs to France, and has an area of 8 sq. m. Pop. 2998.—*Gustavia* is the cap. Pop. 908.

St Bees (named from St Bega, an Irish princess, who founded a nunnery here in the 7th century), a pa. and township of England, co. Cumberland, extending along the coast of the Irish Sea. Pop. of pa. embracing the town of Whitehaven, 24,670; of township 1122.

St Bees Head, a cape on the W. coast of Cumberland, England, 3 m. S. of Whitehaven.—54° 31' N. lat. 3° 40' W. long.

St Benoît, *seng bek-nod*, a town on the N.E. side of the island Réunion in the Indian Ocean. Pop. 30,000.—Also several villa. of France, but none are of importance.

St Bernard, Great, *saint ber-nard*, Fr. pron. *seng ber-nar* (named from Bernard de Menton, who is said to have founded the monastery in 923), a mountain pass of the Pennine Alps between Piedmont in Italy, and Valais in Switzerland; it is 8173 ft. high, and was crossed by Napoleon with his army in 1800, but is chiefly remarkable for its hospice or convent, whose monks, with their noble breed of dogs, devote themselves to the dangerous task of searching for travellers lost in the snow. It is the highest habitation in Europe, and the cold is so intense that a small lake in the vicinity is frozen nine months of the year.—Little St Bernard, a mountain of the Graian Alps, is between Piedmont and Savoy, S. of Mont Blanc.

St Bowdell's, *saint bow-wells*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed; has

the largest sheep fair in the S. of Scotland. Pop. 973.

St Bride's Bay, an inlet of St George's Channel, on the W. coast of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales.

St Briens, *seng bre-n'* (so called from St Briens, the Apostle of the Bretagne, who founded an abbey here in the 5th or 6th century), anc. *Briocum*, a town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouet, 2½ m. from its mouth in the Bay of St Briens, with trade in butter and cider. Pop. 10,948.

St Catharines, *saint kath-er-ins*, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, on the Welland Canal, 12 m. N.W. of Niagara; celebrated for its medicinal waters. Pop. 7364.

St Chamond, *seng add-mong*, a town of France, dep. Loire, at the confluence of the Gier and Ban, 7 m. N.E. of St Etienne. Pop. 14,123.

St Charles, a town of Missouri, U. S., on the Missouri, 140 m. below Jefferson city. Pop. 5570.

St Charles, a river of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec, flows from a lake of the same name, 12 m. N.N.W. of Quebec, and joins the St Lawrence at Quebec city.

St Christopher, *saint kris-ti-fer* (named after the Christian name of Columbus, by whom it was discovered in 1493), or St Kitts, a British island of the Leeward group of the West Indies; it is mountainous in the centre, but along the coast the soil is very rich, and admirably adapted for the sugar-cane. Its principal exports are sugar, molasses, and rum. Area 66 sq. m.; pop. 23,139.—*Basse-Terre* is the cap.

St Clair, a lake of N. America, between Ontario, Dominion of Canada, and Michigan, U. S.; it is 30 m. in length, 12 m. in mean breadth, and has an area of 360 sq. m. It contains many islands, and communicates on the S.W. with Lake Erie by the Detroit River.

St Clair, a river of Michigan, U. S., flows from Lake Huron, and after a course of 40 m. enters Lake St Clair. Its average width is ½ m., and its depth is sufficient for vessels of a large size.—Also several cos. and townships throughout the U. S.

St Clair, *seng klâr*, or St Clâr, several towns and villa. of France. The largest is in dep. Gers, near the Rets, 8 m. E.S.E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1174.

St Claude, *seng klod*, a town of France, dep. Jura, at the confluence of the Biennne and Lacoen, 25 m. S.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 6508.

St Cloud, *seng klo* (named from Chlodowald, one of the sons of Chlodomere, King of Orleans, who lived a monastic life here in the 6th century; when canonized, his name was corrupted to St Cloud), a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5½ m. W. of Paris. Pop. 2306. The chateau of St Cloud, long a summer residence of the kings of France, was destroyed during the

struggle between the Communists in Paris and the Versailles government troops after the Franco-German war of 1870-71.

St Croix, *saint kroi*, a river of N. America separating New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, from the United States; it enters Passamaquoddy Bay after a course of 55 m.

St Croix, *seng krod*, or Santa Cruz, the largest of the West India Islands belonging to Denmark. Area 84 sq. m.; pop. 22,760.

St Croix, *seng krod*, a vil. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the frontier of France, with manufs. of lace and watches. Pop. 4788.

St Cyprian Bay, *saint sip-ro-an*, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Sahara, Africa, immediately N. of Cape Barbae.

St Cyrrus, *saint si-rus*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 6½ m. N. of Montrose. Pop. of pa. 1555.

St David, *saint di-vid*, a seaport of the Dominion of Canada, on Bedouque Bay, on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward Island.

St David, a vil. of Fifeshire, Scotland, on the N. side of the Firth of Forth, 1½ m. from Inverkeithing.

St David, one of the Bermuda Islands.—83° 10' N. lat., 64° 20' W. long.

St Davids, a pa. city, and bishop's see of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, near the mouth of the Allan, 15 m. W.N.W. of Haverford-West; it owes all its importance to the cathedral. Pop. of pa. 2151.

St David's Head, a cape on the W. coast of Pembrokeshire, forming the westernmost point of Wales.—51° 55' N. lat., 5° 18' W. long.

St Denis, *seng deh-ne'* (named after St Denis, contr. of St Dionysius, the martyr who was buried here), a town of France, dep. Seine, 5½ m. N. of the centre of Paris; it was the anc. burial-place of the kings of France. Pop. 26,484.

St Denis, the cap. of the French island Réunion, in the Indian Ocean; it is situated on its N. coast at the mouth of the St Denis River, and is the seat of government. Pop., with dist., 36,000.

St Dié, *seng de-é*, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Vosges, on the Meurthe, 24 m. E.N.E. of Epinal, with mineral springs, and, in its vicinity, iron and copper mines and marble quarries. Pop. 11,470.

St Dizier, *seng de-é-é*, a town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, on the Marne, 10 m. N. of Vassy. Pop. 8669.

St Elias, *saint e-las*, a lofty mountain on the coast of Alaska, N. America, rising to the height of 14,970 ft. above the level of the sea.

St Elias, anc. *Tapeiros*, a mountain in the Morea, Greece, 7504 ft. high.—Also a mountain, anc. *Ocha*, 4507 ft. high, near the S.E. extremity of the island Euboea.—Also a mountain in the islands Paros, Scios, and Melos in the Grecian Archipelago, and in Santa Maura, one of the Ionian Islands.

St Etienne, *sengt e-to-ne'* (St Stephen),

a town of France, dep. Loire, on the Furens, 82 m. S.S.W. of Lyons; it has extensive coal mines, manufs. of ribbons and other silk goods, and is famous for its cutlery, fire-arms, and various kinds of hardware. Pop. 111,319.

St Eustatius, *saint e-sti-aks-us*, one of the Dutch West India Islands, 12 m. N.W. of St Christopher. Pop. 1741.—St Eustatius is the cap.

St Fergus, *saint fer-gus*, a pa. of Scotland, in a detached part of Banffshire, with a vil. of the same name 4 m. N.W. of Peterhead. Pop. of pa. 1638.

St Fillans, *saint M'lane*, a much frequented summer residence at the E. end of Loch Earn, Perthshire, Scotland; it is one of the loveliest spots in the country, and is named from St Fillan, a celebrated saint who resided in this place.

St Francis, *saint fran-sis*, a river of Missouri and Arkansas, U. S., flows S. and falls into the Mississippi, 10 m. above Helena, after a course estimated at more than 460 m.

St Gall, *seng gall*, a cant. in the N.E. of Switzerland, bounded N. by Thurgau and the Lake of Constance; E. by Vorarlberg in Austria; S. by the cant. Grisons; and W. by Glarus, Schwytz, and Zurich. Area 776 sq. m.; pop. 197,572.

St Gall, a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the above cant., in a valley on the Steinach, 18 m. S.E. of Constance; it is the entrepôt of the trade of the eastern Swiss cantons. Pop. 16,675.

St Gaudens, *seng go-dang*, a town of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 55 m. S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 3836.

St George, *saint jorj*, a bay extending about 54 m. inland, on the W. coast of Newfoundland, N. America.—Also a bay on the N.E. coast of Nova Scotia, about 20 m. wide at its entrance, and penetrating the land about 18 m.

St George, the chief town of the British West Indian island Grenada, on its S.W. coast; its harbour is one of the best in the West Indies.

St George, two islands of N. America:—I. off the coast of Florida, U. S., in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the river Appalachicola, 23 m. long, and 5 m. broad.—II. one of the principal islands of the Bermudas group, with a town of the same name on its S. coast; the island is strongly fortified, and is the chief military depot of these islands.

St George, an island of British Honduras, Central America, in the Bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the river Belize.

St George's Channel, that part of the Atlantic Ocean between Holyhead and St David's Head, Wales, on the E., having the coa. Dublin and Wexford, Ireland, on the W.; its breadth varies from 40 to 70 m.

St Germain, *seng sher-meng*, several

towns and villa. of France, the largest of which is St Germain-en-Laye, in dep. Seine-et-Oise, 7 m. N. of Versailles. Pop. 13,569.

St Gilles, *seng shêl*, a town of France, dep. Gard, 15 m. S.E. of Nîmes. Pop. 5700.

St Gilles, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, near the frontier of the Netherlands, 21 m. N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 4157.—Also a town in the same prov., near Termonde. Pop. 3303.

St Gothard, *seng got'ard*, a group of mountains in the Lepontine Alps, Switzerland. The Pass of St Gothard is one of the most frequented routes across the Alps. Its summit is 6580 ft. high. A railway tunnel through the St Gothard has been constructed.

St Gowen's Head, *saint gow'ens hed*, a cape on the S. of Pembrokeshire, Wales.—51° 36' N. lat., 4° 55' W. long.

St Helena, *saint hel'-end* (discovered on St Helen's day, 1502, hence its name), an island of the S. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the British, about 850 m. S.E. of Ascension. It rises abruptly from the ocean till in Diana's Peak near the centre it reaches the height of 2704 ft. Area about 47 sq. m. It has acquired celebrity from being the place of Napoleon's exile from 1815 to his death in 1821. Pop. 3241.

St Helen's, a town of Lancashire, England, 3 m. N.E. of Prescot; it has extensive plate-glass manufs., chemical works, coal mines, and copper works. Pop. 4513.

St Helen's, a mountain of the Cascade Range, 9760 ft. high, in Washington territory, U. S., N. America.

St Helen's, a beautiful island in the St Lawrence, opposite the E. end of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada; it contains a military magazine, and is considered of great importance as a defence of the commercial metropolis of the Dominion.

St Heliers, *sengt d-le-s'* (named from one of its churches, which was either founded by or dedicated to St Helierus), the cap. of Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, on its S. coast; it has an active trade. Pop. 30,375.

St Hyacinthe, *saint hi'-d'-énth*, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec, on the Yamaska, 30 m. E.N.E. of Montreal; it is the seat of a college, and has iron foundries and tanneries. Pop. 3743.

St Ives, *saint ius* (originally *St Jie's*, and named from *Jia*, a lady of great sanctity, who came here from Ireland about the year 460), a town of England, co. Cornwall, on the W. side of St Ives Bay, 18 m. W.N.W. of Falmouth; it has a pilchard fishery, and exports copper, tin, and slates from its vicinity. Pop. 6935.

St Ives (named from *Ivo* or *St Ives*, a Persian ecclesiastic who is said to have visited England as a missionary in the 6th century, and who died and was buried here), a town of Huntingdonshire, England,

on the Ouse, 6 m. E. of Huntingdon. Pop. 3291.

St Jean, *seng shông* (St John), numerous towns and villa. of France, of which the largest is St Jean d'Angely, in the dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Boutonne, 36 m. E.S.E. of Rochelle. Pop. 6063.

St Jean d'Acre. *See* Acre.

St John, the principal seaport of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, on the Bay of Fundy, at the mouth of the river St John; it suffered greatly by fire in 1877. Pop. 52,120.

St John, the principal river of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, rises in the high land which separates Maine from Canada, pursues a winding course south-eastward through the prov., and enters Fundy Bay. Total length 450 m.—Also a River of Quebec, which enters the Gulf of St Lawrence, opposite the island of Anticosti, after a S. course of 60 m.

St John, a lake of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec, between 48° 37'—48° 51' N. lat., and 70° 36'—72° 10' W. long. It is about 100 m. in circumference, and is studded with islands.

St John, a Danish island of the West Indies, E. of St Thomas. Area 2½ sq. m.; pop. 1054.

St John's, the chief town of Newfoundland, British N. America, on the S.E. coast. It is strongly fortified, and has a great trade in connection with the cod-fishery. Pop. 22,553.—Also a town of Canada, prov. Quebec, on the Richelieu, with trade in lumber, horses, and grain. Pop. 3022.

St John's, two rivers in the prov. of Quebec, Dominion of Canada. One falls into Caspé Bay after a course of 70 m.; the other enters the Gulf of St Lawrence. Both afford excellent salmon and trout fishing.

St Joseph, a city of Missouri, U. S., on the Missouri River, one of the most commercial towns in the Western States. Pop. 32,434.

St Joseph, a lake of British N. America, 51° 10' N. lat., and between 90° 30' and 91° 30' W. long. Length 85 m.; average breadth 10 m. It discharges its waters by the Albany River into James Bay.—Also a bay on the S. coast of Florida, U. S., and two rivers in Michigan, one of which enters Lake Michigan, after a course estimated at 250 m.

St Julien, *seng shu-ne-ang*, a town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, at the confluence of the Glane and Vienne, with various manufs. and a trade in mules. Pop. 5663.

St Just-in-Penwith, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, W. of Penzance, with extensive tin and copper mines. This district is supposed to be the true *Cassiterides* of the ancients, where the Phœnicians obtained their supplies of tin. Pop. 9011.

St Kilda, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 62 m. W. of Harris, one of the Hebrides, Scotland; it is the abode of

numerous sea-fowls, whose feathers are a source of income to the inhabitants. P. 71.

St Kitts. See **St Christopher.**

Saint Lawrence, saint law'rens, one of the largest rivers of N. America, issues from Lake Superior, and, passing through Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, falls into the Atlantic after a course of 2150 m. It is 90 m. wide at its mouth, and is navigable by ships of the line for 400 m. from the ocean. It has various names in its course. It is first called **St Lawrence** after passing Montreal.

St Lawrence, Gulf of, a large bay of the Atlantic, in N. America; it extends about 340 m. from E. to W., and about 300 m. from N. to S., and has its principal entrance from the Ocean between Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

St Leonard, saint len'ard, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, including a part of the town of St Andrews. Pop. 741.

St Leonards-on-Sea, a town of England, co. Sussex, frequented as a watering-place, immediately adjoining Hastings on the W. Pop. 3737.

St Lo, seng lo, a town of France, dep. Manche, on the Vire, 18 m. E.N.E. of Coutances. Pop. 6334.

St Louis, saint loo'is, the principal town of Missouri, U. S., on the Mississippi, 18 m. below the influx of the Missouri; it is the seat of a university, the great centre of the American fur trade, and the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi valley. Pop. 810,864.

St Louis, a lake of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec, formed by an expansion of the river St Lawrence, 7 m. S.W. of Montreal. Length 30 m.; greatest breadth 7 m.

St Louis, a river having its source in Minnesota, U. S., forms part of the boundary between that state and Wisconsin, and falls into the W. extremity of Lake Superior after a course of 120 m.

St Louis, seng loo'-s', an island belonging to the French off the coast of Senegambia, W. Africa, at the mouth of the Senegal. A town of the same name, occupying the whole breadth of the island, is the cap. of the French possessions in Senegambia. Pop. 11,701.

St Louis, a town of the island Réunion, in the Indian Ocean, the former cap, near the S.W. coast. Pop. 4424.

St Lucia, saint loo-shé', one of the British West India Islands, between Martinique and St Vincent; it is 32 m. long and 12 m. broad. Pop. 81,610.—*Castries* is the cap. Pop. 2400.

St Madoc, saint mād'ô's (named in honour of St Madoc, one of the Culdees), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Firth of Tay. Pop. 290.

St Magnus Bay, on the W. coast of the mainland of Shetland, Scotland; it extends 8 m. inland, and is 10 m. wide at its

entrance, thus affording safe anchorage for the largest fleet.

St Malo, seng mād-lo' (named from *St Malo* or *Maclow*, who is said to have embarked here in the 6th century to discover *La Grande Isle* or the New World), a strong seaport of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the small island of Aron, 40 m. N.W. of Rennes. Pop. 8843.

St Martin, seng mar-teng', one of the West India Islands, the N. part of which belongs to the French and the S. part to the Dutch. Area about 80 sq. m.; pop. 6366.

St Martin, saint mar'tin, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Tay. Pop. 785.

St Martin, saint mar'tin, one of the Scilly Isles, off the W. coast of Cornwall, England. Pop. 158.

St Mary, the largest of the Scilly Isles, off the S.W. of Cornwall, England. Pop. 1388.

St Marys, a town of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on a branch of the river Thames, 98½ m. from Toronto. Pop. 3120.

St Mary's, a river in Georgia and Florida, U. S. Length about 100 m.—Also a river and lake in Ohio, U. S., and a river in Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada.

St Mary's Loch, a beautiful lake in Selkirkshire, Scotland, about 3 m. long and 1 m. broad; it is surrounded by charming scenery, and is famous for its trout-fishing.

St Mary's Strait, connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron, and separates Ontario, Dominion of Canada, from Michigan, U. S.

St Maurice, saint mau'rie, a river of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec, flows S.E. and joins the St Lawrence at Three Rivers after a course of 240 m.

St Michael, saint mi'kæl, the largest island of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean, about 800 m. W. of Portugal; it is in a state of high cultivation, and produces oranges, lemons, figs, etc. Area 224 sq. m.; pop. 117,473.

St Michael's Mount, a pyramidal granite rock in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, England; it is surmounted by a castle founded in the 5th century, and was a place of importance during the Parliamentary war. Pop. 127.

St Monance, saint mon'ance, or Abercrombie, *ab'er-krum-be*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth. Pop. 1761.—The vil. of *St Monance* is 2 m. E. of Ellie. Pop. 1648.

St Mungo, saint mun'go, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 658.

St Mungo, North, or Inner High, a pa. of Scotland comprised within the city of Glasgow, co. Lanark. Pop. 17,784.

St Nazaire, seng nā-sair', a seaport of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Loire. Pop. 17,184.

St Neots, saint ne'ots (named from St Neot, to whom a monastery on the opposite bank of the river was dedicated by Earl

Airie (in 974), a town of Huntingdonshire, England, on the Ouse, 8 m. S.W. of Huntingdon. Pop. 2300.

St Nicholas, *saint nik-o-las*, Sp. *São Nicolas*, one of the Cape Verde islands, in the Atlantic, off the coast of W. Africa. Length 80 m.; breadth 13 m.

St Nicolas, a town of the Argentine Republic, S. America, prov. Buenos Ayres. Pop. 5985.

St Nicolas, *seng ne-ko-lâ*, a manufacturing town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. N.N.E. of Termonde. Pop. 25,165.

St Ninians, *saint nîn-yans*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 2 m. S. of the town of Stirling, with manuf. of carpets, tartans, etc. Pop. of pa. 10,146; of vil. 1587.

St Ola. See Kirkwall.

St Omer, *sengt o-mair* (named from St Omer, corr. of Audomarus, bishop of Terouenne, who founded a monastery here in the 9th century, and whose tomb is in the cathedral), a fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Aa, 22 m. S.E. of Calais. Pop. 18,034.

St Pancras, *saint pan-kras*, a pa. and extensive district of London, 2½ m. N.W. of St Paul's, co. Middlesex, England. Pop. 221,465.

St Paul, the cap. of Minnesota, U.S., on the Mississippi, 19 m. below St Anthony. Pop. 41,498.

St Paul, a river of Africa, flows S.W. through Liberia, and enters the Atlantic N. of Monrovia after a course of 300 m.

St Paul's Bay, a town of Quebec prov., Dominion of Canada, cap. of co. Charlevoix, on the N. shore of the river St Lawrence, 60 m. below Quebec. Pop. 3823.

St Paul's Bay, on the N. coast of the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, where St Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked, 6½ m. N.W. of La Valetta.

St Paul de Loanda. See Loanda.

St Peter, a lake, being an expansion of the river St Lawrence, 35 m. in length by 10 m. in greatest breadth, in the prov. of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.

St Peter and Paul. See Petropaulovski.

St Peter-le-Port. See St Pierre.

St Peters, a river of Minnesota, U. S., flows into the Mississippi a few miles below the Falls of St Anthony, after a course estimated at 450 m.

St Petersburg, *saint pe-ters-boorg*, a gov. of Russia, at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Finland. Area 20,759 sq. m.; pop. 1,326,875.

St Petersburg (named after Peter the Great, by whom it was founded in 1703), a city of Russia, the cap. of the above gov. and the metropolis of the empire, at the confluence of the Neva with the Gulf of Finland; it is one of the finest cities in Europe, and has a university, founded in 1819. Pop. 667,963.

St Petersburg, a city of Virginia, U. S.,

on the Appomattox, 22 m. S. of Richmond. Pop. 18,950.

St Pierre, *seng pe-er* (St Peter), the principal commercial town and seaport of Martinique, West Indies. Pop. 25,370.

St Pierre, several towns and villa. of France, of which the largest is St Pierre-lès-Calais, in the dep. Pas-de-Calais, and a suburb of the town of Calais. Pop. 21,971.

St Pierre, an island of N. America, off the S. coast of Newfoundland. It and Miquelon, an island immediately N.W., are fishing stations belonging to the French. United pop. 4383.

St Pierre or Peter-le-Port, the cap. of Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, on its E. coast; it has a good harbour, with a fine pier. Pop. 16,164.

St Pölten, Germ. *Sanct Pölten* (contr. for St Hippolytus), a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Traisen 16 m. S. of Krems. Pop. 7779.

St Quentin, *seng kang-teng*, anc. *Augusta Veromanducorum*, a town of France, dep. Aisne, on the Somme, 24 m. N.W. of Leon. Pop. 26,453.

St Quivox, *saint kwi-ox*, a pa. and vil. of Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Ayr, 3 m. N.E. of the town of Ayr; it has coal mines and excellent sandstone quarries. Pop. 6069.

St Remy, *seng reh-me* (named from St Remy, archbishop of Rheims, to whom the surrounding territory was granted by Clovis in 501), a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 18 m. N.E. of Arles-sur-Rhône. Pop. 3422.—Also a town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. N.E. of Thiers. Pop. 908.—Several other towns and villa. of France have the same name.

St Servan, *seng ser-vang*, a seaport of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Rance, opposite St Malo; it has an active trade. Pop. 9457.

St Stephen, *saint ste-v'n*, a seaport of the Dominion of Canada, prov. New Brunswick, at the entrance of Deny's River into the Schoodiac; engaged in the lumber trade and fishing. Pop. 3000.

St Thomas, an island in the Gulf of Guinea, W. Africa, situated nearly on the equator; it is remarkable for its fertility, but is very unhealthy. It belongs to Portugal. *St Thomas*, the cap., on the N.E. coast, has a pop. of 4476.

St Thomas, one of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, belonging to Denmark. Pop. 14,007.—*St Thomas* is the cap. Pop. 11,881.

St Thomas, a town of British India, presidency of Madras, on the Coromandel coast, crowded every year with pilgrims, eager to visit the spot where, according to tradition, St Thomas the Apostle suffered martyrdom. It was taken in 1547 by the Portuguese, who changed its name to *St Thome*, from Mallapur or "city of peacocks."

St Thomas's Mount, a town and mill-

tary station of British India, presidency of Madras, div. Chingleput, at the foot of a hill about 5 m. W. of the Coromandel coast. It is the principal station and headquarters of the Madras artillery.

St Thomas, West, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, on Kettle Creek, 15 m. S. of London. Pop. 7000.

St Trond, seng trong (named from St Trudon, who founded a monastery here, and acquired great fame by the supposed working of miracles), an ancient town in the prov. of Limburg, Belgium, 12 m. W.N.W. of Tongres. Pop. 11,253.

St Ubes. See *Setubal*.

St Vigeau, saint vi'ô-an, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, comprising a part of the town of Arbuthnot. Pop. 12,806.

St Vincent, saint vin'sent, one of the British West India Islands, 17 m. long and 10 m. broad. Area 131 sq. m.; pop. 36,688. —*Kingston* is the cap. Pop. 7000.

St Vincent, Port São Vicente, one of the Cape Verd Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of W. Africa. Length 15 m.; greatest breadth 9 m.

St Vincent, a gulf of South Australia, extending 90 m. inland, with a breadth at its entrance of 85 m. *Port Gawler* and *Adelaide* are on its E. coast. —34°—36° 40' S. lat.; 138° E. long.

Saintes, sengt (named from the *Santonnes* or *Santon*, a Celtic people who dwell here), anc. *Mediolanum*, a town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Charente, 86 m. N.N.W. of Rochelle; it has several Roman remains. Pop. 2976.

Saintes, Les, la sengt, three small French West India Islands, between Guadeloupe and Dominica. Pop. 1425.

Saintfield, saint'feld, a market town of Ireland, co. Down, 9 m. N.W. of Downpatrick, with some trade in linen. Pop. 904.

Saintonge, seng-tonsh' (named from the *Santonnes* or *Santon*, a Celtic people by whom it was inhabited in the time of Cæsar), an old prov. in the W. of France, now forming the greater portion of the dep. Charente-Inférieure, and parts of those of Charente and Deux-Sèvres.

Sajo, sâ-jô' (salt), a river of N. Hungary, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows S.E., and joins the Hernad at Onod, after a course of 90 m.

Sak, a salt lake of Russia, gov. Taurida, near the W. coast of the Crimea, 30 m. N.W. of Simferopol, frequented during summer for its mud baths.—Also a large and populous Tatar vil. near it.

Saka. See *Osaka*.

Sakraing, sâ-hing', a town of Burmah, Indo-Chinese Peninsula, on the Irrawadi, opposite Ava.

Sakaria, Sakareeyah, or Sakariyah, sâ-kâ-râ'yâ', anc. *Sagartius*, a river of Anatolia, Asia Minor, rises in the mountains S. of Angora, and falls into the Black Sea.

Sakka, sâ'kâ', a commercial town of

Enarea, a country S. of Abyssinia, Africa, on an affluent of the Gibbi.

Sakmara, sâk-mâ'râ', a river of Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows S. and joins the Ural, after a course of 350 m.

Sak (the salt stream), a river of Russia, country of the Don Cossacks, flows W. and joins the Don after a course of 250 m.

Sak, a river of Peru, S. America, which, flowing N., joins the Jauja, and with it forms the Mantaro.

Sala, sâ'ld, a town of Sweden, gov. Westmanland, noted for its iron mines, and formerly for its silver mine first wrought in 1189, but now of little value. Pop. 3467. **Sala, a city** of Campania, S. Italy, prov. Salerno, occupying the site of the anc. *Marcellano*, in the Val di Diano. Pop. 7732. —Also several other small towns in Italy. Pop. of each under 4000.

Salado Rio, sâ-lâ'dâs rê'ô (salt river, so named from the salt with which its waters are impregnated), a river of the Argentine Republic, S. America, rises in the prov. of Tucuman, flows S.S.E. and joins the Paraná at Santa Fé, after a course of about 1000 m.—Also a river in the Argentine Republic, prov. Buenos Ayres, flows E. through the Pampas, and enters the Atlantic after a course of 400 m. There are some smaller rivers in S. America of the same name.

Salado Bay, a spacious but shallow inlet of the Pacific, on the W. coast of Chili, S. America.

Salahieh, sâ-lâ-hê'eh, or *Salbiah*, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. Sharkieh; taken by the French in 1798, and again in 1800. Pop. 6000.

Salamanca, sâ-lâ-man'hâ', anc. *Salamanes* (the district near the salt springs), a town of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Tormes, 30 m. S. of Zamora; it is the seat of a celebrated university founded in the 13th century, an ancient cathedral, and various mansu. Here the French under Marmont were signally defeated by the British under Wellington in 1812. Pop. 16,322.

Salamanca, a town of Mexico, N. America, state of Guanajuato, on the Rio Grande, in an extensive plain 5500 ft. above the sea. Pop. 15,000.

Salamanca, an island of the Caribbean Sea, off the mouth of the Magdalena, United States of Colombia, S. America.

Salamis, sâ'fâ-mis (said to be named from Salamis, the daughter of Asopus), an island of Greece, in the Gulf of Egina, where the Greeks gained a memorable naval victory over the Persians, B.C. 480. Solon and Euripides were born here. It is now called *Koliri*. Pop. 3260.

Salangore, or Salangur, sâ-lâng-gôr', a state of the Malay Peninsula, stretching about 120 m. along its W. side, and bounded by Perak on the N., and Rum-

bows on the S. Pop. estimated at 12,000. — The cap. has the same name.

Salawatty, ad-lâ-ed'wâ, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the W. extremity of New Guinea; it is 36 m. in length, 25 m. in average breadth, and produces excellent sago.

Salayer Islands, ad-l'êr, a small group in the Indian Archipelago, off the S. coast of Celebes. The largest island is about 30 m. long, with an average width of 8 m. Pop. estimated at 60,000.—6° 40'—6° 20' S. lat., 120°—121° E. long.

Saldanha Bay, sal-dâ'nd or sal-dân'yâ, a bay on the S.W. coast of Cape Colony, S. Africa.

Salé, a town of England, co. Chester, 5½ m. S.E. of Manchester. Pop. 5578.

Salé, ad-lâ, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 6 m. N.N.W. of Tortona. Pop. 5550.

Salém, ad-l'em, a dist. of British India, presidency of Madras, separated from Colimatore by the Cauvery. It was ceded to the British by Tipu Sahib in 1792. Area 7468 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 1,994,996. The chief town of the same name stands in a valley between the Shervaris on the N. and a small range of hills in the S., and has a pop. of 50,000.

Salém, a seaport of Massachusetts, U.S., chiefly built on a strip of land formed by two inlets called the North and South Rivers. Next to Plymouth this is the oldest town in the state, having been founded in 1636. Pop. 27,598.—Also the cap. of Oregon, U.S., on the Willamette River, and several townships and vills. throughout the U.S.

Salembria, ad-l'em-brâ'd, or Salympria, sal-im-prâ'd, a river of Thessaly, Turkey in Europe, rises near the frontiers of Albania and Roumelia, flows S.E., then E. and N.E. into the Gulf of Salonica, after a course of 110 m.

Salerni, ad-lâ'ma, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Trapani, 16 m. N.E. of Mazara. Pop. 14,098.

Salerno, ad-lar'no, an archi-episcopal city of Campania, S. Italy, the cap. of the prov. Salerno, on a gulf of the same name, 30 m. S.E. of Naples; it is the seat of a university probably the most ancient in Europe, and long famous as a school of medicine, but has now lost its reputation. Pop. 20,811.—The prov. has a pop. of 541,738.

Salerno, Gulf of, anc. Paestanus Sinus, an inlet of the Mediterranean, 26 m. wide, on the W. coast of Campania, S. Italy.

Salford, sal'ford (willow ford), a munic. and parl. bor. and town of Lancashire, England, forming a suburb of Manchester, but with a separate jurisdiction, and containing a pop. of 124,801.

Salghir, ad-l'gher, a river of the Crimea, Russia, flows N.W., then N. and N.E., and joins the Kara-su after a course of 90 m.

Salibabo Islands, ad-lâ-bâ'bo, or Salt-babo, or Tulour, too-loor, a group in the Asiatic Archipelago, between the Philippines and the Moluccas; they are well cultivated and produce rice and potatoes in great abundance.—4° N. lat., 126° 50' E. long.

Salina, ad-l'â'nd, or Salini, ad-l'â'ne, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, near the N. coast of Sicily. Length 6 m.; breadth 5 m. Pop. 4507.

Salina, ad-lâ'nd, a town of New York, U.S., celebrated for its salt wells, on Lake Onondaga, 2 m. N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 2693.

Salina, ad-l'em (a hill or mountain), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.W. of Dunfermline. Pop. of pa. 1259; of vil. 995.

Salina, ad-leng (from *salina*, salt), a town of France, dep. Jura, 11 m. N.E. of Poligny, noted for its salt-works. Pop. 5092.

Salisbury, assel'ber-a (said to be from A. S. *æser*, dry, and *hyrig*, a town, i.e. a dry town, because the old town stood on a hill where there was no water), or New Sarum, ad-rum, an ancient city, munic. and parl. bor., and bishop's see of England, the cap. of Wiltshire, 84 m. S.E. of Bath, noted for its cathedral, considered one of the purest and noblest specimens of early Gothic architecture that exist; its spire, 404 ft. high, is one of the finest in Europe. Pop. of munic. bor. 12,903; of parl. bor. 13,839.

Salisbury Plain, an elevated tract of open undulating country in Wiltshire, England, between Salisbury and Devizes. It is largely occupied as sheep walks, but much of it is also under tillage, and several villages are now scattered over it. In the dreariest part of it about 6 m. N. of Salisbury, is *Stonehenge*, which see.

Salisee or Sale, ad-lâ, a fortified seaport of Morocco, N.W. Africa, at the mouth of the Bu-Regreb. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

Salisburyburgh, ad-lis-bur-o, a vil. of Lanarkshire, Scotland, pa. of Shotts. Pop. 563.

Salona, ad-lâ'nd, anc. Amphissa, a town of Hellas, Greece, nomarchy of Phthiotis and Phocis, near Mount Parnassus. P. 6000.

Salonica, ad-lâ-ne'kd, or Saloniki, ad-lâ-ne'ks (corr. from its anc. name *Thessalonica*), a city of Roumelia, Turkey in Europe, beautifully situated on the acclivity of a hill, at the N.E. extremity of the gulf which bears its name. It is strongly fortified, and has a considerable trade. P. 70,000.

Salonica, or Saloniki, Gulf of, a spacious bay in the S. of Roumelia, Turkey in Europe.

Salop. See Shropshire.

Salsette, ad-lâ'tê, an island on the W. coast of India, N. of Bombay Island, with which it is connected by a causeway. It is 18 m. long by 13 m. broad, and is rich in Hindoo antiquities. Pop. 12,000.

Salsoo ad'eo (salt river, so named be-

cause the country through which it flows abounds in salt), the largest river of the island Sicily, rises in the Madonian Mountains, flows S. through the prov. of Palermo, and falls into the Mediterranean, after a course of 170 m.

Salta, *sal'tâ*, a town of the Argentine Republic, S. America, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Sileta, in the valley of Chicana. Pop. 11,718.—The prov. has a pop. of 88,933.

Saltaire, *sal'tair'*, a town of England, co. York, on the Aire, 3 m. from Bradford, with extensive manufa. of alspas. It was named from Sir Titus Salt, by whom it was built, and from being situated on the Aire.

Saltaash, *sal'tash*, a town of England, co. Cornwall, on the Tamar, 4 m. N.W. of Plymouth. Pop. 2283.

Saltsburn, *sal'tburn*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Rosskeen.

Saltoote, *sal'tôte* (the cots or huts occupied by the makers of salt), a seaport of Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Bay of Ayr, 7 m. W. of Irvine, with cotton weaving and extensive chemical works. The salt trade is still carried on, but not to the same extent as formerly. Pop. 4624.

Saltee Islands, *sal'tee'*, a group of small islands off the coast of Wexford, Ireland.

Saltillo, *sal'til'lo*, Sp. pron. *sal'tee'yo*, a city of Mexico, N. America, the cap. of the state Coahuila, on the Tigra. Pop. 8105.

Salt Lake City (so called from the waters of the lake being impregnated with salt), in Utah Territory, U. S.; it is the headquarters of the Mormons or Latter-Day Saints. In the neighbourhood of the city are silver mines. Pop. 12,815.

Salt Lake, Great, a lake of the United States of N. America, Utah Territory, on the W. slope of the Wahatch Mountains. It is larger than the Dead Sea, but less salt by 2 per cent., nowhere more than 33 ft. deep, with an average depth of 8 ft. Some of the islands with which it is studded rise 3000 ft. above the lake.

Saltney, *sal'tnê*, a township of Flint, N. Wales, pa. of Hawarden; it has iron and railway works, and an anchor foundry. Pop. 1501.

Salton or Saltoun, *sal'tun*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 54 m. S.W. of Haddington. Pop. 647. During part of the thirteenth century this part of the country was possessed by Nicolas de Soules or Soules, one of the competitors for the Scottish Crown in 1291, from whom it is supposed to have been termed Soulistown, by abbreviation Souttown, and subsequently by corruption Salton or Saltoun.

Saltpens, *sal't-pens* (named from an ancient salt work now extinct), a vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll, pa. of Campbeltown.

Salt Range, a group of mountains in India, stretching in an eastward direction

from the Soliman Mountains in the E. of Afghanistan to the river Jhelum in the Punjab, a distance of nearly 300 m. It is so named because of the great extent and thickness of the beds of common salt which it in many places contains.

Salt River, a river of Kentucky, U. S., flows N. and W., and joins the Ohio.—Also a river of Missouri, U. S., rises in Iowa, and flows S., then N.E. and S.E. till it joins the Mississippi, after a course of 250 m.

Salween, *sal'-wen'*, **Salwin**, *sal'-win'*, or **Thalesein**, a large river of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, flows E. and S. through the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan, and S. through Burma, and, after forming the E. boundary of Pegu, falls into the Gulf of Martaban.

Salusso, *sal'-loo'so*, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, at the foot of the Alps, on an affluent of the Po. Pop. 9796.

Salympris. See **Salembria**.

Salza or Salzsach, *sal'tsâd* or *sal'tsâh* (the salt stream, from Germ. *salz*, salt), a river of Austria-Hungary, rises in the Alps, flows through the centre of the crown land of Salzburg, and joins the Inn, after a course of 130 miles.

Salzbrunn, New, Lower, and Upper, *sal'tsbrun* (the salt well), three contiguous vils. of Prussian Silesia, 3 m. N.N.W. of Waldenburg, with mineral baths. Pop. 3584.

Salzburg, *sal'tsboorg*, a prov. of Austria-Hungary. Cattle-rearing and salt-mining are the chief industries. Area 2767 sq. m.; pop. 153,156.

Salzburg (town on the Salzsach), a city of Austria-Hungary, the cap. of the above prov., finely situated amid romantic scenery, on the Salzsach, about 70 m. E.S.E. of Munich. Here the musical composer Mozart was born in 1756. In its vicinity are the famous salt-mines of Hallein. Pop. 20,836.

Salzkammergut, *sal'ts-kâm'-mer-goot* (the public treasury of the salt works), a dist. of Upper Austria, lying on both sides of the river Traun, between Styria and the lake of Traun, with valuable salt mines, the property of the government. Pop. 17,000.

Saltzwedel, *sal'ts-vâ-del*, or **Saltwedel**, *sal'ts-vâ-del*, a town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, on the Jetzel, 64 m. N.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3305.

Samakov, *sa-mâ-kov'*, a town of Bulgaria, European Turkey, 30 m. S.E.E. of Sophia, with extensive iron works. Pop. 5000.

Samar, *sa-mâr'*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago; its length is estimated to be about 145 m., and its breadth about 50 m. Pop. 110,108.

Samarra, *sa-mâr'â*, a gov. of Russia, with a town of the same name, on the Volga, at its confluence with the Samara; it was formed, in 1850, out of portions of the

prova. Simbirsk, Saratov, and Orenburg, and contains 60,159 sq. m., with a pop. of 1,887,000. Pop. of town 51,947.

Samarang, *ad-mâ-rang*, a fortified seaport on the N. coast of Java, near the mouth of the Samarang River, with extensive commerce, but the town is unhealthy from adjoining morasses. Pop. 22,000.

Samaroand, *ad-mâr-kand* (corr. from *Alexandria*, named after Alexander the Great), a city of Russian Central Asia, formerly belonging to Turkestan, situated in a fertile plain, on the Zarafshan, 180 m. E. of Bokhara. It was the cap. and favourite residence of Timur towards the close of the 14th century. Pop. 25,000.

Samarra, *ad-mâr-sâ* (named from *Shemer*, the person of whom the ground on which to build the city was purchased), a city of ancient Palestine, the cap. of the kingdom of Israel, and of the prov. of the same name, between the Jordan on the W., the Mediterranean on the E., Galilee on N., and Judea on the S. After the destruction of the city by John Hyrcanus it was rebuilt by King Herod and called *Sebaste* in honour of Augustus.

Samarrah, *ad-mar-râ*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Tigris, about 80 m. N. of Bagdad; as containing the tombs of Iman Hasein-Akari and Iman Mehsi, it is much venerated by Mohammedans, and is visited by at least 10,000 pilgrims annually.

Sambas, *ad-mâs*, a town of the island Borneo, in the Eastern Archipelago, the cap. of a state and situated on a river of the same name; the houses are built of timber and bamboos, raised above the ground on wooden posts, or on floats moored in the river. Many of the inhabitants are pirates. Pop. 9400.

Sambor, *ad-mâ-bor*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, on the Dniester, 42 m. S.W. of Lemberg, with linen manufs. and extensive salt works. Pop. 11,749.

Sambre, *ad-mâ-b'r*, a river of France, rises in the dep. Aisne, flows N.E. and joins the Maas at Namur in Belgium, after a winding course of 130 miles.

Samoa. See *Navigator's Islands*.

Samos, *ad-mos* (the lofty), an island of Asiatic Turkey, separated from the coast of Asia Minor by a narrow strait. It still retains its ancient celebrity for beauty, fertility, and the excellence of its fruits. Pop. 34,141.

Samothraki, *ad-mo-thrâ-kî*, an island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, 14 m. N.N.W. of Imbros. Area 80 sq. m.; pop. 1500.

Sams or **Samos**, *ad-mâ-s*, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Zealand and Jutland. Area 40 sq. m.; pop. 5360.

San, a river of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, and flowing N.W. falls into the Vistula, near Sandomir.

Sana, *ad-sâ*, the cap. of Yemen, in Turkish Arabia, with a great trade in coffee. Pop. 40,000.

San Antonio, *adn dâ-sâ-nô-o*, one of the Cape Verd islands, off the W. coast of Africa; it produces cotton, sugar, and grain.

San Antonio, a seaport of Mexico, N. America, state Jalisco, on the coast of the Pacific. Pop. 3000.

San Antonio, a town of the West Indian island Cuba. Pop. 5224.

San Antonio, a city of Texas, U. S., on a river of the same name, near its source, 110 m. S.W. of Austin City. Pop. 12,356.

San Bernardo, *adn ber-nâr-dô*, a city of Brazil, prov. Ceara, on the Jaguaribe. Pop. 6000.

San Blas, a seaport of Mexico, N. America, state Jalisco, on an island at the mouth of the Santiago, in the Pacific. Pop. 3000.

San Carlos, *adn kar-lôs*, a town of S. America, state Venezuela, on the Aguare. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

San Carlos, a fortified town of S. America, republic of Chili, on the N.W. coast of Chiloe island.

San Casciano, *adn kas-kâ-nô*, a town of Tuscany, Central Italy, prov. and 8½ m. S.W. of Florence. Pop. 6982.—Also a town in prov. Siena, 17 m. S.E. of Pienza, with mineral baths. Pop. 1162.

San Cataldo, *adn kas-kâ-dô*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara, prov. Caltanissetta, with extensive sulphur mines in its vicinity. Pop. 12,899.

San Colombano, *adn ka-lom-bâ-nô*, a town of Lombardy, N. Italy, prov. Milan, on the Lambro, 9 m. S. of Lodi. Pop. 5567.

Sanct Johann, *sanct jo-hann* (St John), a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, on the Saar, opposite Saarbrück. Pop. 10,941.

Sandy, *adn-sâ* (sand island), one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 1½ m. E. of Eday. Length 13 m. Pop. 2053.—Also one of the Inner Hebrides, co. Argyll, 2½ m. from Rum. Pop. 68.

Sandalwood Island, a fertile and populous island in the Eastern Archipelago. Length about 130 m.; average breadth 30 m.

Sandbach, *sand-batch*, a town of England, co. Chester, 4½ m. N.N.E. of Crewe, with manufactures of silks. Pop. 5259.

Sandbank, *sand-bank*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the Holy Loch, near Dunoon. Pop. 630.

Sandgate, *sand-gate*, a town of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 1½ m. S.W. of Folkestone, resorted to as a watering place. Pop. 1840.

Sandhurst, *sand-hurst*, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Berks; about 3 m. E. of the vil. is Sandhurst Royal Military College, erected in 1812, and in the pa. is also Wellington College, founded in 1836 as a

memorial of the Duke of Wellington. Pop. 8211.

Sandhurst, a city of Victoria, Australia, formerly called Bendigo, on Bendigo Creek, famous for the gold diggings in its vicinity. Pop. 26,929.

San Diego, *san de-â-go*, a town of California, U. S., the southernmost port of the state, with an excellent harbour, on a bay of the same name. Pop. 2300.

Sandila, or **Sundila**, *san-de-lâ*, a town of Oudh, North-West Provinces, British India. Pop. 15,511.

San Domingo. *See* Hayti.
San Domingo (holy Sunday), a fortified seaport of the West India island Hayti; it is the cap. of the eastern division, on the S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Ozama. Pop. 15,000.

Sandomir, *san-dâ-meer*, a town of Poland, Russia, gov. Radom, near the confluence of the San and the Vistula, 51 m. S.W. of Lublin. Pop. 4749.

Sandown, *san-down*, a town in the Isle of Wight, England, on its S.E. coast, 6 m. S. of Ryde, frequented as a summer residence. Pop. 2320.

Sandsting. *See* Aithsting.

Sandusky, *san-dus-ke*, a city of Ohio, U. S., on Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie; it carries on shipbuilding, and has an active lake trade. Pop. 12,000.

Sandwich, *sand-wich* (corr. from its Saxon name *sandwic*, sandy bay, but the sands have filled up the bay, and the ancient port is now $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from high-water mark), a munic. and parl. bor. and town of England, co. Kent, on the Stour; it is one of the cinque ports, but its trade has declined from its former importance. Pop. 3080.

Sandwich or **Hawaiian Islands**, a group in the N. Pacific, discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, extending from 18° $50'$ to 22° $30'$ N. lat., and from 154° to 160° W. long. There are eight principal islands, and five smaller. They were named the Sandwich Islands after Lord Sandwich, the First Lord of the Admiralty who consented to send out the expedition which led to their discovery. They are fertile, and abound with the productions of tropical climes. In Owhyhee or Hawaii, the largest of the islands, are the remarkable volcanoes *Mauna Loa* and *Kilauea*, the former rising to the height of 13,950 feet. In 1868 a fearful eruption of Mauna Loa desolated the island to a considerable extent. Captain Cook lost his life at Owhyhee, in 1778, through an unhappy misunderstanding with the natives, but they are in general of a mild and friendly disposition, and many of them have been converted to Christianity. The exports are sugar, coffee, rice, pûls (a remarkable vegetable silk), wool, and sandal-wood. Area estimated at 7630 sq. m.; pop. 57,925. *Honolulu*, in Oahu Island, is the cap. of the group.

Sandwich, *sand-wîk* (sandy bay), a p. of Scotland, co. Orkney, comprising a part of Pomona or the Mainland. Pop. 1153.

Sandwick, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Stornoway. Pop. 445.

Sandy, *san-de*, a township of England, co. Bedford, on the Ivel, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of Pottou. Pop. 2117.

Sandy Bay, an inlet near the N. extremity of North Island, New Zealand.

Sandy Hook, a sandy beach or peninsula of New Jersey, U. S., 7 m. S.W. of Long Island.

Sandy River, a river of the United States, rises in Virginia, flows N. between that state and Kentucky, and joins the Ohio after a course of 130 m.

San Felipe de Aconcagua, *san fâ-le-pê dâ dâ-hon-hâ-guâ*, a town of Chili, S. America, the cap. of Aconcagua, 40 m. N. of Santiago. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

San Felipe de Jativa, *san fâ-le-pê dâ hâ-ti-â* (named in honour of Philip V. by whom it was founded), a city of Spain, prov. Valencia, near the junction of the Guadamar and the Albayda. Pop. 12,225.

San Felis de Guixols, *san fâ-le-ô-dâ ghe-hô*, a town of Catalonia, Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. of Girona, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 6879.

San Fernando, *san fer-nân-dô*, or **Isla de Leon**, *sa-lâ dâ lê-on*, a city of Andalusia, Spain, prov. Cadix, on the E. side of the Isla de Leon. Pop. 9729.

San Fernando, the second most important town and port in the British West India island Trinidad, on its W. coast. Pop. 5000.

San Fernando, a town of Chili, S. America, cap. of the prov. Colchagua, 68 m. S. of Santiago.

San Filippo d'Argiro, *san fê-lîp-pô dar-jê-ro*, anc. *Agryrus*, a town of Sicily, on an isolated rock near the centre of the island. Diodorus Siculus, the historian, was a native of this town. Pop. 7264.

San Francisco, *san frân-sis-ko*, a seaport, the commercial metropolis of California, U. S., on an extensive bay of the same name; it is the western terminus of the Pacific Railway, and a great starting-place of steamers for Australia and New Zealand, and for China and Japan. Pop. 228,964.

San Francisco, a river of Brazil, rises in the E. of the prov. Minas Geraes, and, after a circuitous N.E. course of 1600 m., falls into the Atlantic.

San Francisco Bay, a land-locked harbour in California, U. S.; it extends about 70 m. inland, with a breadth varying from 2 to 12 m., sufficiently large to accommodate all the navies of Europe and America at the same time.

San Francisco de la Montana, *san frân-sis-ko dâ lê mon-tâ-nâ*, a town of the U. S. of Colombia, South America, prov. Panama. Pop. 6844.

Sanga, sán'gá, a fortified town of Japan, with a famous porcelain manufactory, on the island of Kiusiu. It is well and regularly built on Simbara Bay.

Sangerhausen, sang-er-hou'sen, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 32 m. W.N.W. of Merseburg, at the foot of the Hartz Mountains. Pop. 8475.

San German, san jer'man, a town in the S.W. of the Spanish West India island Porto Rico. Pop. 9125.

Sang-koi, sâng-koi, a river of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, rises in the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan, and flowing S.W., falls into the Gulf of Tonquin, after a course estimated at 800 m.

Sangan, sâng-sán', a city of Manchouria, in the Chinese Empire, prov. Kirin, on the Soongari. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Sanguinetto, sán-groo-net'to (the rivulet of blood, so named because its banks are supposed to have been the chief scene of slaughter in the battle of Thrasymenus), a rivulet of Umbria, Italy, flows into the lake of Perugia, on its N. side.

San Idefonso, sán eel-dá-fon'so, or *La Granja, lá grán'ha*, a town of Old Castile, Spain, prov. and 6 m. S.E. of Segovia; it has a royal manufactory of looking-glasses. Pop. 3897.

San Idefonso, a group of islets in the S. Atlantic Ocean, W. of Cape Horn.

San Jaime, sán hî'má, a town of Venezuela, S. America, state Zamora, on the Portuguese. Pop. 7000.

San Joaquin, sán ho-d-keen', almost *ed-keen'*, a river of California, U. S., rises in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, flows S., then S.W., till it unites with the outlet of Tule Lake. It then flows N.N.W., and joins the Sacramento, after a course estimated at 350 m.—Also a town in a county of the same name on the above river.

San Joaquin, a dep. in the republic of Paraguay, S. America. Pop. about 15,000.

San Jorge, a river of the U. S. of Colombia, S. America; after a N.E. course of 200 m. it joins the Cauca about 25 m. S.W. of Mompax.

San José, sán ho-sé' (St Joseph), a city of Central America, the cap. of the state of Costa Rica, 15 m. W.N.W. of Cartago. Pop. 25,000.

San José, a city of California, U. S., in a beautiful and fertile valley on the Guadalupe, about 50 m. S.E. of San Francisco. Pop. 9099.

San José de Buenavista, sán ho-sé' dá bué-ná-vee'stá, a town on the W. coast of the island of Panay, one of the Philippines. Pop. 7000.

San José del Parral, sán ho-sé' del par-rá', a town of Mexico, N. America, state Chihuahua, 200 m. N.W. of Durango. Pop. 5000.

Sanju, sán-ju', a large scattered vil. consisting of numerous encampments of Kirghis shepherds, in the prov. Ferghana,

Russian Central Asia. Pop. estimated at 35,000.

San Juan, sán hoo-dn' (St John), a town of the Argentine Republic, S. America, at the foot of the Andes; near it are gold-mines. Pop. 20,000.

San Juan. See Greytown.

San Juan, a river of Central America, forming the outlet of the waters of the Lake of Nicaragua into the Caribbean Sea at Port San Juan.—Also a river of Colombia, S. America, which flows S.W., and enters the Pacific Ocean by several mouths, after a course estimated at 150 m.—Also a river of Bolivia, S. America, which joins the Pilcomayo, after a N.E. course estimated at 300 m.—Also a river of Mexico, N. America, which joins the Rio Grande del Norte after an E. course of about 150 m.—Also a river of the Argentine Republic, S. America, which flows eastward from the Andes, through the prov. San Juan to the Lake of Guanacache.

San Juan, an island in the strait between Vancouver Island and Washington territory, N. America. It belongs to the United States.

San Juan Bautista, sán hoo-dn' bou-tis'tá (St John the Baptist), a town of Mexico, N. America, the cap. of the state of Tabasco, on the Tabasco River. Pop. 9000.

San Juan, Cape, the N.E. extremity of the Spanish West India island Porto Rico.—Also the S. point of Vancouver Island, British N. America.

San Juan de la Frontera, sán hoo-dn' dá lá fron-tá'rá, a prov. in the W. of the Argentine Republic, S. America, bounded N. by Rioja; S. by Mendoza; and W. by the Andes. Area 23,258 sq. m.; pop. 60,819.—*San Juan*, the principal town, is on the river of the same name. Pop. 6553.

San Juan del Rio, sán hoo-dn' del rí'o, a town of Mexico, N. America, state Durango, with silver mines. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

San Juan de Porto Rico, sán hoo-dn' dá pó'r'to rí'ko, the principal city of the Spanish West India island Porto Rico, on a peninsula off its N. coast. Pop. 15,867.

San Lazzaro, sán lá'tá-ró (St Lazarus), a town of Emilia, Italy, prov. Bologna, on the Savena. Pop. 5092.

San Lúcar de Barrameda, sán loo'har dá bá-rá-má'dá, a city of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 18 m. N. of Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, with an extensive trade in wine, salt and oil. Pop. 19,843.

San Lucia, sán loo'shú-á, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the N.W. coast of Africa. Length 10 m.; breadth 3 m.

San Luis, sán loo'is, a prov. of the Argentine Republic, S. America, between 32°–34° S. lat. and 64°–67° W. long. Area 8496 sq. m.; pop. 53,394.—*San Luis de la Punta*, the chief town, has a trade in horses, skins, and furs. Pop. 3743.

San Luis Potosí, *sân loo'is po-tô-sê*, a city of Mexico, N. America, the cap. of the state of the same name, 70 m. N.E. of Guanajuato. Pop. estimated at 34,000. The state has a pop. of 526,110.

San Marco, *sân mar'ko* (St Mark), several towns of S. Italy:—I. San Marco in Lamis, in Puglia, prov. Foggia, on the peninsula of Gargano. Pop. 14,540.—II. San Marco de Cavoti, in Campania, prov. and 15 m. N.E. of Benevento. Pop. 4918.—III. San Marco Argentano, in Calabria, prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. of Cosenza. Pop. 4863.—IV. San Marco in Catola, in Puglia, prov. Foggia, 23 m. S.W. of San Severo. Pop. 4280.

San Marino, Republic of, *sân-mâr-rê-no*, one of the smallest and most ancient states of Europe, lies near the Adriatic coast, N.W. of Ancona, Italy. It has existed nearly 1400 years, is only 34 sq. m. in extent, and has a pop. of 7800, mainly occupied in agriculture and silk industry. The greater part of its area is occupied by a craggy mountain 2635 ft. high, on which the capital is built. The government of the republic is vested in a senate of 60 members elected for life from all ranks of the people.

San Marino or Sammarino, *sân-mâr-rê-no*, the cap. of the above republic. Pop. 1000.

San Martín, *sân mar-tîm'*, a river of Aragon, Spain, flows N.E., and joins the Ebro after a course of 70 m.

San Martín, an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, S. America, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of Madre-de-Dios.—50° 40' S. lat., 75° 26' W. long.

San Miguel, *sân me-ghe'* (St Michael), a town of Central America, republic of San Salvador, the cap. of a dep. of the same name. Pop. estimated at 16,000.

San Miguel, a river of Bolivia, S. America, rises in the dep. Santa Cruz, flows N.N.W., and joins the Guapure after a course of 600 m.

San Miguel el Grande, *sân me-ghe' el grân'dâ*, a town of Mexico, N. America, state and 40 m. E. of Guanajuato, with a large trade in cotton. Pop. 12,000.

San Nicandro, *sân ne-kân'drô*, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Foggia, 10 m. E. of Lesina. Pop. 7886.

San Nicolò, *sân ne-ko-lô'*, the cap. of the island Tinos, in the Grecian Archipelago, on its S.E. coast. Pop. 4000.

San Pedro del Romeral, *sân pe-drô del ro-mê-râ'*, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S. of Santander. Pop. 2566.

San Pier d'Arena, *sân pe-er' dâ-râ-nâ*, a town of Liguria, N. Italy, prov. and 3 m. W. of Genoa; it has an extensive trade. Pop. 15,563.

San Pietro, *sân pe-tro* (St Peter), an island in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Sardinia. Length 7 m.; breadth 6 m. Pop. 3236.

Sanpoo or Sanpu, *sân-poo'*, a river of Tibet, rises near the source of the Sutlej, and, flowing eastward, joins the Brahmaputra.

Sanquhar, *sân'kwâr*, colloquially *sân'ker* (from Gael. *seann cathair*, old fortress, so named from an old castle near the town), a royal burgh and town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the Nith, about 18 m. N.W. of Thornhill; it has manufactures of carpets, and an extensive spade and shovel manufactory, while many of the female population are engaged in muslin sewing and embroidery for the Glasgow manufacturers. Pop. 1824.

San Remo, *sân rê-mô*, a city of Liguria, N. Italy, prov. Porto Maurizio, on the Mediterranean, a winter and summer place of resort for invalids. Pop. 9017.

San Roque, *sân ro'kâ*, a fortified town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. Cadix, 6 m. N.W. of Gibraltar. Pop. 7891.

San Salvador, *sân sâl-sâl-dor'* (holy Saviour, so called by Columbus when discovered in 1492, in token of his gratitude to God who had preserved him through so many perils), or Watling's Island, one of the Bahama Islands belonging to Britain in the West Indies; it was the first land seen by Columbus in the New World.

San Salvador, a state in Central America, between the states of Guatemala and Nicaragua. Area 7385 sq. m.; pop. 484,520. — *New San Salvador*, on a plateau 3000 ft. high, is now the cap., the old cap. having been destroyed by an earthquake in 1864. Pop. estimated at 40,000.

San Salvador, Brazil. See Bahia.

San Salvador, or Bansa, *sân'sâ*, a town of Lower Guinea, W. Africa, the cap. of Congo, on a plateau near the left bank of the Congo. Pop. about 30,000.

San Salvador de Bayamo, *sân sâl-sâl-dor' dâ bâ'd-mô*, a town of the Spanish West Indian island Cuba, near the Canto. Pop. estimated at from 10,000 to 14,000.

San Salvatore, *sân sâl-sâl-tôr'*, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. and 7 m. N.W. of Alessandria. Pop. 6898.

Sansanding, *sân-sân-dîng'*, a town of Central Africa, state Bambarra, on the Joliba, about 18 m. E.N.E. of Sego; it has a large market place, and carries on an extensive trade. Pop. from 10,000 to 11,000.

San Sebastian, *sân se-bâ'stô-n*, a fortified city of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, on a peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, at the mouth of the small river Urumea. Pop. 17,903.

San Stefano, *sân stê-fâ-no*, a seaside vill. of Turkey in Europe, where the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey was signed, March 3, 1878.

Santa Catharina, *sân'tâ kâ-thâ-rê-nâ*, a maritime prov. in the S. of Brazil. Area

18,928 sq. m.; pop. 159,808.—Off the coast of this prov. is the fortified island of the same name. Pop. 12,000.

Santa Clara, *sdn'td klâ'rd*, a town of the West Indian island Cuba, S.E. of Havannah. Pop. 56387.

Santa Croce, *sdn'td bro'stolâ*, a town of Tuscany, Central Italy, prov. Florence, on the Arno, a few miles N.W. of San Miniato. Pop. 4268.

Santa Croce di Magliano, *sdn'td bro'stolâ de mât-pâ'no*, a town of Abruzzo and Molise, Italy, prov. Campobasso, 8 m. S.E. of Larino. Pop. 4253.

Santa Cruz, *sdn'td k'roos*, Sp. pron. *sdn'td brooh* (holy cross), the cap. of the island Tenerife, one of the Canaries, off the N.W. coast of Africa. Pop. 14,482.—Also the cap. of the island Palma, another of the Canaries, on its E. coast. Pop. 11,000.

Santa Cruz, a town of the island Luzon, one of the Philippines, in the Malay Archipelago. Pop. 5400.

Santa Cruz, a town of Brazil, prov. and 120 m. S.E. of Goyas, on the Parâ. Pop. 8000.

Santa Cruz, *sdn'td k'roos*, or **St Croix**, *sdn'td k'ro*, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Denmark; it is 20 m. long and 5 m. broad. Pop. 22,760.—*Christianstadt* is the cap. Pop. 5000.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra, *sdn'td brooh dâ id sd-sâ'rd*, a city of Bolivia, S. America, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, situated in an extensive plain near San Lorenzo. Pop. 9780.

Santa Fé, *sdn'td fâ* (holy faith), a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 6 m. W. of Granada, on the Genil. Pop. 4357.

Santa Fé, a town of the Argentine Republic, S. America, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Salado, 5 m. N.W. of Paraná. Pop. 11,000.

Santa Fé, an island of the Argentine Republic, S. America, between the Paraná and the Salado; it is 50 m. in length, with an average breadth of 6 m., and on its N. extremity the above town is situated.

Santa Fé, the cap. of New Mexico, U. S., on the Rio Chieito, about 90 m. from its junction with the Rio Grande; it has a considerable trade. Pop. 4765.—Many other towns and vila. of this name are found throughout the U. S.

Santa Fé de Bogotá. See Bogotá.

Sant' Agata, *sdn't d'gâ-tâ*, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Foggia. Pop. 5388.

Sant' Agata di Militello, *sdn't d'gâ-tâ de mât-lâ'tâ*, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. Messina, near the river Rosemarina. Pop. 4974.

Santa Lucia, *sdn'td loo-oh'â*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, 7 m. S.E. of Milazzo. Pop. 4736.

Santa Maria, *sdn'td mât-râ'd* (St Mary), the southernmost island of the Azores, in the Atlantic W. of Portugal.—36° 58' N. lat., 26° 8' W. long.

Santa Maria, a Vico, *sdn'td mât-râ'd d'w'ho*, a vil. of Campania, S. Italy, prov. Caserta. Pop. 4997.

Santa Maria de Marín, *sdn'td mât-râ'd dâ mât-rân*, a town of Galicia, Spain, with an active pilchard fishery, on the Bay and 9 m. N. of Vigo.

Santa Maria Capua Vetere, *sdn'td mât-râ'd kâ'poo-d' vâ-tâ'râ*, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 3 m. S.E. of Capua. Pop. 13,765.

Santa Marta, *sdn'td mât'â* (St Martha), a seaport of the U. S. of Colombia, S. America, the cap. of the prov. Magdalena, on the Caribbean Sea. Pop. 5472.

Santa Maura. See Leucadia.

Santander, *sdn-sân'der* (corr. from *Sant Andro*, i.e. St Andrew), a city of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name in Old Castile, on the Bay of Biscay, to the N.E. of Santillana; it is a flourishing seaport, and has productive iron mines in its vicinity. Pop. 29,011.

Santander, one of the states of Colombia, S. America, extending along the right bank of the river Magdalena. Area 16,409 sq. m.; pop. 435,427.—*Socorro* is its cap.

Santarem, *sdn-tâ-rang* (corr. from *Saint Irene*, a martyr virgin, whose body was said to have been miraculously found here), an ancient town of Estremadura, Portugal, on the Tagus, about 50 m. N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 8000.

Santarem, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, near the confluence of the Tapajós with the Amazon; it has a good trade in cocoa and medicinal plants. Pop. 10,000.

Santa Rita, *sdn'td rî'tâ*, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the Rio Grande, 11 m. S.E. of Ponso Alegre. Pop. 5800.

Santa Rosa, *sdn'td rô'sâ*, a town of Chili, S. America, prov. Aconcagua, 18 m. E.S.E. of San Felipe. Pop. 6369.

Santee, *sân-tâ*, a river of S. Carolina, U. S., formed by the union of two rivers, near the middle of the state, flows E.S.E., and enters the Atlantic by two mouths 20 m. below Georgetown. Extreme length estimated at 150 m.

Santiago, *sdn-tâ-d'go* (for *Sant Jago*, i.e. St James, the patron saint of Spain), a seaport of the Spanish West Indian island Cuba, on its S.E. coast, with a fine harbour. Pop. 26,752.

Santiago, the most southerly of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the W. coast of Africa. Length 35 m.; breadth 12 m. Pop. 17,000.

Santiago, a city of S. America, the cap. of the prov. of the same name in the Argentine Republic, on the Rio Dulce. Pop. 7775.

Santiago, a river of Ecuador, S. America, prov. Cuenca, joins the Amazon at Santiago, after a course of 180 m.—Also a river of Central America, state San Salvador, flows W. to the Pacific.

Santiago, a city of S. America, the cap. of Chili, in a richly wooded plain, on the Maypocho, 60 m. S.E. of Valparaiso, its port, with which it is connected by a railway. It is the seat of a university, and is noted for its beautiful situation, delightful climate, and splendid scenery. Pop. 148,000.

Santiago, a town of Mexico, N. America, state Jalisco, on the Rio Grande de Santiago.

Santiago, a town of Central America, state and 90 m. W. of Guatemala, between two volcanoes, from 8000 to 10,000 ft. high.

Santiago de Compostella, *sdn-te-d'go dâ kom-pôst-el'â*, a city of Spain, prov. Coruña, formerly the cap. of Galicia, with a celebrated cathedral, containing what are supposed to be the remains of St James the Apostle, from whom the town has its name. It has a university, and is the chief seat of the Knights of St James. Pop. 26,988.

Santiago de la Espada, *sdn-te-d'go dâ la es-pâ-dâ*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. Jaen, in the most elevated portion of the Sierra de Segura, 73 m. N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 4263.

Santiago de los Caballeros, *sdn-te-d'go dâ los kâ-bdl'yâ-rocs*, a town of the West Indian island Hayti, on the Yaqui River, about 100 m. E. of Cape Haytian. Pop. 12,000.

Santo Martinho, *sdn'is mâr-teem'yo*, a town of the island Madeira, W. of the coast of Morocco, N.W. Africa. Pop. 8066.

Santo Paulo, *sdn'is pou'lo* (St Paul), a city of Brazil, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, about 220 m. W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro; it is the see of an archbishop, and has several superior schools and a botanic garden. Pop. 40,000.

Santorin, *sdn-is-rân*, or **Santorini**, *sdn-is-rân*, anc. *Thera*, an island of volcanic origin in the Grecian Archipelago, 13 m. S. of Nio. Area 41 sq. m.; pop. 12,068.

Santos, *sdn'tos*, a town of Brazil, prov. Santo Paulo, on the N. coast of the island Engua Guacu, with a large export trade in sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, and tobacco. Pop. 8000.

Santo Severo, *sdn'is sâ-vê-ro*, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Foggia, 26 m. W.S.W. of Manfredonia, with a good trade in cattle. Pop. 17,124.

Santo Stefano di Camastra, *sdn'is stâ-fê-no dâ kâ-mâ-stê-dâ*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. of Messina, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 4490.

San Vicente, *sdn va-sên'is* (St Vincent), a town of Estremadura, Spain, prov. and 83 m. N. of Badajoz. Pop. 6888.

San Vicente, a town of Central America, the cap. of the state San Salvador, surrounded by indigo and tobacco plantations, and near it is the volcano of the same name. Pop. 8000.

Saône, *sdn*, a large river of France, which has its source in the Voages Mountains, and falls into the Rhône at Lyons.

Saône, Haute, or Upper, a dep. in the N.E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Franche-Comté. Area 2062 sq. m.; pop. 304,062.

Saône-et-Loire, *sdn-d'ê-dê-r*, a dep. in the E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Burgundy. Area 3302 sq. m.; pop. 614,302.

Sapucahi, *sd-poo-kâ-hê*, a river of Brazil, flows N.W. and joins the Rio Grande, after a course of 200 m.

Sarabat, *sd-râ-bdl'*, anc. *Hermus*, a river of Anatolia, Asia Minor, flows S.W., then W.N.W., and falls into the Gulf of Smyrna, after a course of 200 m.

Saragossa, *sd-râ-pô-sâ*, Sp. *Zaragoza* (corr. from its ancient name *Caesara Augusta*, so called because colonized by Caesar Augustus), a city of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name in Aragon, on the Ebro, 87 m. S.E. of Pampluna; it was a place of great importance under the Romans, and is celebrated in history for the heroic resistance of its inhabitants, under Palafox, against the French in 1808-9. Pop. 67,539.

Saraisk, or **Saraisk**, *sd-rîsk'*, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. W.N.W. of Riazan, on the Oosset. Pop. 5037.

Saranak, *sd-rânk'*, a town of Russia, gov. Penza, at the confluence of the Saranga and Insara; it is built chiefly of wood. Pop. 9869.

Sarapul, or **Sarapool**, *sd-râ-pool'*, a town of Russia, gov. and 190 m. S.E. of Viatka, on the Kama. Pop. 7688.

Saratoga Springs, *sd-râ-tô-gâ*, a town of New York, U. S., 82 m. N. of Troy, much frequented as a watering-place during the summer months. Pop. 10,822.

Saratov, *sd-râ-tov'*, a gov. in the S.E. of Russia. Great part of it is barren, being impregnated with salt, and it contains a number of salt lakes. Area 31,244 sq. m.; pop. 1,751,288.

Saratov, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov. on the Volga, 370 m. N.W. of Astrakhan, between which and Moscow it carries on an active trade. Pop. 85,220.

Sarawah, *sd-râ-wâ'*, a town of the British territory Pegu, on the left bank of the Irrawadi, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

Sarawak, *sd-râ-wâk'* (a cove or creek, from the Malay *serik-an*, a confined part of a river), a country on the W. coast of the island Borneo, in the East Indian Archipelago. It yields an abundant supply of sulphide of antimony, and has cinabar mines, opened by the Borneo Company in 1870.—Also a town, the cap. of the above, on a river of the same name, with gold mines in its vicinity. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

Sarawan, *sd-râ-wân'*, a prov. of Beluchistan, comprising the high table-land of

Kelat, from which rises Mount Tukato, upwards of 11,000 ft. above the sea. The valleys produce corn, madder, tobacco, and excellent fruits. *Sarawan*, the cap., consists of about 500 houses surrounded by a mud wall, and is about 100 m. W. of Kelat.

Sarclet, sâr'klet, a vil. of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. of Wick. Pop. 318.

Sardinia, sâr-dîn'-e-d (said to be derived from *Sardus*, son of Hercules, who settled here with a colony from Libya), a large island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, S. of Corsica. It has a very diversified surface, and although its soil is in general fertile, and a good deal has been done of late years for the improvement of the island, cultivation is still in a backward state. Area 8647 sq. m.; pop. 686,660.

Sari, or Saree, sâr'-rè, a town of Persia, the cap. of the prov. Mazanderan, 24 m. E. of Balfrush. Pop. 85,000.

Sark, a small British island off the French coast, between Jersey and Guernsey; it has copper and lead mines, but fishing is the principal employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 546.

Sark, a small river in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; after forming for several miles the boundary between England and Scotland, it falls into the Solway Firth, near Gretna.

Sarkfoot, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. of Gretna.

Sariat, sâr'-d', a town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Sariat, 35 m. S.E. of Périgueux. Fénelon was born here in 1651. Pop. 4041.

Sarnen, sâr'-nen, a town of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on the Aa, where it emerges from the Lake of Sarnen. Pop. 3720.

Sarno, sâr'-no, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. of Salerno; in the centre of the town are several sulphur and ferruginous springs. Pop. 10,867.

Saronno, sâr-ron'-no, a town of Lombardy, N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.N.W. of Milan, on the Lura. Pop. 5990.

Saros, Gulf of, an inlet on the coast of European Turkey, in the N.E. of the Archipelago.

Sarps, sâr'-pâ, a river of Russia, rises in the gov. of Astrakhan, flows N., passes Sarepta, and joins the Volga, after a course of over 200 m.

Sarpsborg, sârps'-borg, a town of Christiania, Norway, amt. Smaalehnen, on the Glommen. Pop. 2969.

Sarra. See Bear.

Sarteano, sâr-tè'-d'-no, a town of Tuscany, Central Italy, prov. Siena, 5 m. W.S.W. of Chiusi, with mineral baths. Pop. 4066.

Sarthe, sâr't, a river of France, rises in the dep. Orne, flows S.W. to Alençon, then S.E. to Le Mans, after which it turns S.W. and joins the Mayenne, after a course of 180 m.

Sarthe, a dep. of France, comprehending the greater part of the old prov. of Maine. It is nearly of a circular form, and has an area of 2306 sq. m.; pop. 446,280.

Sartoree, sâr'tor'-è (Sartor island), an island off the W. coast of Bergen, Norway; it is of very irregular shape, 20 m. long, and 7 m. broad.

Sarum, New. See Salisbury.

Sarun, or Saran, sâr'-run, a dist. of British India, presidency of Bengal, div. Patna, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Nepal; E. by Tirhut; S.W. by the Ganges; and W. by Gorakpur. Area 2654 sq. m.; pop. 2,063,860.

Sarungpur, sâr-rung'-poor', a town of Central India, territory of Dewas, on the Kallee-Sind River, 55 m. N.E. of Oojein.

Sarzana, sâr-d'-sân-d, a town of Liguria, N. Italy, prov. Genoa, in a fine valley at the foot of the Apennines, 8 m. E. of Spezia. Pop. 5396.

Sasik, sâr'-sîk, a lake of Russia, gov. Bessarabia; it is 16 m. in length, from 6 to 8 m. in breadth, and communicates with the Black Sea by a small stream which flows from its S.E. side.

Saskatchewan, sas-ketch'-e-wan (swift current), a river of British N. America, rises by two principal heads, called respectively the N. and S. Saskatchewan, in the Rocky Mountains, North-West Territories, and flows with a tortuous course to Lake Winnipeg, from which, by its N. branch, it is believed to be navigable by steamers to within 200 m. of British Columbia.

Saskatchewan, an extensive dist. of the North-West Territories, Dominion of Canada; it stretches as far N. as Buffalo Lake, and is bounded on the E. by Kewatin and Qu'Appelle dists.; S. by Qu'Appelle and Bow River dists.; and W. by the Rocky Mountains. *Battleford*, at the junction of the Saskatchewan and Battle rivers, is the chief settlement.

Sassari, sâs-sâr'-rè, a city of Italy, in the N.W. of the island Sardinia, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, with a seaport called *Porto Torres*, on the Gulf of Sassari, 10 m. from the town. Pop. 32,674.—The prov. has a pop. of 243,452.

Sasseram, or Saharum, sâr-sâr'-um, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, prov. Behar, 73 m. S.E. of Benares. Pop. 21,023.

Sasslav. See Szalav.

Sassuolo, sâs-suo'-lo, a town of Emilia, Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.W. of Modena, on the Secchia; in its neighbourhood is a hill remarkable for its petroleum springs, which frequently throw out sulphureous smoke, and sometimes flame and mud, to a great height. Pop. 4674.

Sata, sâr't, or *Setta, sè't*, the name given to the main branch of the Indus at its delta in Sind, India.

Satalge, sâ-têl'-gâ, anc. *Pharsalia*, a town

of Thessaly, Turkey in Europe, 30 m. S. of Larissa; it is surrounded by a plain on which was fought the famous battle of Pharsalia, in which the forces of Cæsar finally defeated those of Pompey, 12th May 48 a.c.

Satalah. See **Adama**.

Satpura, *sat-poo'ra*, a small town of India, in the territory of Indore, on a tributary of the Nerbudda. It gives name to a range of mountains running E. and W. parallel to the Vindhya Hills, and separated from them only by the valley of the Nerbudda. They are of volcanic origin, and are almost wholly peopled by Bheels.

Satsuma, *sat-soo'ma*, a town of Japan, the cap. of the prov. of the same name in the S. of the island Kjusiu; it has productive pearl fisheries in the *Bay of Satsuma*.

Sattara or **Satara**, *sat-ta'ra*, the cap. of a dist. of the same name in British India, presidency of Bombay, situated in a deep hollow nearly surrounded by hills, on the W. extremity of which stands a strong fort, which was taken by the British in 1818, 68 m. S.E. of Poona. Pop. 24,484.—The dist. has an area of 5378 sq. m., and a pop. of 1,116,050.

Saturness. See **Southern Ness**.

Sauble. See **Fishcross**.

Saublebog, a vil. of Lanarkshire, Scotland, pa. of Cambuslang.

Saubleburn, a spot in the pa. of St Ninian, co. Stirling, Scotland, famous in history as the place where James III. of Scotland was defeated by his rebellious barons.

Saugerties, *sau'ghor-tee*, a town of New York, U. S., co. Ulster, on the Hudson, 10 m. N. of Kingston. Pop. 10,465.

Saugor or **Sagar**, *sa'gur*, a town of the Central Provinces, British India, presidency of Bengal, the principal place in a dist. of the same name, div. Jubbulpore. Pop. 43,312.—The *Saugor* and *Nerbudda Territory* was ceded to the British by the Rajah of Nagpur in 1818.

Saugor Island forms the E. boundary of the great entrance of the Hooghly River, in the prov. of Bengal, India; it is 7 m. in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Saumur, *so-mur*, anc. *Salmurium* (the walled buildings), a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 26 m. S.E. of Angers. Pop. 11,901.

Sauterne, *so-tairn*, a vil. of France, dep. Gironde, 5 m. W.S.W. of Langon, famous for the white wine to which it gives name. Pop. 908.

Sava, a town of Japan, on the island of Nippon, 50 m. N.E. of Kioto.

Savage Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774.—10° S. lat., 160° W. long.—Also a group in Hudson Strait, British N. America, inhabited by Esquimaux.

Savali, *sa-va*, the largest, most wester-

ly, and richest of the Samoan islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Length 50 m.; greatest breadth 30 m.

Savana-la-Mar, or **Savannah-la-Mar**, *sa-va'na-la-mar*, a town on the S. side of the West Indian island Jamaica.

Savannah, *sav-an'na*, the principal seaport of Georgia, U. S., on the Savannah, 90 m. W.S.W. of Charleston. Pop. 30,681.

Savannah, a river of the United States, forms the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina, and falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 450 m.

Save, *sav*, a large river of Austria-Hungary, rises about 10 m. S.W. of Villach in Carinthia, flows through Croatia, separates Slavonia from Turkey, and falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

Save, a river in the S.W. of France, depa. Haute-Garonne and Gers, flows N.E., and joins the Garonne, after a course of 66 m.

Savigliano, *sa-vee-ya'no*, Fr. *Savillien*, a fortified town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, between the rivers Maira and Grana, 23 m. S. of Turin. Pop. 9544.

Savio, *sa-ve-o*, a river of Emilia, N. Italy, flows N., and enters the Adriatic, after a course of 50 m.

Savona, *sa-va'na*, a seaport of Liguria, N. Italy, prov. and 24 m. S.W. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 19,364.

Savoy, Fr. *Savoie*, anc. *Sabaudia*, a mountainous district of France, on the western slopes of the Alps, which divide it from Italy. It was an independent country from 1027 till 1416, and a duchy from 1416 till 1730, when its dukes became kings of Sardinia. It was annexed to France from 1730 till 1815, forming the dep. Mont Blanc, and part of the dep. Leman. Restored to Sardinia in 1815, it was ceded by that country to France in 1860, and divided into two departments, viz., *Savoie* and *Savoie-Heute*, or Savoy and Upper Savoy. Pop. respectively 268,261 and 273,901.

Savu or **Savoo**, *sa-vo'o*, one of the Sunda Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, subject to the Dutch government of Timor.—10° 32' S. lat., 121° 35' E. long. Pop. 25,000.

Sawantwarree or **Sawantwari**, *sa-want-wa're*, a town of India, the cap. of the native state of the same name, near the Malabar coast, 30 m. N. of Goa. The state, 900 sq. m. in extent, with a pop. of 190,814, has been under the management of the presidency of Bombay since 1844.

Saxe-Altenburg, *sax-dal'ten-boory*, a small duchy of Germany, W. of the kingdom of Saxony, with a well-wooded and fertile territory. Area 504 sq. m. Pop. 145,944.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *sax ko'burg go'ta*, a duchy formed by the union of the two principalities of Coburg and Gotha, the most southerly of the independent Saxon

states of Germany. It comprises part of the Thuringian Forest, and is in general fertile and picturesque. Here, as in the other Saxon states, the people are Lutherans; they are intelligent and industrious, agriculture and manufactures being in a flourishing state. Prince Albert, the late consort of Queen Victoria, was born here 26th August 1819. Area 760 sq. m.; pop. 182,559.

Saxe-Meiningen, *sax-mei'ning-en*, a duchy of Germany, consisting of a long irregular tract between Gotha and Coburg, comprising part of the Thuringian Forest, and watered by the Werra and Saale. Area 953 sq. m.; pop. 194,484, nearly all Protestants.

Saxe-Weimar, *sax-vî'mär*, a grand duchy of Germany, on the northern frontiers of the Thuringian Forest; it consists of the principalities of Weimar and Eisenach, the circle of Neustadt and several detached portions included in other states. The soil is moderately fertile, and the rearing of cattle forms an important branch of industry. Manufactures have made little progress. Area 1404 sq. m.; pop. 292,933, nearly all Protestants.

Saxony, The Kingdom of, *sax'o-ne*, Germ. *Sachsen* (the country of the Saxons, whose name is derived from the *sax*, a kind of short sword which they carried and used in war), a territory of Germany, encircled by Prussia, Austria-Hungary, Bavaria, and the Saxon duchies. On its S. frontier are the Erzgebirge Mountains, as their name implies, rich in minerals, and its plains support large flocks of sheep, the wool of which rivals the Spanish merino. Agriculture is prosecuted with the greatest diligence and success, and a considerable extent of land is laid out in orchards and vineyards. Saxony is distinguished for its mines, as well as for its manufr. of linens, woollens, cottons, and lace. The Saxons, nearly all Lutherans, are perhaps the most intelligent and enterprising people in Germany. The constitution is a limited monarchy, with two representative chambers. Area 5787 sq. m.; pop. 2,760,342.—*Dresden* is the cap.

Saxony, a prov. of Prussia. W. of Brandenburg, and N. of the kingdom of Saxony. The soil is fertile and good crops are produced, while the rearing of merino-sheep is extensively carried on, and their wool is an important article of export. Copper, iron, and coal mines exist, but the mineral product hitherto most profitable is salt. Area 9748 sq. m.; pop. 2,163,995.

Scasidi, *skd-fä'te*, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.W. of Salerno, on the Sarco. Pop. 8123.

Scawfell, *skd-fel'*, sometimes written **Scawfell** (the mountain of the *scaw* or promontory), a mountain in Cumberland, England, with two peaks, separated from

each other by a deep chasm. The lower is 3092 ft., and the higher 3229 ft., being the highest mountain in England.

Scala Nova, *skd'lä nö'va* (the new port), a seaport of Anatolia, Asia Minor, at the head of a gulf of the same name. Pop. 20,000. The gulf is 45 m. in length, and has an average breadth of 20 m.

Scalloway, *skd'lo-wä* (the huts on the bay), a vil. on the Mainland of Shetland, Scotland, on Scalloway Bay, 6 m. S.W. of Lerwick. Pop. 525.

Scalpa, *skd'pä*, or **Scalpay**, *skd'pä*, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, at the entrance of E. Loch Tarbet. Pop. 421.

Scalpa, an island of Scotland, co. Inverness, separated from Skye by Scalpa Sound. Pop. 45.

Scalpa Flow, a large expanse of water between the Mainland or Pomona and the southern Orkney Islands, Scotland, 15 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth. It has several good harbours, and abounds with fish.

Scanderoon, *skän-der-oon'*, **Iskanderun**, *is-kän-der-oon'* (named after Alexander the Great, whose Turkish name was *Iskander*), or **Alexandretta**, *al-ex-an-dre'tä* (little Alexandria), a town of Syria, Turkey in Asia, the port of Aleppo, on a gulf of the Mediterranean.

Scandinavia, *skän-de-nî-vä-s* (the country of the *Scandi*, or people dwelling in tents, named from *Alexander*, its early inhabitants), the peninsula occupying the N.W. portion of Europe, and embracing the countries Norway and Sweden.

Scar, a mountain, 2105 ft. high, in co. Wicklow, Ireland, 3 m. N. of Laragh.

Scarawalsh, *skd-rä-wölsh'* (Walsh's scarriff or shallow ford), a barony in the co. of Wexford, Ireland. Pop. 20,883.

Scarborough, *skdr-bur-o* (the town on the cliffs or rocks, from Sax. *sear*, a rock, and *burh*, a fort or town), a munic. and parl. bor. and seaport town in the N. E. of Yorkshire, England, 96 m. N.E. of York; it is the most fashionable watering-place on the N.E. coast, and has considerable trade in fishing and in the manufr. of ropes, sails, and other necessities for ships. P. 24,269.

Scarborough, the chief town of the British West Indian Island Tobago, on its E. coast, 7 m. N.E. of Milford.

Scardies, Great and Little, *skar'is*, two rivers of Sierra Leone, W. Africa.

Scarp, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, 1 m. N.W. of Harris. Pop. 156.

Scarpanto, *skdr-pän'tö*, anc. *Carpathos*, an island in the Mediterranean, between Candia and Rhodes; it is 30 m. long, 8 m. broad, and at its N. extremity is the vil. of *Scarpanto*.

Scarpe, *skdrp*, a river of France, rises in the dep. Pas-de-Calais, flows E. and joins the Scheldt at Mortagne, on the confines of Belgium.

Schadthausen, *skdf-hou'sen* the most

northerly canton of Switzerland. Area 116 sq. m.; pop. 39,140.

Schaffhausen (from Germ. *schiff*, a ship, and *Auwa*, a house, means "the houses for ships," so called because it consisted originally of only a few storehouses for the reception of merchandise conveyed along the Rhine), a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the above canton, on the Rhine, 24 m. N. of Zurich; because of its situation it is a place of considerable trade, as in consequence of the *fall*, 8 m. S.S.W., all goods brought down the river require to be landed here. The fall of the Rhine here is one of the greatest cataracts in Europe. Pop. 10,303.

Schäfersburg, shes'boorg, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Transylvania, on the Great Kükel, 24 m. E.S.E. of Neumarkt; it has linen and woollen manufactures, and a good trade. Pop. 8904.

Schaumburg-Lippe, shoum'boorg lip'-pê, a principality of N.W. Germany, bounded on the N. and N.E. by Hanover, and on the W. and S.W. by Westphalia. In the S. it is lilly and well-wooded; the N. contains the greater part of the large lake called the Steinhuder-Meer. Area of the state 172 sq. m.; pop. 32,050.

Scheldenberg, shêl'-ben-berg, a town of Saxony, Germany, 5 m. E. of Schwarzenberg. Pop. 2289. To the N. of the town is a mountain of the same name, in which are valuable mines of silver, tin, iron, and cobalt.

Schelde, shêl'dê, or **Scheldt, shêlt**, Fr. *Escaut*, a river of France and Belgium, rises in a small lake in the French dep. Aisne, flows N.E. and N.W., winds through E. Flanders, passing Ghent and Antwerp, then turns N.W. and enters the German Ocean by two mouths, named respectively the E. and W. Schelde, between which are the two islands Beveland, and the island Walcheren.

Schelestadt. See Schlettstadt.

Schelling, shêl'ing, or **Terschelling**, *ter-shê'ing*, an island belonging to the Netherlands, about 9 m. from the coast of Friesland; it is 15 m. long and 3 m. broad. Pop. 2361.

Schemnitz, shem'nîts (the stony town, from Slav. *kamen*, a stone), a town in the N.W. of Austria-Hungary, co. Honth, on the Schemnitz, 44 m. N.E. of Gran; it is famous for its mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, arsenic, and lead, and for its mining school founded by Maria-Theresa in 1760, and still held in great repute. Pop. including suburbs, 14,039.

Schenectady, shen-ek'ti-de, a city of New York, U. S., the cap. of a co. of the same name, on the Mohawk River, a trib. of the Hudson, 17 m. N.W. of Albany; it has various manufactures, and is the site of Union College, founded in 1794. Pop. 13,875.

Scheveningen, shê'ven-ing-hen, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the

German Ocean, 2 m. N.W. of the Hague; it is frequented as a watering-place, and in its vicinity are extensive fisheries. Pop. 7713.

Schiedam, shêe-dâm' (the embankment on the Schie), a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Schie, 4 m. W. of Rotterdam; it is famous for its manufacture of gin or Hollands. Pop. 21,880.

Schlesfelbain or Schieveibain, shêe'fel-bîne, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Rega, 17 m. N. of Dramburg. Pop. 5638.

Schiehallion, shê-hal'yûn (corr. from Gael. *ti-chailin*, the maiden's pap), a conical mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, rising to the height of 3564 ft., 4 m. S.E. of Kinloch-Rannoch; it has a conspicuous and commanding appearance, which is well described by the meaning of its name.

Schintzmaoh or Schintzmaoh, shintz'-nadh, a vil. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Aar, 6 m. N.E. of Arau; much frequented by the French for its saline baths. Pop. 1225.

Schio, shê'o, a town of Venetia, N. Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.W. of Vicenza, on the Timanjo, with lead and iron mines in its vicinity. Pop. 6375.

Schlipka Pass, shîp'kâ pass, a pass of the Balkan Mountains, in European Turkey, which figured prominently in the Russian campaign of 1877-8.

Schlangenbad, shîding'on-bdt (from Germ. *schlangen*, serpents, and *bad*, a bath; so named because of the many snakes found not only in the neighbourhood, but even in the springs themselves), a spa of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 8 m. N.E. of Wiesbaden, celebrated for its warm mineral springs and mud baths. Pop. 7422.

Schlei, shî, or **Sley**, an inlet of the Baltic, on the E. coast of Schleswig, Prussia; it is very shallow, but penetrates inland in a S.W. direction for 22 m.

Schleis or Schleits, shîts, a town in the principality of Reuss-Schleis, Central Germany, on the Wiesenthal, 25 m. S.E. of Jena. Pop. 4652.

Schleswig, shles'wig, or **Sleswick**, a former duchy of Denmark, now with Holstein forming a prov. of Prussia. Area of prov. 6969 sq. m. Pop. 1,073,926.

Schleswig, or Sleswick (named from its situation on the bay called the Schlei, from Sax. *wîg*, a bay), a town of Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, at the head or W. end of the Schlei, 70 m. N.N.W. of Hamburg; it has extensive fisheries. Pop. 14,548.

Schlettstadt, shêl'tsîdt, or **Schelestadt, shê-leh-sîdt'**, a town of Elsass-Lothringen, Germany, on the Ill; 26 m. S.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 9098.

Schlisselburg, shîus'sel-berg, a town of Russia, gov. St Petersburg, on an island in the Neva, near Lake Ladoga. Pop. 7892.

Schmalkalden, shmâl'kâl'-den (the town

on the Schmalekald, or little stream), a town of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, at the junction of the Schmalekald and the Stille, 10 m. N. of Meiningen. Pop. 6185.

Schmölin, *shmoû-la*, a town in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Central Germany, on the Sprotta, 7 m. S.W. of Altenburg. Pop. 5172.

Schneeberg, *shnê-bêrg* (snow mountain), a town of Saxony, Germany, gov. Zwickau, 7 m. N.W. of Schwarzenberg; it is one of the most important mining towns of Saxony. Pop. 8074.

Schneekoppe, *shnê-kop-pê* (snow top), the loftiest peak of the Riesengebirge Mountains, on the frontiers of Prussian Silesia, 9 m. S.W. of Hirschberg; it rises 5254 ft. above the sea.

Schneidemühl, *shnê-deh-mûl*, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, on the Küddow, 54 m. W. of Bromberg. Pop. 9734.

Schönberg, or Schönbürg, *shum-bêrg*, or *shum-bêrg*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Moravia, 29 m. N.N.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 7255.

Schönebeck, *shu-nê-bek*, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 9 m. S.E. of Magdeburg, on the Elbe; it has salt-works yielding annually upwards of 670,000 cwt. of salt, exclusive of Glauber's salt, sal ammoniac and other chemical products. Pop. 10,906.

Schönningen, *shu-nîng-en*, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, at the foot of the Ehme, 22 m. S.E. of Brunswick. Pop. 6114.

Schouten, *shoo'ten*, an island off the E. coast of Tasmania, from which it is separated by Geographie Strait.—42° 25' S. lat., 145° 29' E. long.

Schouten or Mysore, *mi-soo-re*, an island, or properly speaking three small islands in the Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. coast of New Guinea. They are called Schouten because discovered by that navigator in 1616.

Schouwen, *shoo'en*, an island of the Netherlands, between the E. Scheldt and the S. arm of the Maas; it is about 18 m. long, and 6 m. broad, and is noted for its madder and excellent pastures.

Schreckhorn, *shrek-horn* (the peak of terror), a summit of the Swiss Alps, cant. Berne, between the Finster-Aarhorn and Mont Cervin, 40 m. S.E. of Berne; it rises to the height of 13,397 ft. and is remarkable for its glaciers.

Schrimm, *shrim*, a town of Prussia, prov. and 21 m. S.S.E. of Posen, on an island in the Warta. Pop. 5929.

Schulja, *shoo'gâ*, a town of Russia, gov. Vladimir, on the Tena, with woollen and linen manufs. and soap works. Pop. 10,444.

Schutaba, *shoo'shâ*, a town of Trans-Caucasia, Russia, gov. Elisabethopol, 180 m. S.E. of Tiflis. Pop. 19,941.

Schützenhofen, *shu'ten-to-fen*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, on the

Wottawa, 14 m. S.E. of Klattau. Pop. 5024.

Schuylkill, *shoo'kîl* (hidden creek, from Dut. *schuylen*, to hide, and *kîl*, a river channel or creek, said to have been so called from the first explorers of the Delaware River having passed the mouth of the Schuylkill without observing it), a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., flows S.E. and joins the Delaware 5 m. below Philadelphia, after a course of 120 m.

Schwabach, *shwô'bâh*, a manufacturing town of Bavaria, Germany, gov. Middle Franconia, 9 m. S.S.W. of Nürnberg. Pop. 7024.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, *shwêrt'-boorg-roo'dôl-stêdt*, and *shwêrt'-boorg-son-ders-haue-sen*, two small principalities of Germany intermingled with the Saxon states. Timber and minerals are the principal products. The former is called *Rudolstadt* from its cap., a well-built town in the valley of the Saale, and the latter *Sondershausen* from its chief town, which is situated in a pleasant valley on the Wipper. Area 696 sq. m.; pop. 144,156.

Schwarzwald. See Black Forest.

Schwatz or Schwaz, *shwêts*, a town of the Tyrol, Austria-Hungary, on the Inn, 16 m. E.N.E. of Innsbruck, with mines of silver and copper in its vicinity. Pop. 5165.

Schwedt, *shwêdt*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Oder, 26 m. S.S.W. of Stettin. Pop. 9092.

Schweidnitz, *shwê'tnîts* (the place of the cornel-tree), a strongly fortified town of Prussian Silesia, in a beautiful situation, near the Riesengebirge Mountains, 30 m. W.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 19,651.

Schweinfurt, *shwê'foort* (the ford of the Suevi), a town of Bavaria, Germany, gov. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 23 m. N.N.E. of Würzburg. Pop. 11,233.

Schwyz or Schwyz, *shwîts*, a pastoral cant. of Switzerland, E. of the Lake of Lucerne. Here the Swiss confederacy was first formed in 1307, and in consequence this cant. has had the honour of giving its name to the whole country. Pop. 49,455.

Schwyz or Schwyz, a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the above cant., situated amid beautiful scenery, 17 m. E. of Lucerne. Pop. 5742.

Schwelm, *shwelm*, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 22 m. E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 7163.

Schwerin, *shwêd'-reen'* (from Slav. *schwern*, means "a place infested by wild beasts," and is the exact Slavonic equivalent of Derby in England), a town of N. Germany, the cap. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, pleasantly situated on the S.W. shore of the lake of the same name, 36 m. S.E. of Lübeck. Pop. 27,969.

Schwerin or Skwierzyn, *shwêd'-sh'-nê*, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, at the

junction of the Warta and the Obra, 11 m. N. of Mesoritz. Pop. 6680.

Schwarin, *Lake*, in Mecklenburg, Germany. Length 14 m.; breadth 8 m.

Schwetits or Swiecia, *swet'-se-d*, a town of West Prussia, on the Vistula, 8 m. N. of Culm. Pop. 5210.

Schwyz. See *Schwytts*.
Sciaccia, *shak'-ka*, a seaport of the island Sicily, on its E. coast, 30 m. W.N.W. of Girgenti. E. of the town are warm sulphur springs, whence arose its ancient name *Therma Sclunastica*. Pop. 18,696.

Scioli, *shik'-le*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Syracuse, on the Scioli, 6 m. S.W. of Modica. Pop. 10,794.

Scoglio, *shel'-yo*, or Scilla, *shik'-la*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, at the N. entrance of the Strait of Messina, 12 m. N.N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 5914.

Scilly Isles, *shil'-le* (probably derived from *scilla*, a Brit. word signifying "rocks consecrated to the Sun," but several other etymologies are also given), supposed to be the *Cassiterides*, or tin islands, and the *Silures Insulae*, of the ancients, a numerous group, stretching westward from the Land's End, England, of which only six are inhabited, viz., *St Mary's*, *Tresco*, *St Martin's*, *St Agnes*, *Sampson*, and *Brchar*. Total pop. 2060.

Sciende. See *Sind*.
Scio, *sho'-o* or *si'-o*, also written *Ohio* or *Khio*, anc. *Chios*, an island belonging to Turkey off the W. coast of Asia Minor; it is one of the most beautiful islands of the Levant. Area 508 sq. m. The cap. is of the same name, and is situated on a shallow bay on the E. coast.

Scioto, *si'-o'-to*, a river of Ohio, U. S., flows S. past Columbus and Washington, and enters the Ohio at Portsmouth, after a course of 300 m.

Sclavonia and Croatia, *shid-vo-ne-d* and *kro'-d'-sho-d*, one of the southern provinces of Austria-Hungary. Area 3643 sq. m.; pop. 1,946,160.

Scone, New, *skoon* (a rising ground), a vil. of Perthshire, Scotland, on the Tay, 2 m. N. of Perth; near it is *Scone Palace*, the residence of the Earl of Mansfield, built on the site of the ancient abbey, in which the kings of Scotland were crowned till the year 1396, when the coronation-stone was removed by Edward I. to Westminster Abbey, where it still remains. Pop. 1477. —The pop. of the pa. of Scone is 2330.

Scoonia, *skoon'-e*, anciently written *Scany*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, comprising the town of Leven, on the Firth of Forth. Pop. 3173.

Scordia, *shor'-de-d*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Catania. Pop. 6303.

Scotland, *skot'-land* (so named from the *Scoti* or *Scots*, a tribe who came from the N. of Ireland early in the 6th century, and became possessors of the country; the name *Scoti*, from the Erse word *scuite*, means

"wanderers"), that part of the island Great Britain which lies to the N. of the river Tweed. Except in the S.E., where it is joined to England, it is everywhere bounded by the sea. Its greatest length from Dunnet Head in Caithness to the Mull of Galloway in Wigtown is 278 m.; the greatest breadth from Buchan Ness in Aberdeenshire to the most westerly point in Ross-shire is 150 m. In consequence of the coast being deeply indented by large arms of the sea the breadth is extremely irregular. Between Dornoch Firth and Loch Broom, which is the narrowest part, the distance is only 26½ m. Area, including the islands, 30,463 sq. m.; pop. 3,360,018. The surface for the most part consists of rugged and sterile highlands; but there are also some extensive lowland tracts of great fertility. The country is generally separated into two great divisions—the *Highlands* and the *Lowlands*. The former, mountainous in a high degree, is inhabited by a race of Celts, who in many parts still speak the Celtic or Gaelic language; the latter, more diversified by hill and dale, is occupied by descendants of the Saxon race, who speak dialects of the Saxon tongue. The natural geography of the country, however, suggests a more distinct division into three portions—*Northern*, *Central*, and *Southern*. The *Northern Division* extends from the Pentland Firth to Glenmore or the great valley which crosses the country from the coast of Argyll to the Moray Firth in the line of the Caledonian Canal. Except a portion of the eastern coast, it is wholly elevated, and contains among other mountains *Ben Attow* (rush mountain), 4000 ft.; *Ben Wyvis* (the mountain of terror), 3423 ft.; *Ben Dearg* (red mountain), 3551 ft.; and *Ben More of Assynt*, 3381 ft. The *Central Division* extends southward from Glenmore to the Firths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal which unites the two. Of this division the eastern coast contains some extensive tracts of great fertility and high cultivation, but elsewhere its aspect is mountainous, the highest points of the United Kingdom being within its range. The highest summits are *Ben Nevis* (the cloud-capped mountain), 4406 ft.; *Ben Macdui* (the black bear mountain), 4296 ft.; *Caenngorm* (the blue mountain), 4095 ft.; *Lochnagar*, 3900 ft.; and *Ben Cruachan* (the cone-shaped mountain), 3670 ft. The centre is celebrated for its picturesque lake and mountain scenery. Many of the mountains, both in the northern and central divisions, are extremely precipitous, and are so covered with blocks of granite and other rocks that green herbage is found only on the lower parts, where it is so mixed with heather as to afford shelter to game rather than pasturage to sheep or cattle. The *Southern Division*, stretching southwards from the Central Division to the

English border, though it contains several ranges of hills and moorland tracts, is chiefly characterized by pastoral dales watered by beautiful streams and gently rising eminences of great fertility. Scotland is divided politically into 33 counties, viz.—*In the North*—Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Cromarty, Ross, Inverness, Nairn, Moray or Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen. *In the Centre*—Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyll, and Bute. *In the South*—Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Peebles, Selkirk, Berwick, Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton, for particulars regarding which see under their respective names. The largest of Scottish rivers is the *Tay*, remarkable for its immense discharge of water, amounting in a mean state to 218,159 cubic ft. per minute, and next in magnitude are the *Tweed*, *Clyde*, *Spey*, *Dee*, and *Forth*. These all flow E. to the North Sea, except the *Clyde*, which flows N.W. and enters the Atlantic. The mineral productions are numerous and important. The most abundant are coal, iron, lead, granite, sandstone, and roofing slates. Coal and iron are chiefly confined to the southern division of the country and Fife. Gold (in small quantities), silver, and lead are found at Leadhills and Wanlockhead in the Lowther Hills, granite in the co. Aberdeen and Kirkcudbright, and roofing slates in Argyll. Wild animals are comparatively rare. Domestic animals are superior, especially the horses of Clydesdale, the ponies of Shetland, the cattle of the Hebrides and the western counties, and the Shetland sheep noted for the fineness of their wool. The climate, though variable, is, on the whole, mild and salubrious. In the Western Highlands and islands an excess of moisture prevails. The eastern counties have less rain, but suffer from piercing east winds, accompanied with chilling fogs from the German Ocean. In the more fertile districts agriculture is in a very advanced state, but a very large portion of the cultivable soil is in grass and devoted to the rearing of sheep and cattle. The staple manufs. consist of cotton goods at Glasgow, shawls, silk goods, and thread at Paisley, woollens in Aberdeenshire, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, damasks and fine linens at Dunfermline, floorcloths at Kirkcaldy, and jute and coarse linens at Dundee. Iron and ironwares are produced in the coal and iron districts. Shipbuilding is carried on at all the principal seaports, and Greenock is noted for all kinds of machinery. The salmon and herring fisheries afford employment to large numbers. The former are conducted on the Tay, Tweed, Dee, Don, Findhorn, Spey, Ness, and Cree; the latter on the N.E. coast and in Loch Fyne in the W. The commerce is considerable, and still

continues to improve. Since the union of Scotland with England in 1707 both countries have been ruled by the same sovereign, but Scotland still retains its own laws, and its peculiar mode of administering them. The established religion is Presbyterianism, divided into three principal denominations—the *Established Church*, the *Free Church*, and the *United Presbyterians*. Besides these there are various bodies of Dissenters, all sects being freely tolerated. Education is widely diffused, and generally much valued. In 1872 an Act of Parliament was passed whereby parents are obliged to send their children to school when between the ages of five and thirteen. For those who are very poor education is provided free. The higher education of the country is conducted by the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrews, and it is to be noted that a much larger proportion of the whole population take a university course in Scotland than in England, and, as on the Continent, the professional element prevails in university teaching to the almost total exclusion of the tutorial. The Scotch are generally hardy, redective, frugal, industrious, and brave, and the country can boast of some of the greatest names in literature, science, and art.

Soranton, *skron'ton*, a city of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Lackawanna River, 187 m. N.E. of Harrisburg, with an extensive coal and iron trade. Pop. 45,850.

Sorape, a mountain in Peeblesshire, Scotland, rising 2800 ft. above the sea.

Soutari, or Skutari, *skot'â-re* (corr. from its ancient name *Skodra*, meaning "hill town"), a fortified town of European Turkey, the cap. of Upper Albania, in a rich plain, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Skutari. Pop. 30,000.

Soutari, called by the Turks *Iskudar* (from Pers. *sakadd*, a messenger or courier, Skutari having been from remote ages the post station for Asiatic couriers, and the place where all travellers from Constantinople to the East commence their journeys), anc. *Chrysopolis*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, on the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople. Pop. estimated at 60,000.

Soutari, Lake of in Albania, European Turkey, vilayet of Skutari. Length 20 m.; average breadth 5 m.

Soylla, *so'la* (said to be named from a fabulous sea-monster, or from a Punic word signifying "destruction"), a headland of Italy, 300 ft. high, opposite the whirlpool of Charybdis, off the coast of Sicily. The intervening channel, so formidable to the ancients, is not now dreaded by mariners.

Seaford, *so'ford*, a pa., cinque port, and town of England, co. Sussex, 12 m. S.E. of Brighton. Pop. of pa. 1387.

Skalkote, *seal'kote*, or Skalkot, *so-d'ko'*, a town of the Punjab, British India,

div. Amritsar, 65 m. N.N.E. of Lahore. Pop. 25,337.

Sebastopol, se-bas'tô-pol, or **Sevastopol, sev-da-tô-pol** (the sovereign, august, or most sacred city, from Gr. *sebastos*, most sacred, and *polis*, a city, or "the city of Augustus," in Greek *Sebastos*), a seaport in the S.W. of the Crimea, Russia, famous for its siege by the British and French in 1854 and 1855, when the south side of the town, including the arsenal and docks, was taken and destroyed. Pop. 13,259.

Sebenico, sê-bâ'ne-ko, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Dalmatia, on the Kerka. Pop. 6132.

Seboo, or Sebu, sê-bôo', a river of Morocco, N.W. Africa, rises in Fes, flows N.W. then W., and falls into the Atlantic at Mehadiah, after a course of 210 m.

Secchia, sek'ke-d, a river of N. Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows N.E. through Modena, and joins the Po, after a course of 70 m.

Se-ohu-an, or Sse-ohu-an, a prov. in the W. of China, highly diversified by mountains, plains, and deserts, and traversed by the Yang-tse-kiang. Pop. 25,000,000.

Secondigliano, sê-kon-deel-yê'no, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. and 3 m. N. of Naples. Pop. 6661.

Seerole, se-kêrôl, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, adjoining the city of Benares; it contains in its vicinity the civil establishments, the military cantonments, and the residences of the British population, connected with the great city.

Secunderabad, or Sikandarabad, sek-un-dee-dâd' (the town or city of Alexander), a British military cantonment in Hyderabad, presidency of Bengal, India, on the N.E. side of the Hussain Sagar, an artificial sheet of water, 3 m. in length and 2 m. in breadth. The cantonment is intended to keep the turbulent Mohammedan city of Hyderabad in check. Pop. 18,349.

Sedan, sê-dang, a noted frontier-town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, the birth-place of Marshal Turenne in 1611. Pop. 13,836. On 1st September 1870 a decisive battle was fought at Sedan between 100,000 French and 240,000 Germans. Next day the French capitulated, and Napoleon III. surrendered himself and his army as prisoners of war to the king of Prussia.

Sedburgh, sed'berg, a pa. and town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 10 m. E. of Kendal. Pop. of pa. 4990; of town 1963.

Sedgfield, sedj'feeld, a pa. and town of England, co. and 11 m. S.E. of Durham. Pop. of pa. 2940; of town 2048.

Sedgemoor, sedj'moor, an extensive tract in Somersetshire, England, 5 m. S.E. of Bridgewater, where was fought the battle in which the Duke of Monmouth was defeated by James II. in 1685.

Sedgley, Upper and Lower, sedj'li, a

town of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. N.W. of Dudley. Pop. 37,365, largely employed in iron manufactures.

Sedlitz, sed'lit (the possession, from Slav. *sedliti*, a settlement or possession), a vil. of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, 9 m. W.N.W. of Pisek, famous for mineral springs, the waters of which are largely exported.

Seefingham, sêf'ing-gam, a mountain 2364 ft. high, in the co. of Wicklow, Ireland, near Blessington.

Seeland, Denmark. See Zealand.

Seepra, sê'prâ, a river of Malwah or Central India; it rises on the N. side of the Vindhya Mountains, and, after winding in a N.W. direction through a fertile country, falls into the Chumbul, after a course of 120 m.

Beer, the mouth of the Goongroo or Pin-yaroo branch of the Indus River in Sind, India.

Seetapoor. See Sitapur.

Seivas or Sivas, sê'vâ, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situated in an extensive plain, near the source of the Kizil Irmak, about 60 m. S.S.E. of Tokat. Pop. about 25,000.

Sefid-Rud, sêf'ed rood (white river), a river of N. Persia, flows S.E., then N.E., and enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, 30 m. E. of Resht.

Segeberg, sê'gê-berg, a town of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on the Trave, 30 m. S. of Kiel. Pop. 5044.

Seghill, sêg'hill, a town of England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.N.E. of Newcastle, with coal mines. Pop. 1960.

Segni, sen'ye, a town of Italy, prov. Rome, 13 m. E. of Velletri. Pop. 5698.

Sego, sê'go, a town of Soudan, Central Africa, the cap. of Bambarra, on the Joliba. Pop. estimated at 30,000, principally negroes.

Sego, a lake of Russia, with an area of 481 sq. m., in the gov. of Olonets, 30 m. N.W. of Lake Onega.

Segorbe, sê-gôr'bê, anc. *Segobriga*, a town of Valencia, Spain, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, in a fertile valley 18 m. N.W. of Murviedro. Pop. 7232.

Segovia, sê-gô've-d, a city of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name in Old Castile, nearly surrounded by the Eresma, 46 m. N.N.W. of Madrid; it contains a Roman aqueduct, and other monuments of antiquity. Pop. 10,346.

Segovia, a town of Central America, state Nicaragua, dep. Segovia. Pop. 6000.

Segre, sê'grâ, a river of Catalonia, Spain, rises in the Pyrenees, flows S.W., and joins the Ebro, after a course of 160 m.

Segura, sê-gôo'rd, a river of Spain, rises on the confines of the prov. of Granada, traverses the prov. of Murcia, then flows E. through Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean after a course of about 170 m.

Seharunpore or Saharanpur, sê-âd

ruw-poor', the chief town of a dist. of the same name in Meerut div., North-West Provinces, British India, on a small stream, not far from the left bank of the Jumna. Pop. 48,844.

Seifhennersdorf, sif-hen'ners-dorf, a town of Saxony, Germany, 9 m. N.W. of Zittau. Pop. 6368.

Sell, seel, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, pa. of Kilbrandon, near the mainland, with which it is connected by a bridge. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Pop. 731.

Selland, si'land, an island off the W. coast of Finnmark, N.W. Norway; its length and breadth are about 20 m. each, and it is covered with snow-capped mountains, one of which is 3900 ft. high.

Seine, sase (said to be from Gael. *seish-an*, the smooth river), a large river of France, rises in the dep. Côte-d'Or, flows N.N.W., then W. and N.W., and after receiving numerous tributaries, it flows through the cap. passes Rouen, and falls into the English Channel at Havre, after a course of 470 m., of which about 350 are navigable.

Seine, the most important dep. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Ile-de-France, and entirely enclosed by the dep. Seine-et-Oise. It contains the city of Paris, and has an area of 184 sq. m. Pop. 2,410,849.

Seine-et-Marne, same-d-marn, a dep. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Ile-de-France, and surrounded by the depts. Oise, Aisne, Marne, Aube, Yonne, Loiret, and Seine-et-Oise. Area 2215 sq. m.; pop. 847,323.

Seine-et-Oise, same-d-oise, a dep. in the N. of France. It encloses the dep. Seine, and is surrounded by the depts. Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, and Eure. Area 2164 sq. m.; pop. 561,990.

Seine-Inférieure, sase ang-fā-re-ur, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Normandy. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the English Channel; S. by the dep. Eure; and E. by the depts. Oise and Somme. Area 2330 sq. m.; pop. 798,414.

Seistan, sē-tān, formerly a prov. of S.W. Afghanistan, now largely embraced in the Persian prov. of Khorassan; with the exception of the banks of the Helmund, it consists of arid plains, and contains the Hamoon Swamp or Seistan Lake. Pop. 50,000.

Selby, sel'be (corr. from its anc. name *Saleber*), a town in the W. B. of Yorkshire, England, on the Ouse, 15 m. S.E. of York, with some manufs. and a considerable trade in the preparation of flax. Pop. 6198.

Selambria, sel-em'brī-d, anc. *Peneus*, a river of Thessaly, Turkey in Europe, issues from Mount Pindus, and flows through the Vale of Tempe into the Gulf of Salonica.

Selenge, sē-lang'gd, a river of Asia, rises

in Mongolia, flows N.E., and enters Lake Baikal by three mouths.

Selivno, sē-liv'no, or *Ialivna, iē-liv'nd*, a town of Eastern Roumelia, European Turkey, at the S. base of the Balkan Mountains, 65 m. N.N.W. of Adrianople. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

Selkirk, sel'kirk (corr. from Celt. *schelk-grech*, the kirk in the wood or forest, so called from an ancient kirk or chapel, built for the accommodation of the kings of Scotland when hunting in the forest, which once covered nearly the whole county), an ancient royal burgh of Scotland, the co. town of Selkirkshire, pleasantly situated near the junction of the Ettrick and the Yarrow. At Philiphaugh, close by Selkirk, the Marquis of Montrose was defeated by the Covenanters in 1645. Selkirk occupies a prominent place in the story of the Border Wars, and its burghesses, known as the "Souters of Selkirk," were greatly renowned for their valour. It is said that the ballad of the "Flowers of the Forest" refers to the loss sustained by the "souters" at the disastrous battle of Flodden. Pop. 4640.

Selkirkshire, anciently called "Ettrick Forest," is a small inland county of Scotland, encompassed by the coes. Edinburgh, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Peebles. It extends from N. to S. 23 m. and from E. to W. 18 m. Area 280 sq. m.; pop. 14,005. The surface exhibits a continued succession of mountain ranges of different altitudes, affording excellent pasturage for numerous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, which are reared in the co. Between the hills there are narrow and well-watered valleys of great fertility. The *Tweed* and its tributaries, the *Ettrick* and the *Yarrow*, are the principal streams. The Yarrow has prominently attracted the notice of poets, and is referred to in many a Scottish song. It issues from the east end of *St Mary's Loch*—a lake 3 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth, near the W. boundary of the co. The manufactures of Selkirkshire are wool-spinning and the making of tweeds, tartans, shawls, and other goods of similar character, extensively carried on at *Gala-hills* and *Selkirk*. Mungo Park, the African traveller, and James Hogg, the poet, known in literature as the "Ettrick Shepherd," were natives of Selkirkshire. *Selkirk* is the co. town.

Selma, sel'md, a city of Alabama, U. S., on the Alabama River, about 70 m. below Montgomery. Pop. 5464.

Selsea, sel'se, or *Selsey* (from Sax. *seals-cy*, the island of seals, as a resort of which it was formerly noted), a pa. and vil. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S. of Chichester. The first Roman Catholic monastery in England was founded here by St Wilfred about 680, and Selsea continued a bishopric till removed to Chichester by Stigand in 1072. Pop. of pa. 987.—*Selsea Bill* is the S

extremity of a level tract called the Peninsula of Selsea, on the S.W. coast of Sussex.

Selston, *sel'stan*, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Notts, 9 m. S.W. of Mansfield, with iron works and collieries. Pop. of pa. 3870.

Selters, or Nieder Selters, *need'er sel'ters*, a vil. of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, 24 m. N. of Mantz, famous for its mineral springs, yielding the sparkling and effervescing water which, by a corruption of the name, is distributed over the world by the name of Seltzer. Pop. 972.

Semendria, *se-men'dre-â*, a fortified town of Servia, on the Danube, at the influx of the Jessoava, 94 m. S.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 12,000.

Semipalatinsk, *sh-ma-pâ-lâ-tinsk'* (the seven palaces, so called from some extensive ruins situated in the neighbourhood), a town of Russian Central Asia, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, on the Irish; it is the seat of an extensive trade. Pop. 10,140.—The gov. has a pop. of 510,161.

Semlin, *sem-leen'*, a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Croatia-Slavonia, on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the Save and the Danube, near Belgrade; it is the principal entrepôt of the trade between Austria and Turkey. Pop. 3915.

Sempach, *sem'pah*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Sempach. Pop. 1034.—The Lake of Sempach is 4 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth.

Senâ, *sh'nd*, or Senna, *sen'nd*, a town of E. Africa, on the right bank of the Zambesi, about 100 m. W. of Quilimane. Pop. about 5000.

Seneca Falls, *sen'e-kâ falls*, a town of New York, U. S., co. Seneca, on the Seneca, at the outlet of Seneca Lake, 4 m. E. of Waterloo. Pop. 5890.—Seneca Lake is 35 m. in length and from 2 to 4 m. in breadth.

Senefte, *sen'etf'*, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 16 m. N.E. of Mons. Pop. 5952.

Senegal, *sen-e-gâl'* (said to be derived from *Samaga*, the name of a Moor whom Lancarote landed here when he discovered the river), a large river of W. Africa, which has its source in the mountains of Kong, not far from the sources of the Gambia and the Rio Grande. In its progress through the country of the Foulahs it is swelled by numerous streams, and, after a course of about 1000 m., falls into the Atlantic.—Also a French colony at the mouth of the above river. Area 96,529 sq. m.; pop. 115,936.

Senegambia, *sen-e-gam'bi-d* (named from its situation between the rivers Senegal and Gambia), the name given to the countries of W. Africa watered by the Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande, having the Sahara on the N. and Upper Guinea on the S. This extensive region is divided into

a number of states or kingdoms, inhabited chiefly by the Foulahs, Mandingoes, and Jalofas. The pop. is estimated at 12,000,000.

Senjen, *sen'jen*, one of the Lofoden islands of the N.W. coast of Norway; it is 45 m. in length, 30 m. in breadth, and some of its mountains are 3000 ft. high. In summer it is frequented by the Finns, who bring their reindeer here for pasture.

Senlis, *sen'les*, anc. *disputomagus*, a town of France, dep. Oise, on the Nonette, 29 m. S.E. of Beauvais; it was the residence of several of the early kings of France, and here Pepin, king of Aquitaine, was imprisoned in 563. Pop. 6383.

Sennar, *sen'adr'*, a city of Nubia, Egyptian Dominion, the cap. of the dist. of the same name, on the Belr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile. Pop. estimated at 9000.

Sena, *sen* (named from the *Senones*, a powerful people of Celtic Gaul, whose capital it was), a town of France, dep. Yonne, on the river Yonne, 34 m. W.N.W. of Auxerre. Pop. 11,263.

Seohara or Sioharah, *se-o-hâ'rd*, a town of British India, North-West Provinces, presidency of Bengal, 29 m. N.W. of Moradabad. Pop. 8840.

Sepino, *sep'fno*, a town of Abruzzo and Molise, S. Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.S.W. of Campobasso. Pop. 5242.

Seraing, *ser'rang*, a town of Belgium, prov. and 4 m. S.W. of Liège, on the Maase, with great iron works. Pop. 24,315.

Serajevo. *See* Bosna-Serai.

Serampore or Serampur, *ser-am-poor'*, a town of British India, presidency and prov. of Bengal, on the Hooghly, 14 m. above Calcutta; it is principally known as the chief station of the Baptist missionaries, who distinguished themselves as translators of the Scriptures into oriental languages. Pop. 24,440.

Serbal, Jebel, *sh'el ser'bd*, a mountain of Arabia, N.W. of Mount Sinai, 6760 ft. high.

Serchio, *ser'ke-3*, a river of Central Italy, rises in the prov. of Modena, flows through Lucca, and falls into the Mediterranean, after a S.W. course of 55 m.

Serdobak, *ser-dobak'* (town on the Serdoba), or Serdovak, *ser-dovak'*, a town of Russia, gov. and about 100 m. N.W. of Saratov, on the Serdoba. Pop. 12,902.

Seres, *ser'es*, a town of Roumelia, Turkey in Europe, vilayet of Salonika, to the E. of the river Struma; it has manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and is one of the most commercial towns in Turkey in Europe. Pop. 30,000.

Sereth, *ser'et* or *sh-ret'*, anc. *Arerue*, a river of Europe, rises in the Carpathians in Bukovina, Austria, flows N.E., then S.E., and, after traversing Moldavia in Roumania, falls into the Danube, 5 m. W. of Galatz.

Sergipe d'al Ray, *ser-sh'pâ del rê*, or São Christovao, a town of Brazil, the

cap. of the prov. Sergipe, on the Paramo-pina, 800 m. S.W. of Recife, with a large trade in sugar and cotton. Pop. 30,000.

Seringapatam, *ser-ing-pâ-tam* (from Sansc. *Sri-Ranga-Pattana*, the city of Sri-Ranga, one of the names of Vishnu), a strong town of Mysore, British India, formerly the cap. of the prov. under Hyder Ali and Tipoo Saib, on the western extremity of an island formed by the Cauvery, 9 m. N.E. of Mysore. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1799. Pop. 10,594.

Serohi, *ser-ô-hô*, a town of British India, the cap. of a state of the same name in Rajputana, celebrated for its sword blades.

Serpa, *ser-pâ*, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on an elevated site, near the Guadiana, 17 m. S.W. of Moura. Pop. 5595.

Serpuchov or **Serpookhov**, *ser-poo-hov*, a town of Russia, gov. Moscow, on the Oka, 55 m. S.S.W. of Moscow. Pop. 16,720.

Serra Capriola, *ser-râ kâp-ra-ô-lâ*, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Foggia, on a hill, 14 m. N.W. of San Severo. Pop. 5300.

Serra di Palco, *ser-râ de fâl'ko*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Caltanissetta, on a hill, 19 m. N.E. of Girgenti. Pop. 6645.

Sert, a walled town of Turkish Armenia, near the Khabar. Pop. 5000.

Servia, *ser-vâ-d*, a country of Europe, separated from Austria-Hungary on the N. by the rivers Danube and Save; it has Roumanis and Turkey on the E., from the former of which it is separated by the Danube; and it is bounded by Turkey on the S. and W. Area 18,516 sq. m.; pop. 1,642,068. It is decidedly a mountainous country, and forests are numerous and extensive. In some places the forests consist wholly of fruit-trees, especially pears and chestnuts; elsewhere the most common trees are oak. The soil in the valleys and level districts is fertile, and equally fitted for the rearing of cattle and the production of corn and wine. The former is the favourite occupation, not more than one twenty-fourth of the land being under tillage. Silver, copper, lead, and iron have been discovered in several places, but mining is almost unknown, and the few manufactures that exist, consisting of woollens, cottons, and hardware, are fitted only for home use. The climate generally is temperate and salubrious; in the higher regions the winters are long and somewhat cold. The principal rivers flowing through Servia are the *Morava* and the *Timok*, tributaries of the Danube, and the principal towns are *Belgrade*, the capital, *Kragojevatz*, the ancient capital, *Bombardja*, *Alaxinaia*, and *Nissas* or *Misk*. Servia has undergone many changes in its administration. Though from 1515 to 1878 it acknowledged the supremacy of Turkey, and paid an annual

tribute of £200,000 to the Sultan, it was ruled by its own prince, and was in other respects an independent state. By the Berlin Treaty of 1878, the suzerainty of the Sultan was brought to an end, and to the Servian territory were added 4593 sq. m., embracing a population of 264,000. In the government the ruler, who is called Prince, is aided by a representative assembly called the Skuptschina. The religion is Christianity, according to the rites of the Greek Church.

Servia, a town of Roumelia, Turkey in Europe, near the N. border of Thessaly.

Sesia, *ad'es d*, a river of N. Italy, rises in the Pennine Alps near Monte Rosa, flows S. and joins the Po between Casale and Valenza after a course of about 50 m.

Bestri di Ponente, *ser-trî de po-nen'tâ*, a town of Liguria, N. Italy, 4 m. W.N.W. of Genoa, on the coast, with mines of chalk and alabaster in its neighbourhood. Pop. 9905.

Setif, *ad-teef*, a town of Algeria, N. Africa, dep. and 77 m. W.S.W. of Constantine. Pop. 4074.

Settia, *ser'ti* (said to be derived from Sax. *set*, a seat, the name being descriptive of its situation at the base of a limestone cliff called Castleberg, which rises perpendicularly to an altitude of nearly 800 ft.), a town in the N. E. of Yorkshire, England, on the Ribbles, 37 m. W.N.W. of Leeds. Pop. 2163.

Setubal, *ad-too-bal*, or **St Ubes**, *aba*, a seaport of Estremadura, Portugal, at the mouth of the Sado, 18 m. S.S.E. of Lisbon; it has a great trade in salt and fruits. Pop. 12,159.

Sevastopol. See **Sebastopol**.

Sevenoaks, *ser-n-ôks* (so named from seven large oak trees which grew on a ridge beside the town), a town of England, co. Kent, near the river Darent, 17 m. W. of Maidstone. Pop. 4118.

Severn, *ser-ern* (corr. from its Saxon name *Sæferne*, and that from its Welsh name *Hafron*, signifying "queen of rivers"), a large river of England and Wales, second only to the Thames. It rises in a small lake in the E. side of Pinnlimmon, Montgomeryshire, and passing, by a circuitous course, through the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester, falls into the Bristol Channel, after a course estimated at 210 m.

Severn, a river of Kewatin, Dominion of Canada; it flows N.E. and enters Hudson Bay after a course of about 550 m.

Severn, a river of Maryland, U.S., which unites with the Chesapeake 3 m. below Annapolis.

Seville, *ser-esl'* (corr. from its ancient name *Hispalis*, derived from Phœn. *se-phala*, a plain; the Moors converted *Hispalis* into *Ishalla*, of which the Spaniards made *Schika*, and hence *Sevilla* and *Seville*), an important commercial city of Spain, the cap. of the prov. of the same name in An-

dalusia, on the Guadalquivir, in a pleasant and fertile district, 60 m. N.N.E. of Cadiz. It has various manufs. and a royal tobacco and cigar factory, which employs 8000 hands, chiefly females. Its cathedral is a magnificent Gothic pile, with a tower 360 ft. high. The two great Spanish painters, Velasquez and Murillo, were natives of Seville, the former born in 1590 and the latter in 1608. Pop. 118,988.

Sèvre, sevr or sêvr, two rivers of France; one distinguished as *Sèvre-Nantaise* rises in the N.W. of the dep. Deux-Sèvres, flows N.W. and unites with the Loire at Nantes; the other known as *Sèvre-Nioraise* rises in the S. of the dep. Deux-Sèvres, flows W., passing in its course St Malzent and Niort, and after receiving the Vendée falls into the Bay of Biscay.

Sèvres, a town of France, 6 m. S.W. of Paris, celebrated for its manufacture of porcelain, long considered the most beautiful in Europe. It has also manufs. of glass, and there is here a museum which contains a curious collection of china and earthenware from all parts of the globe. Pop. 6376.

Sèvres, Deux, du sevr or sêvr (the two Sèvres, named from the two rivers which traverse it), a dep. in the W. of France, surrounded by the depts. Maine-et-Loire, Vienne, Charente, Charente-Inférieure, and Vendée. Area 2217 sq. m.; pop. 386,655.

Seychelles, sê-shêl', a group of 80 islands in the Indian Ocean, of which *Mahé* is the chief. They belong to Great Britain, and form a dependency of the government of the Mauritius. Pop. 11,063.

Sesmo, set'sê, a town of Italy, prov. Rome, on an elevation near the Pontine marshes. Pop. 6558. — Also a town of Piedmont, prov. and 9 m. S. of Alessandria. Pop. 2921.

Sfax or Sfakus, sfa'kus (so named from the cucumbers, locally called sfakous, produced in its environs), a town of Tunisia, N. Africa, on the Gulf and 70 m. N.N.E. of Gabes; it has trade in oil, sponges, wool, and barilla. Pop. 10,000.

Shabats or Schabats, shâ-bât', a town of Servia, on the Save, 82 m. W. of Belgrade. Pop. 6576.

Shadrinsk, shâ-drensk', a town of European Russia, gov. Perm, on the Isset. Pop. 7184.

Shadwell, shad'well (corr. of *Chadwells*, so called from a mineral spring in the pa. dedicated to St Chad), a pa. and populous metropolitan district of England, co. Middlesex, 2 m. S.E. of St Paul's. Pop. of pa. 8220.

Shafesbury, shafts'ber-s (from A. S. *Scæftesbyrig*, the town on the summit of a hill), or *Shafton*, a munic. and pari. bor. and town of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. N.W. of Sturminster, and 22 m. S.W. of Salisbury. Pop. 8861.

Shahabad, shâ-bâd', a dist. of British India, presidency and prov. of Bengal,

div. Patna, enclosed by the British districts Ghazipur, Patna, Behar, Mirzapur, and Benares. Area 4385 sq. m.; pop. 1,723,974.

Shahabad (the town of the Shah), a town of British India, Oudh, North-West Provinces, presidency of Bengal, 15 m. S. of Shahjahanpur. Pop. 19,477.

Shahjahanpore, or Shahjahanpur, shâ-jâ-hân-pôor' (the city of Shah Jehan), a town of British India, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, North-West Provinces, Rhohilkhand div., on the Gurrâh. Pop. 72,140.

Shah-rood or Shah-rud, shâ-rood, a populous town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 45 m. S.E. of Astrabad. — Also a river in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, a trib. of the Kisil Ouzan or Sedd-rud.

Shamaka. See Shemakha.

Shamlee or Shamli, shâm'lee, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, North-West Provinces, 22 m. W. of Muzaffurnugur. Pop. 2177.

Shamo, shâ'mo (the sea of sand). *See* Gobi.

Shanghai, shang'ai', incorrectly written *Shanghae* (supreme court), a seaport of China, prov. Kiang-su, on the Woosung river, about 160 m. E.S.E. of Nankin; it is the most northerly of the five ports opened to British commerce in 1842, and as a commercial city is the most important on the coast of China. Pop. 276,640.

Shanklin, shank'lin, a town of the Isle of Wight, England, on its S.E. coast, 8 m. S.E. of Newport, and 4 m. N. of Ventnor; in its vicinity is *Shanklin Chine*, a gigantic chasm in the cliffs, 90 ft. in depth, and covered with trees, shrubs, and other vegetation. Pop. 2035.

Shannon, shan'sun (abbrev. of Irish *shann-an-shan*, the old river), the principal river of Ireland, issues from a small pond among the Cullcagh Mountains, in co. Cavan, passes through Longhs Allen, Boder, Forbes, Ree, and Derg; separates Roscommon from Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, and King's County; — Galway and Clare from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; and falls into the Atlantic after a course of 254 m.

Shan-si, shân-si' (west of the mountain), a prov. of China, W. of Pe-tche-li, remarkably rich in coal and iron. Pop. 15,000,000.

Shan-tung, shân-tung' (east of the mountain), a prov. of China, S.E. of Pe-tche-li, terminating in a peninsula stretching into the Yellow Sea. Pop. 29,529,877.

Shapinsay, shap-in-shâ (the island of Hjalpand, a Norse viking), one of the Orkney islands, Scotland, nearly 6 m. long and 4½ m. broad. Pop. 948.

Shapur, shâ-pôo-ré', an island of British Burmah, off the coast of Aracan, opposite the mouth of the Naaf River.

Shary, shâ're, a large river of N. Central Africa, flows N.W. through Begharm, and

enters Lake Tchad by several mouths, after a course of about 350 m.

Sha-si, *shâ-si'*, a river port of China, prov. Hoo-pe, on the Yang-tze-Kiang; the most important mart on the river after Hankow.

Shat el Arab (the river of the Arabs). See *Euphrates*.

Shatsk, a town of Russia, gov. Tambov, 38 m. N. of Morshansk. Pop. 7361.

Shavli, *shâv'li*, a town of Russia, gov. Kovno, on the Kovno, 50 m. S.E.W. of Mittau. Pop. 13,343.

Shawlands, *shâw'lands*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Eastwood. Pop. 626.

Shawbest, North, *shâw'best*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Loch, island of Lewis. Pop. 376.

Sheboygan, *shê-boy'gan* (corr. of its aboriginal name *Shawbwa-way-gan*, the river that comes out of the ground), a river of Wisconsin, U. S.; after passing through the lake and the county of the same name, it enters Lake Michigan at Sheboygan, the co. town.

Sheboygan, a town of Wisconsin, U. S., co. Sheboygan, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Sheboygan River. Pop. 5310.

Sheelin, Lough, *loh shê'lin*, a lake of Ireland, cos. Cavan and Meath, 5 m.E. of Granard. Length about 5 m.; breadth 2 m.

Sheephaven, *shêp'hâv'n*, a bay on the N. coast of Donegal co., Ireland, between Horn Head and Straghan Point.

Sheep Head, the extremity of the Peninsula between Bantry Bay and Dunmanus Bay, co. Cork, Ireland.

Sheepshead, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. W. of Loughborough, with manufactures of hosiery, gloves, and needles. Pop. of pa. 3784.

Sheerness, *shêr-neas'*, a great naval station, seaport, and town of England, co. Kent, on the N.W. extremity of the island of Sheppey, at the mouth of the Medway; it has a strong and commanding fortress, with barracks capable of accommodating 2000 men. Pop. 13,956.

Sheffield, *shêf'feld* (named from its situation on the Sheaf), a munic. and parl. bor. and manufacturing town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, at the confluence of the Sheaf with the Don, 45 m. S.S.W. of York; it is famous for all kinds of cutlery, plated goods, etc. Pop. 289,946.

Shedford, *shêf'ford*, a chapelry and town of England, co. and 9 m. S.E. of Bedford, on the Ivel. Pop. 1111, chiefly employed in the strawplait manufacture.

Shahr, *shâh'r* (the town or city), a town of Hadramaut, Arabia, on the S.E. coast, 29 m. E.N.E. of Makallah. Pop. estimated at 8000.

Shelburne, *shê'burn*, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Nova Scotia, the cap. of a co. of the same name on the N.E.

arm of Shelburne Bay. Pop. 1000. Pop. of co. 12,417.

Shelf, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 3½ m. N.E. of Halifax. Pop. 3081.

Shelley, *shê'li*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 6 m. S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 1751.

Shellidj, *shê'lij*, or *Chimalaph*, *shê-d'is'*, a river of Algeria, N. Africa, rises in Mount Atlas, flows N. and N.W., and enters the Mediterranean after a course of 250 m.

Shemakha, *shê-mâk'hâ*, or *Shasmakha*, a town of Transcaucasia, Russia, gov. and 65 m. W.N.W. of Baku, celebrated for its silk manufactures. Pop. 24,502.

Shenandoah, *shên-en-dô'h*, a river of Virginia, U. S., rises in Augusta co., and joins the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, after a N.E. course of 200 m.

Shendy, *shên'de*, a town of Nubia, Egyptian Dominion, on the E. bank of the Nile, 90 m. N.N.E. of Khartoum; it is the emporium of the trade of Central Africa with Egypt and Arabia, and is famous for its senna. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Shen-si, *shên'se* (the western frontier), an extensive and mountainous prov. in the N.W. of China, separated from Shan-si on the E. by the Hoang-ho. Area 81,912 sq. m. Pop. 10,508,769.

Shepley, *shêp'li*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 7 m. S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 1507.

Sheppey, *shêp'pê* (from A. S. *scœp*, an island), an island of England at the mouth of the Thames and Medway, separated from the mainland of Kent by an arm of the sea called the Swale; it is over 10 m. long, and 4 m. broad, and still retains its fame for sheep.

Shepton Mallet, *shêp'tun mæ'l'et*, commonly known as *Shepton*, a town of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. E. of Wells, with manuf. of silk, crape, and velvet. Pop. 4263.

Sherrborne, *shêr'burn* (from A. S. *scr-burn*, the clear brook), an ancient town of Dorsetshire, England, pleasantly situated on the Ivel, 18 m. N.W. of Dorchester. Pop. 5545.

Sherrbrooke, *shêr'brook*, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Quebec, on the St. Francis River. Pop. 4432.

Sherrburn, *shêr'burn*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 13 m. S.W. of York; flax and teasel are extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1542.

Shetland or *Zetland* Isles, *shê'land* or *set'land* (corr. of *Hiallandia* or *Heiland*, the name given to the islands by the first Norwegian settlers, and signifying "the high or lofty land"), a group of islands 49 m. N.E. of the Orkneys, Scotland. They exceed 100 in number, but only about 30 are inhabited. They are the seat of an extensive fishery, and lie between 49° 50'—50° 50' N. lat., and between 0° 30'—1° 55' W. long. Pop. 31,508.

Shiel, Loch, *loh shêl*, a lake between

the co. of Inverness and Argyll, in the W. of Scotland. Length 15 m.; breadth 1 m.

Shieldhill, *East, east shield-hill*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Polmont. Pop. 339.

Shields, North, *shields* (so called from the huts or sheals originally built along the shore by the fishermen of the Tyne), a town and seaport of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. of Newcastle; the town forms the principal part of the borough of Tynemouth, and is a place of great trade, especially in coals and iron. Pop. 2619.

Shields, South, a munic. and parl. bor., town, and seaport of England, co. Durham, on the Tyne, 6 m. S. of Sunderland; it has iron-works, potteries, glass-works, etc., and ship and boat building is extensively carried on, but the principal trade of the town is in coal. Pop. 45,336.

Shiffnal, *shifnal*, a town of England, co. Salop, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Newport; it has paper mills, blast-furnaces, and coal and iron mines in its vicinity. Pop. 2190.

Shigatse, *she-pit-sê*, a city of Tibet, 11,800 ft. above the sea-level, about 5 m. S. of the Brahmaputra.

Shikarpur, *shik-ar-poor*, one of the most important commercial towns of Hind. India; it is situated at the junction of the routes leading to the Punjab on the N., to Karachi on the S., to Marwar on the E., and to Candahar on the W., and its inhabitants are chiefly Hindoo merchants, who have commercial relations with all the principal cities in the East. Pop. 96,107.

Shimlîya, *she-m'yo*, a river of S. equatorial Africa, one of the head streams of the Nile; after a course of about 300 m., it falls into Speke Gulf, on the S.E. side of the Victoria Nyassa.

Shimoga, *shim-o'd*, a town of Mysore, India, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, div. Nagar. Pop. 11,084.

Shin, Loch, a lake in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, about 15 m. in length and from 1 to 3 m. in breadth, 15 m. N.W. of Dornoch.

Shipke, *ship'kd*, a large town of British India, on the Sutlej, near the N.E. boundary of Basahir; it is 10,597 ft. above the sea.

Shirley, *shir'ld*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 8 m. N.W. of Bradford, with woollen manuf. Pop. 11,767.

Shipston-on-Stour, *ship'stan* (from A. S. *scop*, a sheep, for the breeding of which animal the district has long been celebrated), a town of England, co. Worcester, 15 m. S.W. of Warwick. Pop. 1300.

Shiraz, *she-râ*, a city of Persia, the cap. of Farsistan, beautifully situated amid fine gardens, 116 m. E.N.E. of Bushire; it has an extensive commerce and manuf. of silks, sword-blades, earthenware, etc. Hâfiz, the Persian poet, was born here about the year 1330. Pop. 40,000.

Shire, *she'râ*, a river of E. Africa, flows S. from Lake Nyassa, and joins the Zambezi, after a course of 350 m.

Shirley, *shir'ld*, a town of England, co. Hants, on Southampton Water, 2 m. N.W. of Southampton. Pop. 5339.

Shirwa, *shir'ed*, a lake in Central Africa, about 14° S. from the equator, separated by a narrow isthmus from Lake Nyassa; it is about 60 m. long and from 10 to 23 m. broad.

Shisdra, or **Jisdra**, *shis'drd*, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.W. of Kaluga, on the Shisdra, an aff. of the Oka. P. 11,703.

Shoa, *sho'd*, a kingdom of Africa, to the S. of Abyssinia, between 8° 30' E. and 10° or 11° N. lat., and 38°–40° 30' E. long. It was a province of Abyssinia under Theodore, but is now an independent state. Its surface is mountainous, some parts being from 4000 to 10,000 ft. above the sea, but it contains also many rich valleys and fertile undulating plains. Pop. 1,500,000.

Shoebury, *shoe'ber*, a coast-guard station at the mouth of the Thames, near Shoebury Ness. Pop. 2030.

Sholapure or **Sholapur**, *shot-a-poor*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, at the E. extremity of the collectorate of the same name. Pop. 53,403.

Shooter's Hill (said to be so called from the depredations committed here by highwaymen in former times), an elevation 446 ft. high, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Woolwich, co. Kent, England.

Shoreditch, *shore'ditch* (corr. from its original name *Soreditch*, evidently so called from the great common sewer or ditch that passed through it), a pa. and populous metropolitan dist. of England, co. Middlesex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of St Paul's. Pop. 127,164.

Shoreham, *New, new shore'am* (from A. S. *score-ham*, the dwelling or town on the sea-shore), a parl. and munic. bor. and seaport town in Sussex, England, on the English Channel, 6 m. W. of Brighton. Pop. of parl. bor. 37,994; of munic. bor. 2678.

Shorncliffe. See Sandgate.

Short Heath, a town of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. E.N.E. of Wolverhampton. Pop. 2344.

Shortland, *short'land*, a town in the provincial dist. of Auckland, North Island, New Zealand; it is situated a little to the S. of Grahamstown, with which town it has been incorporated as one borough. Pop. 10,329.

Shotta, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, with extensive coal and iron works, 12 m. N.N.W. of Lanark. Pop. of pa. 8353; of vil. 1208.

Shrewsbury, *shre's-ber* (corr. from A. S. *Sceobes-byrig*, shrub town, or the town where there are many shrubs), a munic. and parl. bor. of England, the co. town of Shropshire or Salop, beautifully situated on the Severn, 56 m. S. of Liverpool; it

abounds in interesting ecclesiastical remains, and is a great mart for Welsh flannels. Here Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was defeated and slain by King Henry IV. in 1403. Pop. 23,408.

Shropshire, shrop'shir (corr. of *Scrobberbyrig-eyr*, the shire of the shrub town, i.e. Shrewsbury), or Salop, a co. of England, bounded on the N. by Chester; W. by Denbigh, Montgomery, and Radnor; S. by Hereford and Worcester; and E. by Stafford. Area 1290 sq. m.; pop. 243,111. The scenery of Salop is of a varied character. The N. portion is comparatively level, and is under tillage; the S. is mountainous. The *Suvern* traverses the centre of the co. and is bordered by fine meadow land. Among the tributaries of the Suvern are the *Made, Perry, Warf, Bea, and Corve*. The co. is remarkable for its mineral wealth, and its manufactures embrace glass, stone-ware, carpets, linens, gloves, paper, and hardwares. *Shrewsbury* is the co. town.

Shughnut, shoog'shoot, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, on the Sakaria. Pop. 8000. On a hill adjacent is the tomb of Osman, founder of the Ottoman dynasty.

Shumla, shoow'la, a town of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, on the great road from Constantinople to Wallachia, 68 m. S.S.W. of Silistria. It stands in a gorge on the N. slope of the Balkan range, and is inclosed on three sides by mountains. It carries on a large trade in tin, copper, hardwares, silk goods, and leather. Pop. 60,000.

Shusha or Sohuchoa, shoos'ahd, a town of Caucasus, Asiatic Russia, gov. Elisabetchpol, 70 m. S.E. of Ganjeh. Pop. 12,945.

Shuster, shoos'ter, a city of Persia, the cap. of Khuzistan, on the Karoon, 30 m. E.S.E. of Dizfool. Pop. estimated at 8000.

Shwe-doung, a town of British Burmah, div. Pegu. Pop. 12,654.

Siam, si-am', a kingdom of the Eastern Peninsula. Under this name is included the greater part of the Laos country, on the middle Me Kong, and what of the Malay Peninsula is neither British nor independent, called Lower Siam. Area estimated at 250,000 sq. m.; pop. about 11,800,000. The word Siam, which is Malay for "the brown race," is unknown to the natives, who call their country *Thai*, or *Muang Thai*, i.e. "the kingdom of the free." The country is either hilly or mountainous, except in the centre part, the valley of the Menam, which is a rich alluvial plain, in which rice and maize are extensively cultivated. Excellent teak timber abounds in the forests, and sugar, cocoa, cotton, black pepper, and fruits, are important articles of export. The Siamese are generally of low stature, and are not attractive in personal appearance. Besides these, a large proportion of the inhabitants are Chinese and Malays. The constitution is a feudal monarchy. The so-called white elephants, kept as sacred animals at the

courts of Siam, are really brownish-yellow, resembling the colour of slightly roasted coffee-beans. Siam proper is the valley of the Menam, on which are found the great centres of population, the chief of which is *Bangkok*, the cap., a great mart, although, from the shallowness of the water, inaccessible to large ships.

Siam, Gulf of, a great bay of the Chinese Sea, E. of the Malay Peninsula, and W. of Siam, Cambodia, and Cochinchina.

Si-an, se-an, or *Si-ngan, se-ngda*, a city of China, prov. Shen-si, on an affluent of the Hoel-ho. Pop. estimated at 1,000,000.

Siang-Yang, se-ang-yang, a city of China, prov. Hoo-pe, on the Han-Kiang. *Siang* is the name applied to several Chinese towns of inferior rank.

Siberia, si-be're-d (said to be derived from the ancient *Siber*, situated on the banks of the Irtish, and the capital of a petty Tartar state), a vast territory in Northern Asia, belonging to Russia, bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean; W. by Russia in Europe; S. by Russian Central Asia, Mongolia, and Manchouria; and E. by the Sea of Okhotsk and Behring Sea. Its length from the Ural Mountains to the S. extremity of Kamtschatka is about 4000 m.; its breadth from N. to S. is about 1900 m. Area about 4,678,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,440,000. A country of such extent must necessarily present a great variety of aspect. In the northern and eastern parts it consists of vast plains covered with almost perpetual snow, and abounds with numerous saline marshes and pools, with the remarkable *Lake Baikal* in the S.; while the great rivers, the *Lena, Yenesei*, and *Obi*, pursue their courses through a great part of the year under surfaces of ice to the Arctic Ocean. In the central and southern parts are dense forests of pine, larch, and birch, but ordinary vegetation is in a great measure checked by the severity of the cold. The valley of the Amoor, and some other parts in the S.W., possess remarkable fertility, but steppes or great plains, covered with luxuriant herbage, without a tree or a shrub, are the chief characteristic of the provinces in the S. The climate is proverbial for its severity. Winter continues for nine or ten months, when the cold is sometimes so severe as to freeze mercury, and even in summer it is said "to be impossible to excavate graves for the dead without the aid of fire." Among the wild animals are found the reindeer, the white bear, the arctic or black fox, the lynx, wild boar, wolf, gibbon, beaver, Caspian antelope, and wild sheep; but the most valuable are the sable and other furbearing animals of the northern plains, for the skins of which the Russian hunter encounters all the perils and dangers of the most dreary and solitary wastes. Useful

animals are the camel, the horse, the broad-tailed sheep, an inferior sort of cattle, and a wolfish-looking dog used for drawing sledges. The rivers abound with fish, feathered game is plentiful, and whales and other cetaceous animals frequent the E. coast. Siberia is very rich in minerals. The principal are gold, silver, copper, lead, platinum, nualschite, tin, zinc, antimony, with the diamond, emerald, topaz, and various other precious stones. The people are of various tribes—the Samoides, or “salmon eaters,” occupy the north; the Tchukchees, the part opposite to America; the Buriats, both sides of Lake Balkal; but besides these are many other tribes whose habits correspond to the wandering life peculiar to the Tartar race. The chief occupations are hunting, fishing, and working in the mines. Agriculture is pursued on a very limited scale. The mines give employment to about 120,000 persons. The commerce consists of exchanging by barter whatever the mines, the fisheries, and the hunting grounds produce, for tea, silk, porcelain, paper, and other manufactured goods, chiefly from Europe and China. Merchandise is conveyed by the rivers during the short summer, but, for the most part, by sledges, drawn by dogs or the reindeer, during winter. The religion of the government is the Greek Church. Some of the tribes are Mohammedans; others are Pagan, and among these great superstition prevails. For administrative purposes, Siberia is divided into eight governments, viz., *Amoorskaya, Irkutsk, Primorskaya, or Maritime Region, Tobolsk, Tomsk, Trans-Baikal, Yakutsk, and Yeniseisk*. The chief cities are *Tobolsk and Irkutsk*.

Sicily, sis'ŭ-l-e (said to be derived from the *Siculi*, a people from Italy, who probably were the first inhabitants of the island), the largest island in the Mediterranean, separated from Italy by the Straits of Messina. Its extreme length is 185 m., and its greatest breadth 120 m.; area 10,500 sq. m. It is mountainous, but the soil is rich, and the climate delightful. Its vegetable productions embrace many tropical as well as European plants, and it was anciently regarded as the granary of Italy. The principal articles of export are the wines of Marsala, sulphur, fruits, and olive-oil. Pop. 2,584,099.

Sidlaw, or Sudlow Hills, sid'law, or sud'lo (south, in reference to their forming the E. boundary of Strathmore), a range extending from Kinnoul Hill, near Perth, through Forfarshire, to the German Ocean at Redhead, and north-eastward to Stonehaven in Kincardine. *Kingseat*, the highest, is 1255 ft. above the sea.

Sidmouth, sid'muth (named from its situation), a town of England, co. Devon, at the mouth of the Sid, on the English Channel, 14 m. S.E. of Exeter; it is one of

the prettiest towns on the coast of Devonshire, and, because of the salubrity of its climate, is greatly resorted to for sea-bathing during the summer months. Pop. 3360.

Sidra, Gulf of, a large gulf on the coast of Tripoli and Barca, N. Africa; the *Syrtis Major* of the ancients, by whom its navigation was considered very dangerous on account of several sandbanks which it contains.

Siebenburgen, see-ben-boorg'en (the seven boroughs), the German name of Transylvania, so called from seven towns colonized here by a Saxon race in the 12th century.

Siedlce, se-ed'led, a town of Poland, Russia, the cap. of a gov. of the same name, near the Muchowice, 55 m. E.S.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 10,012.—The gov. has a pop. of 504,606.

Siegburg, seef-boorg (town on the Sieg), a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Sieg, 6 m. N.E. of Bonn. Pop. 5668.

Siegen, seef'en, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.W. of Arnsberg, on the Sieg. Pop. 12,901.

Siena, se-en'd, a city of Tuscany, Italy, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, 30 m. S.S.E. of Florence; it has a magnificent Gothic cathedral built of marble, and reckoned inferior only to that of St Peter's at Rome; it is also the seat of a university, founded in 1321. In the environs are valuable marble quarries. Pop. 22,965.—The prov. has a pop. of 206,446.

Sierra da Estrella, see Estrella, Sierra da.

Sierra Leone, se-er'd le-o'ne, more correctly *Sierra Leona* (the mountain chain of the Honess), a West African colonial settlement belonging to Great Britain, consisting of a tract of land watered by the Rokelle or Sierra Leone River. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1483, but became a British colony in 1787, when a company was formed by the friends of Africa to make it a home for refugees or free negroes. The climate is extremely unhealthy, especially to Europeans. Area about 470 sq. m.; pop. 38,936, chiefly liberated negroes.

Sierra Morena, se-er'd mo-ré'nd (the brown or dark mountains, so called from being covered with forests of Kermes oak, whose foliage is of a dark brown colour), a mountain range of Spain, between New Castile and Andalusia. *Aracena*, the highest summit, is 5500 ft. above the sea.

Sierra Nevada, se-er'd né-vé'dd (the snowy mountain range), the highest mountain range in Spain, prov. Granada, so called from many of its peaks being above the line of perpetual snow. *Mulhacen*, their loftiest summit, is 11,678 ft. high.—Many other mountains in Spain and the Spanish colonies are called *Sierra*, which is a Spanish word signifying “a saw,” and

applied to mountains having a serrated or notched appearance resembling the teeth of a saw.

Signach, *sig'nah*, a town of Transcaucasia, Russia, gov. and about 70 m. E.S.E. of Tiflis. Pop. 10,320.

Sihon. See *Sir Daria*.

Sikinos, *se-ke'nos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago; it is 10 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.

Sikkim, a small mountainous state of N.E. India, between Nepal on the W. and Bhutan on the E. It is governed by a rajah. Area 2544 sq. m.; pop. 50,000.

Sikok, *se-kok'*, **Sikoki**, *se-kok'i*, or **Sikoku**, *she-ko'koo*, the smallest of the four principal islands of Japan, N.E. of Kiusiu. Area estimated at 17,200 sq. m.; pop. 2,484,538.

Silesia, *si-le'she-d* (named from the *Sisili*, or *Sisuthi*, who, during the reign of Charlemagne, conjointly with the Bohemians and some Slavonic tribes, attacked the frontiers of the kingdom), a prov. in the S.E. of Prussia, between Bohemia in Austria and Poland; it is the most fertile part of the Prussian dominions, and the seat of the principal manufactures, that of linen having existed here from a very remote time. Area 15,855 sq. m.; p. 3,543,599.

Silesia, The Duchy of, a prov. of Austria-Hungary, N. of Moravia. Area 1987 sq. m.; pop. 513,352.

Silhet, *sil-het'*, properly *Sirihat* (the rich market), a town of British India, presidency and prov. of Bengal, Dacca div., the principal place of a dist. of the same name, on the river Surmah, 130 m. N.E. of Dacca. Pop. 16,846.

Silistria, *sil-le'tre-d*, a town of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, on the Danube, about 60 m. N.E. of Shumla. It was very strongly fortified, and was unsuccessfully besieged by the Russians in 1854, but in terms of the Berlin Treaty of 1878 it and all other fortresses in Bulgaria are now to be destroyed. Pop. 23,000.

Silivri, *se-tiv'ri*, a town of Roumelia, European Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora, 47 m. W. of Constantinople. Pop. 8000.

Siljan, *sil'yon*, a large lake of Sweden, prov. and 86 m. N.W. of Fahlun.

Silla, *sil'la*, a town of Senegambia, W. Africa, state Bambarra, on the Joliba.

Silloth, *sil'loth*, a watering-place of England, co. Cumberland, on the Solway Firth, 21 m. W. of Carlisle.

Silidan, *sil'idan*, or **Sighelden**, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 4 m. N.W. of Kelsley. Pop. 2714.

Silverbank, *sil'ver-bank*, a vil. of Lanarkshire, Scotland, pa. of Cambuslang. Pop. 304.

Silves, *sil'ves*, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, on the Silves, 19 m. E.N.E. of Lagos. Pop. 5108.

Simbrak, *sim-beerk'*, a gov. of E. Russia, between Kazan and Saratov, traversed

by the Volga. Area 19,109 sq. m.; pop. 1,205,951.

Simbirsk, a town of E. Russia, the cap. of the above gov., beautifully situated on the Volga, and near the right bank of the Svaga. Pop. 26,522.

Simcoe, *sim'ko*, a lake of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, 40 m. N. of Toronto; it communicates with Lake Huron by the Severn, and is about 50 m. in length, with breadth varying from 3 to 18 m. Its banks are clothed with wood to the water's edge.—Also a co. and town in the same prov. Pop. of co. 57,399; of town 1856.

Simferopol, *sim-fer-ô'poi*, Turk. **Atmed-shid** (the white mosque), a town of the Crimea, S. Russia, the cap. of Taurida, on the Balghir, 37 m. N.E. of Sebastopol. Pop. 17,129.

Simla, *sim'la*, a mountainous dist. of the Punjab, British India, between the Sutlej and the Jumna, with a station from 7000 to 9000 ft. above the sea, resorted to by invalids of the British army. The surrounding scenery is grandly beautiful, but so hilly is the situation of the town that the sites of the houses are scooped out of the hill sides, for want of level ground on which they can be built. Pop. of district 33,995.

Simmenthal, *sim'men-tal* (the valley of the Simmen), a valley of Switzerland, cant. Berne, surrounded by lofty mountains, and traversed by the Simmen.

Simmering, *sim'mech-ring*, a town of Lower Austria, 2 m. S.E. of Vienna, between the Simmering Canal and the Danube. Pop. 11,769.

Simon's Town, *si'mun's town*, a town of Cape Colony, 23 m. S. of Cape Town. Pop. 2542.

Simplon, *seng-plong'* (probably corr. from its anc. name *Semproune*), a mountain of Switzerland, over which Napoleon I. constructed a famous military road into Italy, between the Valais and Piedmont. The *Simplon Pass* is 6592 ft. above the sea.

Simplon. See *Swinton*.

Simpson River. See *Skeena*.

Sinai, *si'nd* (from Heb. *siyag*, the bush of the Lord, so called from the Lord having appeared here to Moses in the bush, but Stanley derives the name from Heb. *sinah* or *senah*, the scoria-tree), a mountain of Arabia, near the head of the Red Sea, in the peninsula between the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Akabah. It is generally identified with the *Jebel Musa*, or Mount of Moses. See *Musa*, *Jebel*.

Sinclairtown, *sin'klar-town*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, forming part of Kirkcaldy, on the Firth of Forth. Pop. 2538.

Sind, **Sindh**, or **Scinde**, *si'nd*, a river of India, rises in Malwah, flows N.E., and unites with the Jumna, after a course of 260 m.

Sind, **Sindh**, or **Scinde** (the country of the Indus), a div. of the presidency

of Bombay, British India, to the W. of Rajputana. Area 46,599 sq. m.; pop. 2,192,415. — *Hydrabad* is the cap., and *Karachi*, or *Kurrachee*, at the mouth of the Indus, is its chief port.

Sines, se'nes, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 42 m. W.N.W. of Ourique; it was the birthplace of the navigator Vasco de Gama, about the year 1469. Pop. 1980.

Singapore, sing-gá-pore', an island belonging to Great Britain at the S. extremity of the Malay Peninsula; it is about 27 m. in length, by 11 m. in breadth, and forms a part of the Straits Settlements. Its surface is low and densely wooded. Although so near the equator, it is exceedingly healthy. Pop. 97,111.

Singapore, anc. *Singapura* (city of the lion), the cap. of the above colony, on the S. side of the island, on a creek or rivulet of the same name; it is the chief emporium of trade in the Indian Archipelago. Pop. 23,000, composed of Chinese (who form the majority), Malays, and Europeans, who reside in different divisions of the town, while the better class of merchants have their houses in the suburbs.

Sing-Sing, a vil. of New York, U. S., co. Westchester, on the Hudson; it is the seat of one of the New York state prisons. Pop. 4698.

Sinigaglia, se-ne-gá'yá, a fortified seaport in the Marches, Central Italy, prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. of Ancona, on the Misa; it was the birthplace of Pope Pius IX., and is celebrated for its large annual fair, the most important in Italy. Pop. 4654.

Sin-ling, a mountainous range in China, S. of Si-ngan, in the prov. of Shen-si.

Sinna, sin'nd, *Senna, sen'nd*, or *Sinedri*, *se-ned'ri*, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, the cap. of the dist. Ardesian, 75 m. N.N.E. of Kermanshab; it contains 4000 or 5000 families, and has an imposing appearance.

Sinnamari or *Sinnamary, seen-nd-má-re'*, a river of French Guiana, S. America, flows in a northerly direction 200 m., and enters the Atlantic 78 m. N.W. of Cayenne. At its mouth is the vil. of the same name.

Sinope, sín'o-pe, a seaport of Anatolia, Asia Minor, on the Black Sea; it was bombarded and nearly destroyed by the Russians in 1855. It is celebrated as the birthplace of Diogenes, the famous cynic philosopher, 412 a.c. Pop. 12,000.

Sion, se-ong', Germ. *Sitten* (corr. from Celt. *suid-dunns*, the seat at the hill fort), a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the cant. Valais, near the Rhône, 60 m. E. of Geneva. Pop. 4696.

Silot, se-oot', Oskoot, *se-3-oot'* or *Essi-out, es-se-oot'*, the cap. of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, a place of considerable trade, and the starting point of caravans proceeding to the interior. Pop. 27,470.

Siphanto, sífan-tó or *se'fan-tó*, anc.

Siphaoe, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 12 m. W. of Paros. Area 34 sq. m.; pop. 3656.

Sir Daria, sir dá-rá', or *Sihon, si-hon'*, anc. *Jaxartes*, a river of Russian Central Asia, flows N.W., and falls into the Sea of Aral, after a course estimated at 900 m.

Sirdhana, sir-dan'd, or *Sardhanah*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, North-West Province, 11 m. N.W. of Meerut. Pop. 12,469.

Sirgocjah, sir-goo'já, a raj of British India, named from its principal town, which is now in ruins, lies between 22° 34'—23° 54' N. lat., and 82° 40'—84° 6' E. long. Area 5441 sq. m.; pop. 316,000.

Sirhind, sir-hind', a territorial div. of India, between the Sutlej and the Jumna. *Sirhind*, the old cap., is now in ruins.

Sir-i-kol, sir-3-kol', or *Victoria*, a lake in Kunduz, Afghan-Turkestan, 14 m. long by 1 m. broad; it is 15,600 ft. above the sea, and forms one of the sources of the Amoo Daria.

Srinagar, sir-3-nd-gur', or *Srinagar, sir-á-gur'* (the town of Surya, or the Sun), Cashmere or Kashmir, a town of India, the cap. of Kashmir, in a beautiful valley, on the Jhelum, here called Bihat. Pop. 132,981.

Siripool, se're-pool, a town of Afghan-Turkestan, 45 m. S.W. of Balkh. Pop. 18,000.

Sirmour, sir-moor', or *Sarmur, sar-moor'*, a hill state of India under British protection, between 30° 25'—31° 3' N. lat., and 77° 5'—77° 53' E. long. Area 1075 sq. m.; pop. 75,596.

Siseboli, se-seb'o-le, *Siseboli*, or *Sisipolia, sis-á'y'o-lis*, a town of Eastern Roumelia, European Turkey, on the Black Sea, 15 m. S.E. of Burgas.

Sistova, sis-tó'vá, a town of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, on the Danube, immediately opposite Semnitz, with cotton and leather manufactures and an active trade. Pop. 20,000.

Sitapur or *Seetapoor, se-tá-poor'*, a div., dist., and town of Oudh, North-West Province, British India. Pop. of div. 2,598,933; of dist. 980,224; of town 5780.

Sitka, sit'há, or *New Archangel*, the cap. of the U. S. territory of Alaska, N. America. Pop. 1000.

Sitten, Switzerland. See *Sion*.

Sittingbourne, sit'ting-boorn (corr. from A. S. *setung-burna*, a holding or settlement on a burn or brook), a seaport town of England, co. Kent, on Melton Creek, a navigable branch of the Swale, 7 m. W. of Faversham. Pop. 6148.

Siu-an-Hoa, a city of China, prov. Chi-li, on the Hoang-ho.

Siu-yan, a city of Manchuria, in the Chinese Empire, prov. Leo-tong, noted for its finely veined marble, the cutting and polishing of which is its chief industry.

S.vas. See Soevaa.

Siwah or *Seewah*, *soo'wah*, an oasis in the Libyan Desert, Africa, producing figs, dates, grapes, and pomegranates in great abundance. It is 15 m. long and 10 m. broad, but it contains several salt lakes. *Siwah-el-Kebir*, its cap., is built of fossil salt. Pop. 9000.

Siwash, Gulf of. *See* Puget Sound.

Six-Mile-Bridge, a small town of Ireland, co. Clare, 11 m. S.E. of Ennis. Pop. 517.

Sisebøll. *See* Sisebøll.

Skagen, *shô'ghen*, a town of Denmark, prov. N. Jutland, a little to the S.W. of Cape Skagen, or the Skaw. The environs consist of loose arid sands, which have frequently threatened to engulf the town. Pop. 1615.

Skager Bank, *shag'er rdk* (the crooked strait near the promontory, *reck* literally meaning a passage difficult to navigate in consequence of its sudden bending), an arm of the North Sea between Norway and Jutland.

Skallitz, *shô'lit*, a town of Austria-Hungary, co. and 54 m. N.W. of Neutra, on the Morava. Pop. 5378.

Skara, *shô'rd* (from *Sw. shîr*, a rock), a town of Sweden, gov. Skaraborg, 27 m. S.W. of Mariestad. Pop. 2449.

Skaraborg, *shô'rd-borg*, a gov. of Sweden, between Lake Wener and Lake Wetter. Pop. 256,712.

Skateraw, *skate-rav'*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 4 m. S.E. of Dunbar.

Skaterigg, *skate'rig*, a colliery vil. of Scotland, co. and pa. of Renfrew.

Skaterow, *skate-ro'*, a vil. of Kincardineshire, Scotland, pa. of Fetteresso. Pop. 336.

Skaw, *The*, or *Skagen Cape* (from Goth. *skaga*, a promontory), a promontory on the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark, with a lighthouse.—57° 48' N. lat., 10° 43' E. long.—Near it is the town *Skagen*.

Skeen or *Skien*, *sho-on'*, a town of Christiansand, Norway, gov. Bratsberg, on the Skeenself, 7 m. N. of Forsgrund. Pop. 5226.

Skeena or *Simpson River*, a river of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, rises in Lake Connolly, on the Peak Mountains, and flows westward into the Pacific Ocean at the head of Observatory Inlet; it is navigable for nearly 100 m.

Skelmorthorpe, *shel'man-thorp*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 6 m. S.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 2263.

Skelmordale, *shel'more-dale*, a township of Lancashire, England, 4½ m. S.E. of Ormskirk, with collieries and stone quarries. Pop. 3171.

Skelmorlie, Upper and Lower, *shel-mor-lee*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, with a castle, a seat of the Earl of Eglinton, and a hydropathic establishment, about 1½ m. from Wemyss Bay. Pop. 404.

Skelton, *shel'ton*, a town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, England, 2½ m. N.E. of Guisborough. Pop. 2541.

Skema, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1842.

Skennings, *shen'ning-gs*, a town of Sweden, prov. Oestergothland, 20 m. W. of Linköping. Pop. 1551.

Skerryes, *sher'ries*, a small seaport of Ireland, co. Dublin, opposite the rocks called the Skerryes or Skerry Islands, 3 m. S.E. of Balbriggan. Pop. 2236.

Skerryes (from Irish *scor*, sea rocks), a group of rocks off the coast of Antrim, Ireland, 1 m. N.E. of Portrush.—Also a group off the coast of Dublin, opposite the town of the same name.

Skerryes, Out, three or four islets 5 m. N.E. of Whalsay Island, Shetland; they are each about 1 m. in length, and are the scene of extensive fisheries for ling.

Skarrow, Looh, *loh shor'ra*, a lake studded with islands covered with vegetation, in Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, 8 m. N. of Gatehouse; it is 2 m. in circumference, and of a triangular form.

Skerryvore, *sher-re-vore*, a dangerous rock in the Atlantic Ocean, 12 m. S.W. of the island of Tiree; it is the site of a lighthouse.

Skiaetho, *shô'd-tho*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 10 m. N. of Euboea. The vil. *Skiaetho* is on an elevated rock at its N. extremity.

Skibbereen, *shô-bor-reen*, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, on the Ilan, 10 m. W.S.W. of Rosscarbery. Pop. 2694.

Skidaw, *shid-daw*, a mountain, 3023 ft. high, in Cumberland, England, 5 m. N. of Keswick.

Skien. *See* Skeen.

Skiltiemuir. *See* Poltonhall.

Skinflatts, *skin-flats*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Bothkennar. Pop. 460.

Skipness. *See* Saddell.

Skipton, *skip'tun* (sheep town), a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, near the Aire, 16 m. N.W. of Bradford. Pop. 6042.

Skircoat, *shir-kô't*, a township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, ½ m. S.W. of Halifax, with woollen and cotton manufactures, flour mills, and dye works. Pop. 10,062.

Skirling, *skir'ling*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles. Pop. 526.

Skopelo, *sko-pô'lo*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 15 m. N. of Euboea. The town of the same name is on the S.E. coast. Pop. of town 3750.

Skopin, *sho-poen'*, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S. of Riazan, on the Verda, with manufactures of leather. Pop. 9447.

Skvira, *shov'rd*, or *Skivra*, *shiv'rd*, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. of Kiev. Pop. 10,061.

Skya, one of the largest islands of the Hebrides, Scotland, remarkable for its lofty

cliffs and its natural curiosities, including the spar Cave of Strathaird and Loch Coruisk, celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in his "Lord of the Isles." It is 45 m. in extreme length and 24 m. in extreme breadth, but its average breadth does not exceed 14 m., and in some places only 8 m. Pop. 17,880.—*Portree* is its cap. Pop. 781.

Skyros, sh'ros, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, E. of Euboea; it is 17 m. in length, from 2 to 7 m. in breadth, and has an extensive harbour, named *Panormo*, on its W. coast. Pop. 3029.

Slagelse, slâ'ghel-sê, a town of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, 9 m. W. S.W. of Sorbe. Pop. 5468.

Slains, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1865.

Slathwaite, slath'waite, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 4½ m. N.W. of Huddersfield, with woollen and cotton manufactures, and in the vicinity mineral baths, much frequented during the summer months. Pop. 2781.

Slamannan, slâ-man'næn (brown heath), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 5 m. S.W. of Falkirk. Pop. of pa. 4184; of vil. 681.

Slane, a town of Ireland, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 8 m. S.W. of Drogheda. Pop. 473.

Slaney, slâ'nê (from Gael. *sean-lan*, the full water), a river of Ireland, rises in the Wicklow Mountains, flows S. through Carlow and Wexford, and falls into Wexford harbour, after a course of 80 m.

Slateford, slais'ford, a vil. of Mid-Lothian, Scotland, 8 m. S.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 647.

Slave Coast, a country of Upper Guinea, W. Africa, extending from the Rio Volta to the Bay of Lagos.

Slave Lake, Great, a lake of British N. America, between 60° 40'—68° N. lat., and 100° 30'—117° 30' W. long. Length from E. to W. 300 m.; greatest breadth 50 m.; area 10,842 sq. m.

Slaviansk, slâ-ve-dusk, a town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, on the Tord. Pop. 11,689.

Slasford, New, new slas'ford (the ford of the Sles), a town of England, co. Lincoln, on the Sles, 14 m. N.E. of Grantham. Pop. 3592.

Sleat, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the S.E. part of the Isle of Skye. Pop. 2233.

Sleswick, the Danish name of Schleswig, which see.

Sleydinge, slâ'ding-ghêk, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. N.N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 4592.

Slieve Bloom, sliev bloom (from Irish *slíabh Bladhma*, the mountain of Bladh, pron. *blaw*), a ridge of mountains in King's and Queen's cos. Ireland, 2265 ft. high.

Slieve Donard, sliev don'ard (the mountain of *Donahaghart*, pron. *donart*, one of St

Patrick's disciples, who built a little church on the very summit of this mountain), a mountain of Ireland, co. Down, the loftiest of the Mourne group, 2796 ft. high.

Sligo, slî'go, a co. of Ireland, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean; E. by Leitrim; S. by Roscommon and Mayo; and W. by Mayo. It extends from N. to S. 38 m., and from E. to W. 41 m. Area 731 sq. m.; pop. 115,498. The surface is greatly diversified, mountains and bogs being interspersed with lakes and level tracts of fertile land. In the N.E. is *Tracmore*, the most elevated summit, which is 2118 ft. above the sea. The coast is indented by *Sligo* and *Killala Bays*; and near it are the islets of *Inismurphy*, *Oyster*, and *Cowey*. The principal rivers in Sligo are the *Arrow* and *Moy*, the latter of which forms the W. boundary. The lochs embrace *Gill*, *Arrow*, *Gara*, *Telt*, and *Easky*. The occupations are chiefly agricultural. Coarse woollens and linens are manufactured for home use. *Sligo* is the co. town.

Sligo (named from the river, the Irish name of which signifies "the shelly stream"), a munici. and parl. bor. and seaport of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., on Sligo Bay, near the mouth of the Sligo or Garroogue. Pop. 10,670.

Sligo Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, extending 12 m. inland, on the N.W. coast of co. Sligo, Ireland.

Slobodskoi, slob-ods'-koi, a town of Russia, gov. and about 30 m. N.E. of Viatka, on the Viatka, with iron foundries, and a good trade in corn, tallow, and linseed. Pop. 7198.

Slonim, slo'nim, a town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. S.E. of Grodno, on the Schtetchara. Pop. 11,596.

Slough, slow, a town of Buckinghamshire, England, 2½ m. N.N.E. of Windsor; it was long the residence of Sir W. Herschel, the astronomer, and here he discovered the sixth satellite of Saturn in August 1789. Pop. 4509.

Sluys, slois, Fr. *Fleus* (the sluice), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, 10 m. N.E. of Bruges. Pop. 9760.

Slvne Head (Irish *ceann lîme*, the head of the leap), a cape on the W. of Galway, Ireland,—58° 24' N. lat., 10° 16' W. long.

Smaalønnen, smald'â-næn, a bailiwick of Norway, prov. Christiania. Pop. 107,804.

Smallholm, smail'w, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. W.N.W. of Kelso. Pop. of pa. 584.

Small Isles, an insular pa. of Scotland, comprising the islands of Elg, Rum, Canna, and Muck, in the cos. of Inverness and Argyll. Pop. 522.

Smallthorn, smail'thorn, a town of England, co. Stafford, on the Caldon Canal, 2½ m. N.E. of Burslem. Pop. 3809.

Smethwick, smeth'iz, a town of England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. W. of Birmingham,

with iron, steel, zinc, copper, and glass works. Pop. 17,168.

Smithtown Bow, *smiths'town ro*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, pa. of Cumberland. Pop. 446.

Smithtown of Gulloden, a vil. of Scotland, co. and pa. of Inverness.

Smithyhaugh, *smith's-haugh*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Auchterarder.

Smolensk, *smo-len'sk*, a gov. of Russia, W. of Moscow and E. of Vitebsk and Moghilev. Area 21,637 sq. m.; pop. 1,140,016.

Smolensk, an ancient walled city of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Dnieper, about 240 m. W.S.W. of Moscow. Here, in 1812, the first important stand against the French was made by the Russians, who burned the town previously to their evacuating it. Its trade and manufactures are considerable. Pop. 24,532.

Smyrna, *smir-nâ* (from a Greek word signifying "myrrh," for which it was formerly celebrated), an ancient city and seaport of Asia Minor, on a gulf of the same name in the Archipelago; it is a place of great trade, and claims the honour of being the birthplace of Homer. Pop. estimated at 160,000.

Snowfall, *sno-fell* (snow mountain), a mountain, 2004 ft. high, in the Isle of Man, 5 m. N. of Douglas.

Snath, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Aire, 7 m. S.W. of Goole. Pop. 991.

Snake River. See Lewis River.

Sneehåtten, *sne-hat'ten* (the snow hat), a summit of the Dovrefield Mountains in Norway, S. of Trondheim, 7630 ft. high.

Sneek, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, in a marshy tract, 14 m. S.W. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 9990.

Sneinton, *sne-ton*, or Snetinton, a town of England, forming a suburb of Nottingham, co. Notts, with lace and hosiery manufactures; excellent cheese is produced in its vicinity. Pop. 12,237.

Sneuwbergen, *sneu-berg-en* (snowy mountains), a range of mountains in Cape Colony, of which *Compassberg*, the highest summit, is 8600 ft. high.

Sniatyn or Snyatîn, *sne d'tin*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, on the Pruth, 24 m. E. of Kolomea. Pop. 10,305.

Sniisort, *sni'sort*, a pa. of Scotland, comprising the N. part of the Isle of Skye, co. Inverness. Pop. 2336.—*Loch Sniisort* in this pa. extends 18 m. inland, and is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at its entrance.

Snowdon, *sno-don* (the snowy hill), a mountain, 3590 ft. high, in Carnarvonshire, N. Wales, the loftiest summit in South Britain. The Welsh call it *Eryri*, or Eagle-top.

Snowy River, a river of New South Wales and Victoria, Australia, rises near Mount Table Top, in the N. ranges of the Australian Alps, flows S., and falls into the sea, after a course of 240 m.

Soar, *sôr*, a river of England, flows through Leicestershire, and joins the Trent, about 12 m. E.S.E. of Derby.

Soay, *so'd*, an island of the Inner Hebrides, co. Inverness, off the S. coast of Skye, from which it is separated by Soay Sound. Pop. 120.

Sobraon, *so-brô-on*, a vil. of N. W. India, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 35 m. N.E. of Ferozepur, where the British gained a great victory over the Sikhs, 10th February 1846, which put an end to the first Punjab war.

Society Islands (so called by Captain Cook in honour of the Royal Society, at whose recommendation the voyage which led to their discovery was undertaken), a group in the S. Pacific, of which the chief are *Otaheite* or *Tahiti*, *Batavia*, and *Etimo*. The soil is fertile, producing sugar, coconuts, the bread-fruit, arrow-root, etc. By the labours of British missionaries most of the natives have been led to embrace the Christian faith, and many useful arts have been introduced. These islands now belong to France. Pop. 19,000.

Socorro, *so-ko'r-ro*, a town of the U. S. of Colombia, S. America, the cap. of the prov. Santander, on a tributary of the Magdalena, 76 m. N. of Tunja. Pop. 16,048.

Socotra, *so-ko'tra*, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 120 m. E. from Cape Guardafui. It is mountainous, and the greater part of the soil is sterile, but on the sides and summits of the limestone mountains are produced aloes, deemed the finest in the world. The gum known in commerce as dragon's blood is also a valuable export. The island belongs to the Sultan of Keshin, on the opposite coast of Arabia, who maintains on it a lieutenant-governor, and has bound himself by treaty to allow no settlement on the island without the consent of the British Government. Pop. 5000.

Sodbury, Chipping. See Chipping

Söderhamn, *sû-der-ham*, a seaport of Sweden, gov. Gefleborg, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia, 42 m. N. of Gefle. Pop. 3693.

Söderköping, *sû-der-ku-ping*, a town of Sweden, gov. Östergötland, on the Gotha Canal, 16 m. from its entrance into the Baltic. Pop. 1691.

Södermanland, *sû-der-man-land*, an agricultural gov. of Sweden, in the E. of Sweden Proper or Svealand. Pop. 143,929.

Sourabaya. See Sourabaya.

Sourakarta, Souracarta, or Surakarta, *soo-rah'-tâ*, or Solo, *so'lo*, the cap. of a Dutch residency, near the centre of the island of Java, on the Solo River. Pop. 10,000.

Soust or Sôst, *sust*, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the Sösterbach, 33 m. S.E. of Münster. Pop. 12,099.

Sofala, *so-ft'id*, supposed by some to be

the *Ophir* of Scripture, a country, with a town of the same name, on the coast of E. Africa, S. of the Zambesi.

Soforo, *so-fro*, or **Soforo**, *so-fro*, a walled town of Morocco, N.W. Africa, 19 m. S.E. of Fez, with productive salt mines in its vicinity.

Sognefeld, *so-nâ-ſyeld*, part of the Dovrefeld range of mountains in Norway, joining the Langefeld on the N. and the Fillefeld on the S.

Sognefjord, *so-nâ-ſyord*, a large gulf which penetrates the W. coast of Bergen-huns, Norway, to the foot of the Sognefeld, a distance of about 150 m.

Soham, *so-ham*, a town of England, co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.E. of Ely. Pop. 4283.

Sohar, *so-hâr*, a town of Oman, Arabia, on the Strait of Babelmandeb. P. 20,000.

Solignies, *so-lî-gî*, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Saune, 9 m. N.N.E. of Mons, with a large trade in hewn stone. Pop. 6873. It gives name to a forest in the neighbourhood, at the S. extremity of which lies the field of Waterloo.

Solissnes, *so-lî-seng*, an anc. city of France, dep. Aisne, in a charming valley, on the Aisne, 18 m. S.W. of Laon. It is the *Augusta Sessionum*, and the *Noviodunum* of the Romans, and was the cap. of Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy. Pop. 5523.

Sok, a river of Russia, rises in Orenburg, flows S.W. and joins the Volga 15 m. N. of Samara, after a course of 180 m.

Sokal, *so-kâl*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, on the Bug, 40 m. N.E. of Lemberg, with silk manufactures. Pop. 5724.

Sokoto, *so-ko-tô* (the market-place), sometimes written *Saakatoo* and *Saocotoo*, *sok-kâ-too*, a town of N. Central Africa, the cap. of the kingdom of Houssa or Sokoto, on the Zirmie, a trib. of the Sokoto. Not far from the town is *Changary*, where Clapperton the traveller died, 18th April 1827. Pop. 80,000, chiefly negroes.

Solana, *so-lâ-nâ*, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. of Ciudad-Real, with manufs. of linen, woollen goods, earthenware, and oil. Pop. 7177.

Soldin, *sol-deen*, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 42 m. N.E. of Frankfurt, with woollen manufs., tanneries, and gunpowder mills. Pop. 6396.

Solent, *Thé, so-lent*, the name given to that part of the English Channel, which separates the Isle of Wight from the coast of Hampshire, England.

Solesmes, *so-lâ-mé*, a town of France, dep. Nord, on the Belle, 12 m. E.N.E. of Cambrai, with manufs. of linen goods and calicoes. Pop. 5685.

Soleure, *so-lur*, Germ. *Solothurn*, a cant. in the N.W. of Switzerland. Pop. 78,356.

Soleure, a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the above cant., on the Aar, at the foot of a very steep ridge of the Jura Moun-

tains, 19 m. N.E. of Berne. Here Kosciusko died, 16th October 1817. Pop. 7064.

Solferino, *sol-fâ-rê-no*, a vil. of Lombardy, N. Italy, prov. and 18 m. N.W. of Mantua. Here the French under Napoleon III. defeated the Austrians under Francis-Joseph I., in June 1859. Pop. 574.

Sollihull, *so-lî-hull*, a town of England, co. Warwick, on the Blyth, 6½ m. S.W. of Birmingham. Pop. 3741.

Solimoes, *so-lô-mo-ang*, a name of the river Amazon, Brazil.

Soliman or **Suleiman Mountains**, *soo-lâ-man*, a range of high mountains running N. and S. in the E. of Afghanistan. The loftiest summit is *Takht-i-Soliman* (the throne of Solomon), 12,000 ft. high.

Sollingen, *so-lîng-en*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wipper, 14 m. E.S.E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 15,142.

Soller, *sol-yâr*, a town on the N.W. coast of the island of Majorca, Spain, 15 m. N. of Palma. Pop. 6990.

Solmona, *sol-mô-nâ*, or **Sulmona**, *sul-mô-nâ*, anc. *Sulmo*, a fortified town of Abruzzo and Molise, S. Italy, prov. Aquila, 21 m. S.S.W. of Chieti. Ovid the poet was born here, a.c. 43. Pop. 12,563.

Solo, Java. *See* Soerakarta.

Solofra, *so-lô-frâ*, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.S.E. of Avellino, on the slope of a spur of the Apennines at the source of the Sarno. Pop. 5205.

Solomon Islands, *so-lô-mon*, an extensive group in the S. Pacific, between 5°–12° S. lat., and 154°–163° E. long.; they are fertile and well wooded, and were first visited by Alvaro de Mendana in 1567.

Solor, *so-lor*, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. extremity of Flores; it is 80 m. in length, 15 m. in breadth, and about 70 m. in circumference.

Solothurn, Switzerland. *See* Soleure.

Solt, Germ. *Soltâ*, a town of Austria-Hungary, co. and 47 m. S. of Pesth, on a branch of the Danube. Pop. 5696.

Solway Firth, a large bay, projecting from the Irish Sea north-eastward between England and Scotland, remarkable for the rapidity and force with which the tide advances, rising sometimes with a head four ft. high. It extends inland about 40 m., with a breadth varying from 24 m. at its entrance to 1½ m. at its head. It affords an abundant supply of fish, especially salmon.

Solway Moss, a level area about 7 m. in circumference, adjoining the above firth in the co. of Cumberland, England.

Somali Country, *so-mâ-lâ*, a country of E. Africa, stretching from Abyssinia on the W. to Cape Guardafui on the E. It is occupied by a race of fierce savages. The chief seaport is *Berbera*, which was taken possession of by Egyptian troops in 1873.

Somerset, *East, sum-er-set*, a div. of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony, bounded N. by Cradock; E. by Bedford; S. by

Uitenhage; and W. by Graaf Reynet. Area 3800 sq. m.; pop. 10,600.—The town or vil. of the same name, founded in 1836, is 80 m. W. of Grahamstown.

Somerset, North, an island in the Arctic region of British N. America, between 75°—76° N. lat., and W. of 90° W. long. It was discovered by Parry in 1819.

Somerset, West, a vil. of Cape Colony, about 20 m. E. of Cape Town, a favourite summer resort of the inhabitants of that city.

Somersetshire, *som or set-shir* (named from *Somerton*, which in former times was the chief town in the co.), a maritime co. of England, open to the Bristol Channel on the N.W.; and having for its other boundaries the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Dorset, and Devon. Area 1636 sq. m.; pop. 463,483. The surface is much diversified, and few counties in England exhibit a greater variety of soil. The most prominent elevations are the *Mendip Hills*, which extend from the coast in a south-easterly direction to the neighbourhood of Frome, and the *Quantock Hills* towards the W. and N.W. These divide the co. into three portions—the northern, central, and south-western. In the N. are the rivers *Yeo* and *Avon*; in the centre the *Brue*, *Furze*, and *Aze*; and in the W. the *Tone*,—all flowing into the Bristol Channel. Along the slope and base of the hills the land is well cultivated; but towards the coast are the fenny districts known as the *Marishes*. Somersetshire is both a manufacturing and an agricultural co. The manufs. are very varied, those most extensively carried on being broadcloth, cassimeres, silks, serges, etc. In the higher districts great attention is paid to the rearing and grazing of sheep and cattle. Dairies are numerous, and large quantities of Cheddar cheese are made, the name being derived from the village so called in the Mendip Hills where it was first produced. *Bath* is the co. town.

Somersetshire, *som'ers-ham*, a town of Huntingdonshire, England, 5 m. N.E. of St Ives. Pop. 1563.

Somers Islands. See *Bermudas*.

Somerton, *som'er-tun*, a town of England, co. Somerset, on the Carey, 7 m. S. of Glastonbury. Pop. 2302. The co. Somerset is named from this town.

Somme, *som* (formerly called *Somona*, corr. from its ancient name *Somara*, which may be derived from Celt. *ps-am-garu*, the rough or rugged river), a river of France, depts. Aisne and Somme, passes Amlens, and falls into the English Channel below Abbeville, after a course of 115 m.

Somme, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Picardy, having the English Channel on the W. and the depts. Pas-de-Calais, Aisne, Oise, and Seine-Inferieure on the other sides. Area 2379 sq. m.; pop. 556,641.

Sommen, *som'm*, a lake of Gotthland, Sweden, prov. Oestergothland, 15 m. E. of Lake Wetter; it is 35 m. in length, 8 m. in breadth, and communicates on the N.W. with Lake Roren.

Sommerda, *som-mer'dd*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, on the Unstrut, 15 m. N.N.W. of Weimar. Pop. 5945.

Sommerfeld, *som-mer-feld*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 44 m. S.S.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 10,335.

Somnath, *Somnat*, *som-nast'*, or Putan-Somnath, or Patan-Somnat, *put-us' som-nast'*, a town on the S. coast of Kattywar, Gujerat, W. India, famous for a celebrated temple dedicated to Somnath, the Lord of the Moon, long a principal place of Hindoo pilgrimage. The original temple was plundered of great wealth by Mahmud of Ghuznee in 1024, and its gates carried away to Ghuznee, where they remained attached to Mahmud's tomb till they were brought back to India after the capture of Ghuznee by the British in 1843.

Sonderburg, *sau'der-boorg* (southern town, from Norse *sundra*, southern, and *burg*, a town), a seaport of Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the S.W. side of the island Alsens, 13 m. N.E. of Flensburg. Pop. 5474.

Sonderhausen, *son-ders-hou'sen* (the south houses), the cap. of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, Germany, on the Wipper, 30 m. N.N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 8723.

Sone or Soane, *son* (from Sansc. *sona*, gold), and *Eransobas* (the golden arm), a river of India, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins after a course of 440 m. about 35 m. above Patna. The stream is celebrated for its agates called "Sone pebbles," but gold is not now obtained in the sand.

Sonepur or Sonepur, *so-ne-poor'*, a town of British India, the cap. of the raj of the same name, on the Mahanuddy. The raj has an area of 1467 sq. m., and a pop. of 66,015.

Sonneberg, *son'nah-berg*, a town in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, on the Rothen, 12 m. N.E. of Coburg, with manufactures of toys and musical instruments. Pop. 7322.

Sonnenburg, *son'nam-boorg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 19 m. N.N.E. of Frankfurt, on the Lomitz, with manufactures of woollen cloths. Pop. 5573.

Sonora, *so-no'rd*, a town of Mexico, N. America, in the dep. of the same name, on the river Sonora, in the centre of rich silver mines, 35 m. S. of Arispe. Pop. 6000.—The state has long been celebrated for its mineral wealth, and has an area of 78,998 sq. m., with a pop. estimated at 110,800, many of whom are Indian tribes.

Somuh, a town of the Punjab, British India, dist. Gurgaon, 39 m. S.W. of Delhi;

it is resorted to for a hot sulphureous spring of 108° Fahr. found very efficacious in leprosy, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, and liver complaints. Pop. 8513.

Soochoo, a city of China, prov. Kiangsu, on the Great Canal, near Lake Tai, 135 m. S.E. of Nanking; it is one of the finest cities in the empire, and is noted for the excellence of its manufactured goods. Pop. 500,000.

Sooloo or Sulu Islands, *soo-loo'*, a chain of islands in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from the N.E. extremity of Borneo to Mindanao, the most southern of the Philippines. The natives carry on an active commerce, but are inveterate pirates. Pop. 800,000.

Soongari, *soon-gā're*, or *soon-gā-re'*, the most important river of Manchuria, in the Chinese Empire, rises near the Korean frontier, and joins the Amur after a course estimated at 800 m.

Sophia, *so-fē'd*, a town of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, on an affl. of the river Isker, 85 m. S.E. of Nissa; it manufactures woollen and silk goods, leather, and tobacco, and, though an inland town, has considerable trade. P. 80,000.

Sora, *so-rā*, a city of Campania, S. Italy, prov. Caserta, on the Carigliano, 15 m. E.N.E. of Frosinone. Pop. 5100.

Sorata, *so-rā'tā*, one of the principal peaks of the Andes in Bolivia, S. America, 21,286 ft. above the sea. A few miles N. is the town of the same name, at an altitude of 8850 ft., 55 m. N.W. of La Paz. P. 1300.

Sorau, *so-rou*, or Zorowe, *zoo-rō-wā*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and about 50 m. S.S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 13,188.

Sorbas, *so-rbās*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. Almería, on an elevated plateau, 26 m. E.N.E. of Almería. Pop. 5422.

Sorbie, *so-rbe*, anciently written *Sourby* (of Saxon origin, and signifying "sour-habitation," having reference to the old castle, and to the cold marshy soil near it), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Wigtown. The vil. is 4 m. N. of Whithorn, and has a damask factory. Pop. of pa. 1667.

Sorel, or William Henry, *so-rel'* (the name *Sorel* is derived from a captain of engineers, who superintended the construction of a fort erected here in 1635 as a defence against the incursions of the Indians), a town of the Dominion of Canada, co. Richelieu, at the mouth of the Richelieu River in Lake St Peter, 45 m. N.E. of Montreal; it is the winter quarters of nearly all the steamboats and other craft plying between Quebec and Montreal. Shipbuilding is largely carried on. P. 5638.

Soria, *so-rē'd*, a town of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name in Old Castile, on the Douro, near the site of the ancient *Numantia*. Pop. 5764.

Sorn (a Celtic word, signifying "projection, promontory, or eminence"), a pa.

and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. E. of Mauchline. Pop. of pa. 4089; of vil. 588.

Sorocaba, *so-ro-kā'bā*, a town of Brazil, prov. Santo Paulo, on the Sorocaba, 24 m. S.W. of Hytu. Pop. 12,000.

Soroka, *so-ro'kā*, a town of Russia, gov. Bessarabia, on the Dniester, about 80 m. N.N.W. of Kichinev. Pop. 7161.

Soron, *so-ron*, a town of India, presidency of Bengal, North-West Provinces, Agra div. Pop. 11,182.

Sorrento, *so-rēn'tō*, a town of S. Italy, delightfully situated on the Bay of Naples, 16 m. S.S.E. of the city of Naples; it is celebrated for the beauty of its environs and the geniality of its climate even in the winter season. Tasso the poet was born here in 1544. Pop. 5502.

Sorao, *so-rō*, a town of the island Sardinia, Italy, prov. and 6 m. N. of Sassari. Pop. 5538.

Sortino, *so-rē'nō*, a town in the S.E. of the island of Sicily, prov. Noto, in a secluded situation, 1071 ft. above the sea. Pop. 8791.

Sotteville-lès-Rouen, *sot-vel' or sot-tē-vel'-lā-roo-ang'*, a town of France, dep. Seine-inférieure, 4 m. S. of Rouen. Pop. 10,546.

Soudan, *soo-dān'*, the name applied to the region of Central Africa, which lies to the S. of the Sahara or Great Desert, to the E. of Senegambia, and to the W. of Abyssinia. It comprehends the regions watered by the Niger and its tributaries, the basin of Lake Tchad, the Egyptian possessions of S. Nubia, Kordofan, Darfur, and the valley of the Nile southwards to the equator. Because of its negro inhabitants, it is also called *Nigritia* and *Negroland*; but the Arabs are the ruling race, having imposed on the natives their religion and civilization, and given chiefs and kings to many of the native states. The territory annexed by Egypt since 1871 along the shores of the Red Sea to Berbera is called "The General Government of Eastern Soudan and of the Red Sea."

Sound, The (from the Norse *sund*, a deep narrow strait), a strait between Sweden and the island of Zealand, Denmark; from Elsinore to Helsingborg in Sweden its breadth is about 8 m. Formerly all foreign vessels passing through the Sound paid toll to the King of Denmark, but the dues are now abolished.

Soungari. See Soongari.

Sour, *soor*, a seaport of Syria, Turkey in Asia; it occupies the site of ancient Tyre, once a great commercial city, but now its trade consists only of small exports of cotton, tobacco, charcoal, and fuel. P. 3500.

Sourabaya, or Soerabaya, *soo-rā-bā'd*, a seaport on the N.E. coast of Java, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, with a strong fort, a fine naval arsenal, shipbuilding docks, etc. Pop. 130,000.

Souracarta Java. See Soerakarta.

Soure, *sou'rd*, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 15 m. S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 5565.

Southam, *south'am*, a town of England, co. and 10 m. S.E. of Warwick, with mineral springs, one of which is called the Holy Well, and formerly held in great estimation, its properties being similar to those of the mineral waters at Leamington. Pop. 1735.

Southampton, *south-amp'ton*, or *south-amp'ton* (the south town of residence, so called in contradistinction to Northampton), a munic. and parl. bor., seaport, and town of England, co. Hants, at the confluence of the rivers Itchin and Test, at the head of Southampton Water, 12 m. S.W. of Winchester; it is the principal port for the West India, China, East India, and Mediterranean mail steam-packets. It is said that it was here that Canute rebuked the flattery of his courtiers by vainly commanding the waves to retire. Pop. 58,471.

Southampton, County of. *See Hampshire.*

Southampton Island, in British N. America, on the N. side of Hudson Bay, between 62°—66° N. lat., and 80°—87° W. long.

South Australia. *See Australia, South.*
Southborough, *south-bur'o*, a town of England, co. Kent, 2 m. N. of Tunbridge Wells. Pop. 3468.

Southbridge, *south'bridg'*, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., co. Worcester, 80 m. S.W. of Boston. Pop. 5208.

South Carolina. *See Carolina, South.*

Southdean, *south-dean'* (so named, it is supposed, from its having been the south valley or dean of the once celebrated Jed Forest), a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 753.

Southend, *south-end'* (so named from its being situated near the southern extremity of the co.), a town of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.E. of Rochford; frequented as a watering-place. Pop. 2308.

Southend, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll; the pa. comprises the S. portion of Cantire and the island of Sanda, and the vil. is about 64 m. S.W. of Campbeltown. Pop. of pa. 1044.

Southern Ness, *suth'ern ness*, or *Sa-turnness* (southern promontory), a headland in the S.E. of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.—54° 53' N. lat., 3° 37' W. long. A small vil. near it, and 11 m. S.E. of Dalbeattie, has the same name.

Southfield, *south'fiel'd*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Dalry. Pop. 369.

Southfield, a town of New York, U. S., on Staten Island, 2 m. E. of Richmond. Pop. 5092.

South Georgia, an island in the R. Atlantic, situated to the E. of the Falkland Islands.—54° 30' S. lat., 87° W. long.

Southdale. *See Knapdale.*

South-mure, a vil. of Scot-

land, co. Forfar, forming part of the town of Kirriemuir. Pop. 1204.

Southold, *south'old*, a town of New York, U. S., on Long Island Sound, 15 m. E. of Riverhead. Pop. 6715.

Southowram, *south-ow'ram*, a town in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, 14 m. S.E. of Halifax. Pop. 3061.

Southport, *south'port*, a town of England, co. Lancaster, on the Irish Sea, 7½ m. N.W. of Ormskirk; it is a fashionable watering-place, and much resorted to by invalids on account of the mildness and salubrity of its climate. Pop. 18,068.

Southsea. *See Portsmouth.*

South Shetland. *See New South Shetland.*

South Town or Little Yarmouth, a town of England, co. Suffolk, on the Yare, opposite Yarmouth, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 2251.

Southwark, *south'ark*, locally *suth'ark*, (corr. from its Saxon name *Suthwerc*, so called from an earthen work or fort erected here for the defence of the ferry across the river), an ancient parl. bor. of England, co. Surrey, on the S.E. bank of the Thames, now forming one of the great divisions of the metropolis. Pop. 308,725.

Southwark, *south'werk*, a town of the United States, forming a suburb of Philadelphia; it has numerous factories, ship-building-yards, and a lofty shot tower on the Delaware.

Southwell, *south'well* (so called from one of the numerous wells or springs that formerly existed in this neighbourhood), a town of England, co. Notts, 7 m. W. of Newark and 12 m. N.E. of Nottingham. Pop. 2400.

Southwold, *south'wold* (from A. S. *Sud-wald*, south wood, so called from an ancient forest now cleared), a munic. bor. and town of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, near the mouth of the river Blyth, 12 m. S.W. of Lowestoft, with extensive fisheries. Pop. 2155.

South Yarra, *south yar'rd*, an aristocratic suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Soyland, *soy'land*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 4½ m. S.W. of Halifax, with woollen and cotton manufactures. Pop. 3264.

Spa, *sp'd* (corr. from *espa*, which, in the old language of the country, signified "a fountain"), a town of Belgium, prov. and 16 m. S.E. of Liège; it is situated amid romantic scenery, and has manufactures of wooden toys, but owes its chief celebrity to its warm mineral springs, long among the most frequented in Europe. Pop. 5361.

Spain, Kingdom of (from its ancient name *Hispania*, regarding the origin of which there is much uncertainty and difference of opinion), a country in the S.W. of Europe, forming, with Portugal, the Iberian Peninsula. It is bounded N.

by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees; E. by the Mediterranean; S. by the Mediterranean, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic; and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. Its length from E. to W. is 650 m.; its breadth from N. to S. 520 m. Area, including the Balearic and Canary Islands, 182,768 sq. m.; pop. about 16,656,890. Formerly the country consisted of 14 Divisions, but these, in 1833, were subdivided into 47 Provinces, or, including the Balearic and Canary Islands, 49. The following are the Divisions with the Provinces comprised in each:—

Divisions.	Provinces.
New Castile	Madrid, Cuença, Guadaluara, Toledo, Ciudad-Real.
Old Castile.....	Burgos, Logroño, Santander, Avila, Segovia, Soria, Valladolid, Palencia.
Galicia.....	Corunna, Lugo, Orense, Pontevedra.
Asturias.....	Oviedo.
Basque Provinces.	Guipuzcoa, Biscay or Bilbao, Alava or Vittoria.
Navarro.....	Pampeluna.
Aragon.....	Teruel, Saragossa, Huesca.
Catalonia.....	Gerona, Lerida, Barcelona, Tarragona.
Valencia.....	Valencia, Alicante, Castellon - de - la - Plana.
Murcia.....	Murcia, Albacete.
Andalusia.....	Huelva, Seville, Cadix, Cordova, Jaen.
Granada.....	Granada, Almeria, Malaga.
Estremadura.....	Badajoz, Caceres.
Leon.....	Leon, Salamanca, Zamora, Balearic and Canary Islands.

The provinces are named chiefly from the principal town in each. Next to Switzerland, Spain is the most mountainous country in Europe. The Pyrenees, forming its N.E. boundary, are continued through the northern provinces under the name of the *Mountains of Asturias*, and terminate in Cape Finisterre. A secondary range, called the *Iberian*, stretches southward from the Pyrenees to Cape de Gata in Granada. From the Iberian range four other chains extend from E. to W. till they reach the Atlantic. These are the *Sierra de Guadarrama*, the *Sierra de Toledo*, the *Sierra Morena* (dark or brown mountains), and the *Sierra Nevada* (snowy mountains). The highest peak is *Mulacen* of Sierra Nevada, 11,064 ft. The Central districts, comprising Old and New Castile, consist of extensive table-lands, elevated generally from 1800 to 2000 ft., though the royal palace of the Escorial, apparently on

a plain, is 3500 ft., and San Ildefonso, the summer residence of the Spanish sovereigns, is 4155 ft. above the sea. In the S. and S.E. are rich and fertile plains, which gradually slope towards the shores of the Mediterranean. The principal rivers which flow through the plains enclosed by the mountain ranges, named according to their magnitudes, are the *Tagus*, *Douro*, *Ebro*, *Guadiana*, and *Guadalquivir*. These all have a westward course towards the Atlantic, except the *Ebro*, which flows E. to the Mediterranean. The climate varies according to elevation and exposure. In the N. and N.W. rain falls abundantly, and the winters are long and severe. The Central table-land is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, and often exposed to severe droughts. In the southern districts, including Andalusia, Murcia, and S. Valencia, the winter is temperate, and the spring and autumn delightful, but during summer they are visited by a scorching wind from Africa, called the *solano*, which not only withers every green thing, but renders the season intolerable to northern Europeans. The towns on the E. coast, sheltered by the high lands of the interior, enjoy an almost perpetual sunshine, and are favourite places of winter residence for invalids. The soil is in general fertile, and where artificially irrigated is well adapted to agriculture, and the cultivation of several kinds of useful fruits. Besides wheat, maize, cotton, rice, hemp, and flax, which are the principal crops, olives, figs, grapes, dates, almonds, oranges, and lemons, are found in abundance. Sugar is grown to some extent in Valencia and the south. A fibrous grass, called *esparto*, which grows wild in the S.E., is largely exported to Britain for the manufacture of paper. Agriculture is in an exceedingly backward state, and in many parts is much neglected for the rearing of sheep, horses, mules, and asses. The Spanish breed of sheep called *merino*, once peculiar to the peninsula, and much esteemed for the fineness of their wool, have now been introduced into most European countries; the horses, called *Barbs*, from Barbary, whence they were introduced by the Moors, have long been distinguished for their beauty and activity; and the mules and asses, remarkably sure-footed, are the finest in the world. Though the central table-land is treeless, forests cover about one-twelfth of the whole surface, the principal trees being pine, beech, evergreen-oak, cork, chestnut, and hazel. Bears, wolves, and boars roam in the forests and in the colder and more mountainous districts. Wild bulls are found in Andalusia. The mineral wealth of Spain is very great, but mining operations are by no means active; in many cases they are altogether neglected. Lead, however, is extensively wrought, nearly half of the lead produced in Europe being

obtained from Spain. The quicksilver mine at Almaden is the richest in Europe, and at Cardona, near Montserrat, is a hill about 400 ft. high, and about 3 m. in circumference, which is a solid mass of rock salt. Silver, iron, copper, zinc, tin, antimony, cobalt, coal, and various coloured marbles and building stones are also found. The manufactures, long in a declining state, have recently begun to revive. The most important is that of wine, carried on at Xeres, Malaga, and Alicante; silk and cotton fabrics are manufactured at Valencia; woollen cloths in Aragon and Catalonia; linen in Galicia; and leather in Galicia, Biscay, and Andalusia. Extensive iron works are in the N. Spain, from its geographical position, the extent of its coast line, and its numerous ports, has great advantages for commerce, yet its foreign trade is limited, and is almost exclusively confined to France, England, the United States, and Cuba. The established religion is Roman Catholic. All conventual establishments have lately been suppressed, and Protestant worship, under certain severe restrictions, is now tolerated. Education is at a somewhat low ebb. Until 1808, the superintendence of the schools was entirely in the hands of the clergy; but subsequent enactments placed the instruction of the people under the care of the government, and a radical reform was thereby introduced. Among the inhabitants four distinct races exist in Spain—the *Spaniards* proper, the *Basques*, the *Moors*, and the *Gypsies*. The *Spaniards*, who are descended from the Celtic, Roman, Gothic, and Moorish nations, who alternately ruled in the country, are a brave, proud, indolent, and somewhat cruel people, with a deep attachment to their country and religion, and an inordinate love of ecclesiastical display. Bull-fighting and dancing in the open air are their favourite amusements. The *Basques*, found in the mountains of Asturias and the neighbouring Pyrenees, have still preserved their ancient manners and liberty, and are the unabsorbed remnant of the aborigines. They number about 490,000, and are a gallant and laborious, but also a rude and obstinate race. They speak a language totally different from the others, called the *Esguara* or *Basque*, which is probably the old language of the country. The *Moors*, the remains of the African race, exist in Andalusia. The *Gypsies* (probably of Hindoo origin) number about 45,000, and are found in various parts. They do not generally lead a wandering life as in England, but have fixed habitations and various employments, though they still preserve intact the individuality and all the peculiarities of their race. One twenty-fourth of the population are *Basques*, one two-hundredth are *Moors*, and one two-hundred-and-fiftieth

are *Gypsies*. The government of Spain is a limited monarchy. In 1808-9, and again in 1873-4, a republican government existed, but on the 31st December 1874, the republic was abolished, and Alfonso XII., of the House of Bourbon, was proclaimed king. The national assembly is called the Cortes, and consists of two chambers, a senate and a congress of deputies.—*Madrid*, on the Manzanares, is the cap.

Spalatro or Spalato, *spâ-lâ'tro* or *spâ-lâ'to* (corr. from *Salona Palatium*, the palace of Salona, at first corrupted to *As-palithium*, at the palace, and then to *Spalatro* and *Spalato*), a seaport of Austria-Hungary, prov. Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, near the ancient *Salona* and the ruins of the palace of Diocletian; it is the most commercial town in the empire, and in the vicinity are several mineral springs and baths. The palace is said to have covered an area of 9 acres, and most of the town has been built out of its ruins. Pop. 12,196.

Spalding, *spâl'ding* (named from a *spa* or spring of mineral water in the market place), a town of England, co. Lincoln, on the Welland, 16 m. S.E.W. of Boston; it carries on an extensive trade in all kinds of agricultural produce. Pop. 9,111.

Spandau, *span'dau*, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, at the junction of the Havel with the Spree, 12 m. N.N.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 26,868.

Spanish Town, the former cap. of the West Indian island Jamaica, co. Middlesex, in a fine plain on the river Cobre, 10 m. W. of Kingston. Pop. 6,000.

Sparta, New, or Mistra, a town of the Morea, Greece, nomarchy of Laconia, near the site of ancient Sparta. Pop. 2,680.

Spean, a river of Inverness-shire, Scotland, joins the Lochy, after a course of 20 m. through Lochaber from Loch Laggan.

Spelcher, *spî'cher*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Appenzell, 3 m. N.N.W. of Trogen, noted for its embroidery work. Pop. 3,147.

Spencer Gulf, *spen'sar*, a large bay of South Australia, between 33° 30'—35° S. lat., and 136°—138° E. long.

Spennymoor, *spen'no-moor*, a town of England, co. Durham, 3 m. N.E. of Bishop Auckland. Pop. 4,627.

Spey, *spê* (probably contr. of the Gael. *spaid*, meaning "activity" or "force," and so called in allusion to the rapidity of its current), a large and rapid river of Scotland, rises in Badenoch, flows N.E. through the co. of Inverness, Banff, and Elgin, and, after a course of upwards of 100 m., falls into the Moray Firth at Garmouth; it has a valuable salmon fishery.

Speyer, the German name of Spire, which see.

Speymouth, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, at the mouth of the Spey. Pop. 634.

Spexia, *La, lâ spe'se-â*, a town of Liguria, N. Italy, prov. Genoa, towards

the E. end of the Riviera di Levante; it is the chief naval arsenal, and may be called the Portsmouth of Italy. Pop. 15,636.

Spezzia, spe'se-a, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, at the entrance of the Gulf of Nauplia. Pop. 8443.—The town of *Spezzia* is on its N.E. coast. Pop. 8000.

Spilke Island, on the W. side of Cork Harbour, 1 m. S. of Queenstown, co. Cork, Ireland; it is occupied by a battery and barracks, and was long used as a dépôt for convicts.

Spilaby, spil'be, a town of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. S.E. of Horncastle, and 29 m. E. of Lincoln. Sir J. Franklin, the Arctic voyager, was born here in 1738. Pop. 1622.

Spinassola, spe-adt'so-ld, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Bari, 7 m. S. of Minervino. Pop. 10,078.

Spiriting See, speer'ding ed, a lake in E. Prussia, about 60 m. in circumference, 75 m. S.E. of Königsberg.

Spire, speer, Germ. *Speyer* (named from the stream on which it is situated), anc. *Noviomagus*, a town of Bavaria, Germany, gov. Palatinate, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Speyerbach, 13 m. S. of Mannheim. In the German Diet, held here in 1533, the reformers entered that celebrated protest against the proceedings of the emperor which procured them the name of Protestants. Pop. 14,321.

Spitalfields, spit'al-fields (an abbrev. of Hospital Fields), a densely populated district in the N.E. of London, co. Middlesex, England, the seat of extensive silk manufactures, which were introduced here by French refugees after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Pop. 20,788.

Spithead, spit'hed (so named from the sandbank called the *spit*), a well-known roadstead of England, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, capable of containing 1000 vessels, and so secure as to have been called by sailors "the king's bed-chamber." It is a favourite rendezvous of the British navy.

Spittal, spit'tal, a township of England, co. Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tweed, opposite Berwick; much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 1742, largely engaged in curing fish.

Spitsbergen, spits-ber'-ghen (the peaked mountains, from Germ. *spits*, pointed or a peak, and *bergen*, mountains), a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, N.W. of Nova Zembla; they are without permanent inhabitants, and are almost wholly covered with perpetual snow and glaciers. They form a dependency of the Russian empire. —70°—80° 48' N. lat., 9°—23° E. long.

Spilgen, spil'ghen, one of the Rhetian Alps, across which is a pass 6639 ft. high, leading from the Grisons, Switzerland, to Chiavenna and the Lake of Como, Italy.

Spoleto, spo-ld'to, a town of Umbria, Central Italy, prov. and 30 m. S.S.E. of Perugia; the castle, on an adjacent rocky height, is connected with the town by a bridge and aqueduct, carried over a deep ravine by 10 arches 615 ft. in height. Pop. 7083.

Sporades, spor'd-æz, the "scattered islands" of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Greece, so called in contradistinction to the *Cyclades*, which lie in a circle around Delos. *Sporades*, from Gr. *speiro*, means scattered.

Spott, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington. Pop. 560.

Spree, sprî, a river of Germany, rises in the Kingdom of Saxony, near Löbau, flows N. past Bautzen, then N.W. through the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, divides the city Berlin into two portions, and joins the Havel at Spandau, after a course of 220 m.

Spremburg, spre'm'burg, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, on an island in the Spree, 28 m. S.S.W. of Guben. Pop. 10,226.

Springburn, spring'burn, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, including part of the burgh of Glasgow. Pop. 21,622.

Springfield, spring'field, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Cupar. Pop. 608.—Also a vil. in Dumfriesshire, on the Sark, pa. of Greta. Pop. 306.—Also a vil. in Edinburghshire, on the N. Eak, 1½ m. S.W. of Lasswade.

Springfield, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., co. Hampden, on the Connecticut, 98 m. S.W. of Boston; a great railway centre, and the site of the largest arsenal in the U. S. Pop. 83,340.—Many townships and vills. in the United States are also called by this name.

Sprottau, spro't-tou' (named from the river Sprotta), a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 39 m. N.W. of Liegnitz, on the Bober, at the conflux of the Sprotta. Pop. 6916.

Sprouston, sprou's-tun (the place fertile in grain), a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 2½ m. E.N.E. of Kelso. Pop. of pa. 1294; of vil. 846.

Spurnhead, spurn'head (corr. from *Spuren-head*, the look-out promontory, from A. S. *spyrrian*, to look out or watch, and so called from a watch-tower built here in the time of the Romans), a promontory on the S.E. coast of Yorkshire, England, on which is a lighthouse. It is the *Ocellum Promontorium* of Ptolemy.—55° 34' N. lat., 0° 7' E. long.

Squillace, skewel-id'tchd, anc. *Scyllacium*, a town of Calabria, S. Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.W. of Catanzaro; it is a bishop's see. Pop. 3046.

Squillace, Gulf of, an inlet of the Ionian Sea, 35 m. wide, in the E. of Calabria, S. Italy.

Srinagar. See Sirinagar.

Stade, stâ'dek (the station), a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Schwinge, an aff. of the Elbe, 23 m. N.N.W. of Hamburg, with manufactures of flannels and hosiery. Pop. 3768.

Stafna, stâf'fâ (the island with the columns or pillars, from Norse *staaf*, or A. S. *staeaf*, a staff, but also applied to a perpendicular rock), a small island of the Hebrides, Scotland, off the W. coast of Mull, celebrated for its basaltic columns and natural caverns, the largest of which is called Fingal's Cave, and is 66 ft. high, 42 ft. wide, and 227 ft. long.—56° 28' N. lat., 6° 20' W. long.

Stafford, staf'ford (the ford crossed by staffs or stilts, from A. S. *staeaf*, a staff, and *ford*, a ford), a munic. and parl. bor. and co. town of Staffordshire, England, on the Sow, 16 m. N. of Wolverhampton, with extensive manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. 15,946.

Staffordshire, staf'ford-shîr, a co. of England, enclosed by the cos. Cheshire, Salop, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, and Derby. Area 1128 sq. m.; pop. 854,326. The greater part of the surface in the centre is level, interspersed here and there with gently rising eminences. The tracts in the N. and N.E. are hilly, and consist chiefly of wild moorland. The district known as the *Potteries* (about 8 m. long by 3 m. broad) is in the S. South Staffordshire is called the *Black Country*, because for many miles the surface is so cut up by collieries and iron works that there is no cultivation. The co. is watered by the *Trent* and its tributaries, the *Sow*, *Tame*, *Blyth*, *Churnet*, etc. Although agriculture is pursued with much energy, and employs a large number of the population, Staffordshire is much more a mining and manufacturing than an agricultural co. Its porcelain and earthenware have acquired a world-wide celebrity for their excellence and beauty; and its iron goods, from nails to steam machinery, are also widely known. *Stafford* is the co. town.

Stagno Grande, stâg'yo grân'dâ, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Dalmatia, on the Sabioncello Peninsula, 25 m. N.W. of Ragusa, with extensive salt works. Pop. 5236.

Staindrop, stân'drop, a town of England, co. Durham, 11 m. N.W. of Darlington, with extensive lead works in its vicinity. Pop. 1234.

Staines, stâs (from A. S. *stean*, a stone, so called from a stone placed here to denote the extent of the jurisdiction of the Mayor of London on the Thames), a town of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 6 m. S.E. of Windsor. Pop. 3464.

Stainland, stân'land, a township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 8½ m. S.W. of Halifax. Pop. 4724, largely engaged in cotton, worsted, and paper mills.

Stair, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, about 5 m. S.W. of Mauchline. Pop. 734.

Stalbridge, stâl'brîdj, a town of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. N.W. of Sturminster, with stocking manufactures. Pop. 2068.

Stallmene, See Lemnos.

Stalybridge, stâl'ld-brîdj (named from the *Stalvichs*, a family who resided here, and a bridge over the Tame, which connects the two counties), a parl. and munic. bor. of England, partly in Cheshire, and partly in Lancashire, on the Tame, 2 m. W. of Ashton. Pop. of parl. bor. 35,114; of munic. bor. 31,092.

Stamboul, stâm-bool' (corr. from Gr. *sta tan polin*, towards the city), the Turkish name of Constantinople.

Stamford, stam'ford (from A. S. *stam-ford*, stone ford), a munic. and parl. bor. and an ancient town of Lincolnshire, England, on the Welland, 12 m. N.W. of Peterborough. Pop. 8086.

Standish, stan'dish (named from the Standish family, to whom it has belonged since about the time of the Norman Conquest), a township of Lancashire, England, 2 m. N.N.W. of Wigan, with cotton and paper manufactures, and extensive coal mines. Pop. 3693.

Stane, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Cambusnethan. Pop. 814.

Stanhope, stan'hope, a town of England, co. Durham, on the Wear, 5½ m. N.W. of Wolsingham, with extensive lead mines. Pop. 2556.

Stanislaŭ, stân'is-lou, or Stanislawow, stân-is-lâ'vov (named after *Stanislaŭ* of Poland), a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, on a height between the two arms of the Bistritza, 35 m. N.W. of Kolomea. Pop. 14,479.

Stanley, stan'li (named in honour of the daughter of James Stanley, Earl of Derby, who married a brother of one of the Dukes of Athole), a vil. of Perthshire, Scotland, on the T.Y., 6 m. N. of Perth, with cotton factories established here at the end of last century. Pop. 932.

Stanley (from A. S. *stan-leag*, the stony field or place), a township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Calder, 2 m. N.E. of Wakefield. Pop. with *Wrenthorpe*, 10,305.

Stanley, the cap. of the Falkland Islands, E. of Patagonia, S. America.

Stanley, or Barrier Range, one of the interior hill ranges of New South Wales, Australia; it forms part of the western watershed of the Darling River. The loftiest point is *Mount Lyell*, 3000 ft. high.

Stanovoi Mountains, stân-no-voi', a chain of mountains extending about 3000 m. from W. to E. through Siberia, Asiatic Russia. Height from 3000 to 3000 ft.

Stanz, stânz (the stony place), a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the cant. Unterwalden, 7 m. S.E. of Lucerne. Pop. 2070.

Star, a vil. of Fifehire, Scotland, 3 m. N.W. of Leven. Pop. 306.

Starala-Russa, stâr-lâ'roos'ed, a town

of Russia, gov. Novgorod, on the Polist, with salt works, and a large trade in flax, corn, and timber. Pop. 14,756.

Starorossa, *star'kross*, a small seaport of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N.W. of Exmouth, much frequented as a watering-place.

Stargard, *star'gard* (from Slav. *star-gard*, ancient fortress), a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Ihna, 21 m. E.S.E. of Stettin, with manufactures of linen, hosiery, woollen cloths, etc. Pop. 20,173. —Also a town in the prov. of W. Prussia, on the Ferse, 27 m. S. of Dantzic. Pop. 6022.

Starodub or Starodoub, *sid-ro-doo'b* (old oak tree), a town of Russia, gov. and about 100 m. N.E. of Tchernigov, on the Babintza. Pop. 12,333.

Staroi-Oskol, *sid-rot'-os-kol'* (the old town on the Oskol), a town of Russia, gov. Kursk, at the confluence of the Oskol and the Oskol. Pop. 7191.

Staro-Konstantinov, *sid-ro-kon-sid'an'-to-nov* (the old town of Constantine), a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 75 m. W.N.W. of Jitomir. Pop. 15,606.

Start Point (from A. S. *steort*, a tall, in topography a point), a cape on the S. coast of Devonshire, England, about 9 m. S.W. of Dartmouth.—50° 13' N. lat., 3° 38' W. long.

Stassfurt, *stas'fort*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 21 m. S. of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 11,263.

Staten Island, *stid'es*, a hilly and precipitous island of the S.E. coast of Tierra del Fuego, S. America, from which it is separated by the Strait of Le Maire.

Staten Island, an island of New York, U. S., 14 m. long and from 4 to 8 m. broad, divided from Long Island by the Narrows Strait.

Staubbach, *stoub'bah* (dust stream, so called from most of the water being divided by the wind into minute particles like watery dust before reaching the bottom), a magnificent waterfall of Switzerland, in the valley and 1 m. S. of Lauterbrunnen, cant. Berne. The height of the fall is over 900 ft., the highest in Switzerland.

Staunton, *stawn'tun*, a town of Virginia, U. S., co. Augusta, 120 m. W.N.W. of Richmond. Pop. 5120.

Stavanger, *stid-dag'gher*, a balliwick of Norway, prov. Christiansand. P. 110,965.

Stavanger, a town of Norway, the cap. of the above balliwick, on the S. coast of the Bukke-fjord, with extensive fisheries and an export trade in timber. P. 19,004.

Staveley, *stav'la*, a town of England, co. Derby, 4½ m. N.E. of Chesterfield, with iron and coal mines. Pop. 2441.

Stavropol, *sid-ro-pol*, a gov. of Russia, between the Caucasus on the S. and Astrakhan and the country of the Don Cossacks on the N. It is regarded for administra-

tive purposes as in the lieutenantancy of Caucasus, in Asiatic Russia. Area 26,372 sq. m.; pop. 473,974.

Stavropol (the city of the cross), a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Tachla, 56 m. W.N.W. of Alexandrov. Pop. 23,612.—Also a town in the gov. Samara, on the Volga, 70 m. S.S.E. of Simbirsk. Pop. 4265.

Staley, *stid'la*, a town of England, co. Chester, partly included within the bor. of Staleybridge. Pop. 2056.

Steckborn, *stiek'born*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Unter-see, 8 m. W. of Constance. Pop. 2387.

Steele, *stid'leh*, or Steyle, *stid'leh*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Ruhr, 21 m. N.E. of Düsseldorf. Pop. 5920.

Steenwyk, or Steenwijk, *stid'vik*, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, on the Aa, 20 m. N. of Zwolle. Pop. 4612.

Stegs, *stid'ga*, a town of Denmark, the cap. of the island of Møen on its W. coast. Pop. 1960.

Steiglitz, *stid'glitz*, a town of Victoria, Australia, 71 m. W. of Melbourne. P. 1068.

Stein, *stine*, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, opposite Mautern, with which it is connected by a bridge, and 37 m. W.N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 3744.

Stein-am-Anger, *stine-am-dag'er*, a town of Austria-Hungary, co. Eilenburg, on the Güns River, 12 m. E.S.E. of Güns. Pop. 7561.

Steinhude, Lake of, *stine'ho-deh*, Germ. *Steinhuder Meer*, a lake of N. Germany, between Hanover and the principality of Lippe-Schaumburg, 16 m. W.N.W. of Hanover, with valuable fisheries. Length about 5 m.; breadth 3 m.

Stekene, *stid-kid'nd*, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 13 m. N. of Termonde. Pop. 6231.

Stellenbosch, *stid'len-bosch* (Stelle's grove, named in honour of Van der Stelle, the governor of the Dutch colony, by whom it was founded in 1670), a town of Cape Colony, the cap. of a div. of the same name, 25 m. E. of Cape Town. Pop. 3978.

Stelvio, Pass of, *stid've-o*, Germ. *Stilfserjoch* (named from the vill. of Stills), in the Rhetian Alps, leading from the Tyrol into Lombardy; it is the loftiest carriage route in Europe, its summit being 19,100 ft. above the sea.

Stendal, *stid'dal*, a town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, on the Uchte, 31 m. N.N.W. of Brandenburg, with various manufactures, and a brisk trade in linen. Pop. 12,261.

Stenhouse, *sten'house*, a hamlet in the pa. of Liberton, Scotland, 3 m. S.E. of Edinburgh.

Stenhousemuir, *sten'house-muire*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. of Larbert; the Falkirk trysts are held on lands adjoining. Pop. 1872.

Stepney, *step'nd* (corr. from its ancient name *Stelenhythe* or *Stebonheath*, the derivation of which is uncertain), a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, included in the borough of Tower Hamlets, 2½ m. E. of St Paul's, London. Pop. 120,383.

Sternberg, *stern'berg*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Moravia, 9 m. N.N.E. of Olmütz, with manufs. of woollens, linens, and hosiery. Pop. 13,509.

Stettin, *stet'-teen'* (named from the *Sidini*, who anciently inhabited this and the adjacent territory), a town of Prussia, the cap. of Pomerania, on the Oder, 78 m. N.N.E. of Berlin; it is a flourishing commercial city, the chief seaport of Prussia, and is strongly fortified. Pop. 80,972.—Immediately N. of Stettin is the *Stettiner-Haff*, an expansion of the Oder, nearly 30 m. in length, 13 m. in greatest breadth, and having an area of nearly 200 sq. m.

Stevenage, *sté'-ven-je*, a town of England, co. Herts, 4 m. S.E. of Hitchin and 13 m. N.W. of Hertford; straw-plaiting is extensively carried on. Pop. 2900.

Stevenston, *sté'-vens-tun*, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Ayr, with coal and iron mines. The town is 1 m. N.E. of Saltcoats, and about 6 m. N.W. of Irvine. Pop. of pa. 5019; of town 3140.

Steuartfield, *sté'-art'-field*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Old Deer. Pop. 647.

Stewart Island, the most southerly of the New Zealand group, separated from South Island by a strait 30 m. wide, called Foveaux Strait.

Stewarton, *sté'-art-tun* (named from the royal race of Stewarts who had a seat in former times near the town), a manufacturing town in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the Annock, about 5 m. N.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. 3290.

Stewarton, or Kirkcolum, a vil. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, pa. of Kirkcolum, ½ m. N. of Stranraer. Pop. 387.

Stewartstown (named from Sir A. Stewart, to whom the place was granted by James I.), a town of Ireland, co. Tyrone, 7 m. N.N.E. of Dungannon, and 25 m. E. of Omagh. Pop. 331.

Steyer, *sté'-er*, a town of Upper Austria, on the Enns, at its confluence with the Steyer, 19 m. S.E. of Linz, with large iron works and manufactures of fire-arms, etc. Pop. 13,392.

Steyermark, the German name of Styria.

Stezyning, *sté'-ning*, a town of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. N. of Shoreham. P. 1665.

Stikkeen or Stikkin, a large inland tract of country, part of the North-West Territories of the Dominion of Canada, situated between the Skeena or Simpson River and Alaska, N. of British Columbia, in which gold was found in 1863, but did not attract permanent settlers.

Stigliano, *sté'-gi-no*, a town of Basil-

cata, S. Italy, prov. Potenza, 28 m. S.W. of Matera. Pop. 5606.

Stilton, *stí'-tun*, a pa. and vil. of Huntingdonshire, England, 6 m. S.W. of Peterborough. The cheese known as "Stilton" is chiefly made in Leicestershire, but was first sold at the "Bell Inn" here, and hence its name. Pop. of pa. 731.

Stinchar, *stín'-char*, a river in Ayrshire, Scotland, rises about 6 m. N.W. of Loch Doon, and falls into the sea at Ballantrae.

Stirling, *stír'-ling* (corr. from its former name *Stryvling*, which may be derived from A. S. *strigh-lagh*, the strife of archery), a royal and parl. burgh, and the co. town of Stirlingshire, Scotland, 28 m. N.E. of Glasgow and 35 m. N.W. of Edinburgh; it has a celebrated ancient castle, which commands a noble prospect of the Forth, and was a favourite residence of the Scottish kings. Here the forces of King Edward I. of England were defeated by the Scots under Sir William Wallace in 1297. Pop. 14,379.

Stirlingshire, *stír'-ling-shír*, a co. of Scotland, forming the border-land between the Highlands and the Lowlands of that country. It is bounded on the N. by Perthshire; on the E. by the river Forth and Linlithgowshire; on the S. by the co. of Lanark and Dumbarton; and on the W. by Dumbartonshire. Its greatest length is 45 m., and its extreme breadth 18 m. Area 467 sq. m.; pop. 98,218. It extends almost across the isthmus between the Firths of Clyde and Forth. In the W. and N.W. the surface is mountainous, the chief elevation being *Ben Lomond*, which is 3192 ft. high. A considerable part of the co. consists of the rich alluvial tracts called the Carries of Stirling and Falkirk. The chief rivers are the *Forth*, which rises in Ben Lomond, and, crossing the co., expands into a noble estuary; the *Carron*, which gives name to the celebrated iron works on its N. bank; the *Bannock*, famous in connexion with the memorable battle of Bannockburn fought on its banks in 1314; the *Kelvie*, which falls into the Clyde; and the *Enderick*, which flows into *Loch Lomond*, a beautifully picturesque lake which lies between the N.W. parts of Dumbarton and Stirling. Minerals of various kinds abound, especially coal and ironstone. The manufs. are important, and are varied in character, embracing carpets, tweeds, tartans, winceys, blankets, serges, chemical products, and paper. *Stirling* is the co. town.

Stitchel and Hume, *stí'-chel* and *Hume*, a united pa. of Scotland, the former in Roxburghshire, and the latter in Berwickshire. The vil. of *Stitchel* is about 3 m. N.W. of Kelso. Pop. of pa. 848.

Stobbs, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 6 m. S. of Dalkeith.

Stobhill, *stób'-hill*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, adjoining Gorebridge, with collieries. Pop. 353.

Stobo, *stô'bo*, a pa. and vil. of Peebles-shire, Scotland. The vil. is about 5 m. S.W. of Peebles. Pop. of pa. 459.

Stockbridge, *stok'-bridj*, a town of England, co. Hants, on the Test, 9 m. N.W. of Winchester. Pop. 863.

Stockeran, *stok'-keh-rou*, a town of Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube, 6 m. N.W. of Korneuberg, with manufactures of cloth, linen, and liqueurs. Pop. 5013.

Stockholm, *stok'-holm*, the metropolitan gov. of Sweden, E. of Upsala and Sodermanland. Area 2654 sq. m.; pop. 140,806.

Stockholm (from Scand. *stock*, a stake, and *holm*, an island, probably so called from the houses being built upon stakes driven into the ground), the cap. of Sweden, beautifully situated at the junction of Lake Mëlar with the Baltic. It is built partly on the mainland, and partly on several islands connected by bridges. It forms the chief mercantile emporium of the kingdom, and has an excellent and capacious harbour. The principal public buildings are the royal palace, the cathedral of St. Nicholas, and the hall of the Diet. The squares and public places are ornamented with numerous statues, and in the environs are beautiful parks and pleasure-grounds. Pop. 163,677.

Stockhorn, *stok'-horn*, a mountain of Switzerland, with two conical peaks, one of which is 7211 ft. high, 18 m. S. of Berne.

Stockport, *stok'-port* (the chief port), a munic. and parl. bor. and manufacturing town of Cheshire and Lancashire, England, on the Mersey, 6½ m. S.E. of Manchester; the cotton manufacture is carried on here on a large scale, and there are printworks, dyeworks, bleacheries, etc. Pop. 53,011.

Stockton-on-Tees (the chief place on the river Tees), a munic. and parl. bor. and seaport town of England, co. Durham, on the Tees, 10 m. S.W. of Hartlepool, with various manufs. and a great trade in the export of coals. Pop. of munic. bor. 37,736; of parl. bor. 37,612.—The parl. bor. includes the town of *South Stockton*, which stands on the opposite bank of the Tees, in the N. E. of Yorkshire. The two places are connected by a bridge. Pop. 6764.

Stockton, a town of California, U. S., the cap. of San Joaquin, about 50 m. S.E. of Sacramento; it is the depôt for the supply of all the southern mines, and, being supplied with fresh water by about 150 windmills, it is sometimes called the "City of Windmills." Pop. 10,066.

Stockwell, *stok'-wel*, a populous suburban district of London, co. Surrey, England, 3 m. S.W. of St. Paul's.

Stogumber, *stogum'-ber*, a pa. and town of England, co. Somerset, 13 m. N.W. of Taunton, with a medicinal spring. Pop. of pa. 1280.

Stoke Newington, an extensive sub-

urban district of London, co. Middlesex, England, 3 m. S.W. of St. Paul's. Pop. 9841.

Stokesley, *stok'-sle*, a town in the N. E. of Yorkshire, England, ½ m. S.E. of Stockton. Pop. 1877.

Stoke-upon-Trent (the place upon the Trent), a parl. and munic. bor. of Staffordshire, England, 2 m. E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, with large manufactures of china, porcelain, encaustic tiles, and earthenware. Pop. of parl. bor. 130,965; of munic. bor. 15,300.

Stolberg or Stollberg, *stol'-berg* (the hill beside the mine shaft), a town of Germany, prov. Saxony, gov. Zwickau, 11 m. S.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 6335.—Also a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Inde and Vicht, 7 m. E. of Aachen, with manufactures of cutlery, etc. Pop. 10,252.

Stolpe, *stol'-pe* (from Sclav. *stolpe*, a rising ground in marshy place), a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 99 m. N.E. of Cölin, on the Stolpe, with linen and woollen manufactures, and a trade in amber. Pop. 18,338.

Stone, a town of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.W. of Stafford, on the Trent, with extensive manufs. of shoes. Pop. 3732.

Stonefield, *stons'-field*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Blantyre. P. 296.

Stonehaven, *stones'-hâ'-va* (the haven of the rock, so called in allusion to the rock which projects into the sea on the S.E. and forms a natural shelter to the harbour), a burgh of barony, seaport, and the co. town of Kincardineshire, Scotland, 15 m. S.S.W. of Aberdeen. In the vicinity are the extensive ruins of Dunottar Castle, long the seat of the Earls Marischal of Scotland. Pop. 3396.

Stonehenge, *stones'-heng* (corr. from A.S. *stamhengena*, hanging or balancing stone), an assemblage of upright and horizontal stones on Salisbury Plain, co. Wilts, England, 8½ m. N.N.W. of Salisbury, generally supposed to be the remains of an ancient Druidical temple.

Stonehouse, *stones'-house*, anciently written *Stannause*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 7 m. S.S.E. of Hamilton, and 6½ m. N.W. of Lanark. Pop. of pa. 3177; of vil. 2623.

Stoneykirk, *stons'-kirk*, or Stephenkirk, *stev'-n-kirk*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, 5½ m. S.S.E. of Stranraer. Pop. of pa. 2203.

Stonington, *stons'-ting-ton*, a township of Connecticut, U. S., on Long Island Sound, 12 m. E. of New London; it is much resorted to as a watering-place and has a good coasting trade. Pop. 6313.

Stony Stratford, *stons'-strat'-ford* (the stony ford on the Roman road, *i.e.* Watling Street), a town of England, co. Bucks, on the Ouse, 8 m. N.E. of Buckingham. Pop. 1976.

Storakopparberg (the great copper mountain), Sweden. *See* Kopperberg.

Stornoway, *stór-no-wá*, a seaport on the E. side of the island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, at the head of a fine bay, with a considerable trade in the cod, ling, and herring fisheries. Pop. 2535.

Storöe, *stór-ü-ä*, an island of Norway, 30 m. S. of Bergen. Length 15 m.; breadth 7 m.

Stourbridge, *stour-bridj* (named from the river on which it stands), a town of Worcestershire, England, on the Stour, 20 m. N.E. of Worcester, noted for the manufacture of glass, established here in 1557 by Henzole, a Lorraine refugee. Pop. 9376.

Stourport, *stour-port* (a harbour on the Stour), a town of England, co. Worcester, near the confluence of the Stour with the Severn, 4 m. S.W. of Kidderminster.

Stow (a word of A. S. origin, signifying "place" or "station"), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Mid-Lothian and Belkirk, 6 m. N. of Galashiels. Pop. of pa. 2306; of vil. 435.

Stowmarket, *stó-mar-kei* (the place of the market), a town of England, co. Suffolk, on the Gipping, 12 m. N.W. of Ipswich. Pop. 4007.

Stow-on-the-Wold, a town of England, co. Gloucester, 15 m. E. of Cheltenham. Pop. 1373.

Strabane, *strá-bá*, a town in co. Tyrone, Ireland, near the confluence of the Finn and the Mourne, 18 m. N.N.W. of Omagh. Pop. 4615.

Strathathro, *strá-kath'ro*, formerly written *Strickathrow* (said to signify "the battle in the strath" or "the valley of the fort"), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 503.

Strathban, *strá-bán* or *strá* (the valley of the river Aa or Aen), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 14 m. N.W. of Stonehaven. Pop. of pa. 736.

Strachur and Stralachlan, *strá-ur* and *strá-ah'tan*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on Loch Fyne. The vil. of *Stracher* (the valley of the ravine) is about 5 m. S. of Inveraray. Pop. of pa. 887.

Stradbally, *strá-dá'le* (corr. from *strá-dáille*, the village with one street), a town of Queen's County, Ireland, on the Strad, 5 m. E.S.E. of Maryborough. Pop. 1229.

Stradella, *strá-dé'la*, a city of Lombardy, N. Italy, prov. Pavia, near the Po, 16 m. E.N.E. of Voghera. Pop. 6119.

Straiton, *strá'ton*, anciently written *Stratia* (from Gael. *stráit*, a valley), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 6½ m. S.E. of Maybole, with manufactures of cottons and tartans. Pop. of pa. 1443.

Straits Settlements, the collective name for the British settlements *Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, with Province Wellesley*, on the Malay Peninsula. Pop. 308,097.

Strakonitz, *strá'ko-nits*, or Strakowitz, *strá'ko-vits*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, on the Wottawa, at its

junction with the Wolinka, 60 m. S.W. of Prague. Pop. 7027.

Stralsund, *strá'súunt* (the arrow-like strait, from A. S. *stráel*, an arrow, and *súnd*, a strait or narrow sea), a strong seaport of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the strait separating the Isle of Rügen from the mainland; it has a considerable trade, chiefly in corn. Pop. 27,765.

Strangford, *strang'ford*, an ancient town of Ireland, co. Down, on the W. side of the entrance to the bay to which it gives name, 6 m. E.N.E. of Downpatrick. Pop. 407.

Strangford Lough, *strang'ford loh* (a Danish name signifying "the strong tidal currents at its entrance"), a large inlet of the sea, 16 m. long and 3 m. broad, on the E. coast of co. Down, Ireland.

Stratraar, *strá-ra-ur*, formerly written *Strararer* and *Strararer* (which in Gaelic signifies "thick nose, or clumsy projection;" the general opinion, however, is that the name is derived from the strand or rivulet which divides the row, or *raw*, of houses on its banks), a royal and parli. burgh and seaport town of Scotland, co. Wigton, at the head of Loch Ryan, 6 m. N.E. of Portpatrick; it has a good export trade of agricultural produce, etc. Pop. 5977.—The pa. of the same name has a pop. of 3631.

Strasbourg, *strá-rá-boory* (either corr. from *Stratiburg*, the translation of its ancient name *Argentoratum*, the town of silver; or corr. from *Strataburgum*, from Lat. *stratus*, spread out, and *burgus*, a town or fort), a strongly fortified city of Elsass-Lothringen, Germany, on the Ill, near its junction with the Rhine; it is the seat of a university, and is famed for its vast cathedral, the spire of which is 446 ft. high, only a few feet lower than the cathedral spire at Vienna, which is the highest in the world. It formerly belonged to France, but capitulated to the Germans on the 27th September 1870. Pop. 94,306.

Strasburg (the town on the highway, from Germ. *strasse*, a street, and *burg*, a town), a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 15 m. N.N.W. of Prenzlau. Pop. 5069.

Strasburg, a town of West Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S.E. of Marienwerder, on the Drewens. Pop. 5454.

Stratford-le-Bow. *See Bow*.
Stratford-on-Avon, *strá't-ford-on-á-von*, a town of Warwickshire, England, on the Avon, 8 m. S.W. of Warwick, distinguished as the birthplace of Shakspeare in 1564. Pop. 7342.

Stratford, Stony. *See Stony Stratford*.

Strath (from the Gael. *stráth*, a valley), a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising a part of the island of Skye, and the islands Scalpa and Pabbay. Pop. 2662.—In the N.

of the pa. is Strathaird Cave, which afforded shelter to the Pretender, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, in 1746.

Strathaven, *strath-à'v'a*, colloquially *strà'v'a* (the valley of the Avon), a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, 7½ m. S.W. of Hamilton. Pop. 3645, chiefly employed in weaving.

Strathaven, a narrow Highland valley in the S.W. of Banffshire, Scotland.

Strathblane, *strath-blane'* (the valley of the Blane, i.e. the "warm river"), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 4 m. N. of Milngavie. Pop. of pa. 1235.

Strathbogie, *strath-bò'ghe*, a dist. of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, consisting of the small vale of the river Bogie. Area 120 sq. m.

Strathbungo, *strath-bung'go*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Govan.

Strathconan, a dist. of Ross-shire, Scotland, about 15 m. long and 13 m. broad, on the Cromarty Firth, W. of Dingwall; it is watered by the Conan, and is celebrated for its honey.

Strathdearn, *strath-dern'*, a dist. of Scotland, chiefly in Inverness-shire, but partly also in Nairnshire, drained by the river Findhorn.

Strathdon, *strath-don'* (corr. from Gael. *strath-donachin*, the valley of the deep river), anciently *Tauernochitis* (so named from the situation of the church, which stands at the confluence of the Nochtie with the Don), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, about 9 m. N.W. of Ballater. Pop. of pa. 1469.

Strathearn, *strath-ern'* (the valley of the Earn, or the eastern valley, with reference to Strathyre, the western valley), the valley of the river Earn and its tributaries, in Perthshire, Scotland, extending 35 m. from E. to W., with a breadth varying from 2 to 6 m.

Stratherick, *strath-er'rik* (the valley of the river of the ascent), a dist. of Scotland, co. Inverness.

Strathfieldsaye, *strath-feld'sà*, a pa. and township of England, coa. Hants and Berks, ½ m. N.E. of Basingstoke. Here is the estate presented to the first Duke of Wellington and his family for services in the Peninsular War. Pop. of pa. 787.

Strathfillan, *strath-fil'an*, a glen about 10 m. long in the W. of Perthshire, Scotland.

Strathglass, *strath-glass'* (the grey valley), a dist. in the N. of Inverness-shire, Scotland, watered by the Glass, and comprehending the superb scenery around the town of Beaulieu.

Strathkinnes, *strath-kin'nes*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. W. of St Andrews. Pop. 619.

Strathmartin. See *Maina*.

Strathmiglo, *strath-mig'lo* (the valley of the Miglo or Eden), a pa. and vil. of Scot-

land, co. Fife, 3 m. N.W. of Falkland. Pop. of pa. 2267; of vil. 1509.

Strathmore, *strath-morr'* (the great valley), an extensive tract of low country in Scotland, extending in a N.E. direction from the co. Dumfries to the sea at Stonehaven in the co. Kincardine. In a more restricted sense, it extends only from Methven in Perthshire to Brechin in Forfarshire, a distance of 40 m., and is flanked by the Sidlaw Hills.

Strathpeffer, *strath-pef'fer* (the valley of the Peffer), a valley extending 4 m. due W. from Dingwall, at the head of the Cromarty Firth, co. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, noted for its medicinal springs, some of which are held in high repute.

Stratton, *strat'tun* (the town on the Roman road or street), a town of England, co. Cornwall, on the coast, 16 m. N.W. of Looe. Pop. 1839.

Strathyre, *strath-ir'* (corr. from Gael. *strath-iar*, the western valley), a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, 5 m. S. of Lochearnhead.

Stranbing, *straw'bing*, a town of Lower Bavaria, Germany, on an elevated site beside the Danube, 25 m. S.E. of Ratisbon. Pop. 11,560.

Strassburg, *straus'berg* (the fortress on the Straus), a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on Lake Straus, 20 m. E.N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 5579.

Streatham, *strat'haw* (named from its situation on the great Roman road Stane Street), a pa. of England, co. Surrey, included within the metropolis, 6 m. S.W. of St Paul's. Pop. 12,143.

Street, a town of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.W. of Glastonbury, with manufactures of boots, shoes, and rugs. Pop. 2157.

Strehlen, *stré'len*, a town of Prussian Silesia, 24 m. S. of Breslau, on the Ohlau. Pop. 6229.

Strellitz, Germany. See *Neu-Strellitz*.

Stretford, *stret'ford*, a town of Lancashire, England, 4 m. S.W. of Manchester. Pop. 11,945.

Stretton, Church, *churk stré'tun*, a town of England, co. Salop, 13 m. S.S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 1756.

Strichen, *strí'chen*, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 9 m. S.S.W. of Fraserburgh, with linen manufactures. Pop. of pa. 2318; of vil. 1184.

Striegau, *stres'gau*, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 34 m. W. of Breslau, on the Cziaska. Pop. 10,502.

Strokestown, *strók'stown*, a town of Ireland, co. Roscommon, 6½ m. S.E. of Elphin. Pop. 974.

Stroma, *stro'md* (the island of the current, from Teut. *strom*, a stream or current), an island in the Pentland Firth, between the N. extremity of the mainland of Scotland and the Orkney Islands. Pop. 330.

Stromboli, *strom-bo-le* (corr. from its ancient name *Strongyle*, from a Greek

word signifying "round," and so named from its round form), one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily. At its W. extremity is an active volcano, whose flames diffuse light to a great distance over the sea, and hence it has been called "the lighthouse of the Mediterranean." Pop. 1200.

Stromness, strom-ness' (the promontory of the current), a town of Scotland, on the Mainland of Orkney, 18 m. W.S.W. of Kirkwall. Pop. 1634.

Stronschiascher, stron-sh-lah'er, 'a steamboat station at the W. end of Loch Katrine, Perthshire, Scotland, about 5 m. N.E. of Invernaid.

Strone, a vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll, pa. of Kilmun, much resorted to for its bathing facilities.

Stronsay, stron'ed, one of the Orkney islands, Scotland, on the N.E. side of which is the vil. of *Papa Sound*. Pop. of the island, 1267.

Strontian, stron'she-an, a vil. of Scotland, co. Argyll, at the head of Loch Sunart, 19 m. N.W. of Oban; it gives name to the metal *strontium*, which was first discovered here by Dr Hope in 1792.

Strood, a town of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, opposite Rochester, with which it is connected by a bridge across the river. Pop. 4193.

Stroud, a parl. bor. and market town of Gloucestershire, England, 9½ m. S.E. of Gloucester, with an extensive cloth trade, the waters of the Stroud and Slade being celebrated for their properties in dyeing cloth. Pop. of parl. bor. 33,610; of town 7032.

Struma, stroo'md, a river in Turkey in Europe, the ancient *Strymon*, which formed the boundary between Thrace and Macedonia; it rises in Mount Hæmus, and falls into the Gulf of Contessa.

Strumble Head, strom'b hed, a cape in the N.W. of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales.—52° 2' N. lat., 5° 4' W. long.

Stry, stre, a river of Austria-Hungary, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows N. and N.E. and joins the Dniester, after a course of about 120 m.—Also a town on the above river, in the prov. of Galicia, 43 m. S.S.W. of Lemberg. Pop. 9680.

Strzelecki Range, a chain of mountains, named from their first explorer, in the S.E. of Victoria, Australia. Height of many of its peaks 1300 ft.

Stubbekøbing, stook'bak-kyu'bing, a town on the N.E. coast of the island of Falster, Denmark. Pop. 1322.

Stuhlweissenburg, stool'-vi'-sen-boorg (the seat of the white fortress), a town of Austria-Hungary, 18 m. N.E. of Lake Balaton, and 34 m. S.S.W. of Buda, with manufactures of flannel, and a trade in wine and cattle. Pop. 22,683.

Sturminster-Newton-Castle, a town of England, co. Dorset, on the Stour, 8 m.

S.W. of Shaftesbury, with manufactures of white baize. Pop. 1965.

Stuttgart, stool'garts (the enclosure for *stute* or horses, so called from horses having been formerly kept here for purposes of war), a town of Germany, the cap. of Württemberg, finely situated on the Neesenbach, near its junction with the Neckar, 33 m. E.S.E. of Karlsruhe. In the royal library is said to be the largest collection of Bibles in the world, comprising editions of every age and country, and amounting in number to about 12,000. The principal industries of the town are printing and book-binding, with manufactures of mathematical and musical instruments, plated goods, carpets, gloves, etc. Pop. 107,373.

Styria, stir'-e-d, Germ. *Steiermark* (the boundary of the river *Steyer*), a prov. of Austria-Hungary, between the archduchy of Austria and Croatia. It is a mountainous country, interspersed with fertile and well-cultivated valleys. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, but mining is the principal branch of industry. The mountains are clothed with an abundance of wood, which greatly facilitates the working of the mines and the smelting of the metals. Mineral springs and hot baths are numerous. In the mountainous tract between the Upper Mur and the Upper Enns is a mountain of solid iron ore, 2540 ft. high, and 5 m. in circumference. Area 6670 sq. m.; pop. 1,137,990.

Suakin, sud'kin, a seaport of Nubia, Egyptian Dominion, on an island in the Red Sea, with a good harbour, a great place of embarkation for pilgrims on their way to Mecca. Pop. 4078.

Subiaco, soo-bo-d'ko, a town of Central Italy, prov. Rome, on the Teverone, 12 m. N.W. of Alatri. Pop. 7387.

Subtiaya, soob-te-d'pd, a town of Nicaragua, Central America, dep. Leon, on a small lake near the Pacific. Pop. 5400.

Subsuloote, sub-sul-o'te', a town in the native state of Bawalpur, India, 14 m. S.E. of the Indus. It was conferred on the Khan of Bawalpur in 1843, in reward for the support afforded by him to the British troops during the war in Sind and Afghanistan.

Succadana, suk-kd-d'd'nd, or *Sookadana*, a town on the W. coast of the island of Borneo, near the mouth of the Simang River; it is celebrated for its diamonds and its salt-petre, which, with gold dust, opium, salt, tin, and pepper, are its principal exports.

Sucre. See Chuquisaca.

Suczawa or Sutschawa, soo-schd'-vd, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bukowina, 70 m. W. of Jassy. Pop. 7450.

Sudbury, sud'-ber-a (the south town), a munic. bor. and market town of Suffolk, England, 20 m. S.W. of Ipswich; it was once a place of great importance for its woollen manufactures, introduced by a

colony of Flemings in the time of Edward III., but these have declined, and it now manufactures silk, velvet, satin, plush, and other rich fabrics. Pop. 6908.

Sudetio Mountains, *sou-det'â* (the southern mountain chain), a semicircular range of the *Herzegovian* chain, which separates Austria from Saxony and Prussia; it comprises the Erzgebirge, the Fichtelgebirge, and the Riesengebirge, which see.

Sueca, *sue'kâ*, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, on the Xucar, near its entrance into the Mediterranean; it exports wine, rice, fruit, and silk. Pop. 11,340.

Suez, *sue's*, a maritime town of Egypt, at the head of the W. arm of the Red Sea; being the S. terminus of the Suez Canal; it is an important station on the overland route to India. Pop. 13,498.

Suez, Isthmus of, connects the continents of Asia and Africa. A canal across it, navigable by large vessels, connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean. It is 100 m. in length.

Suffolk, *suf'fôk* (the south folk, in contradistinction to Norfolk), a maritime co. of England, bounded on the N. by Norfolk; on the W. by Cambridgeshire; on the S. by Essex; and on the E. by the North Sea. Area 1431 sq. m.; pop. 248,839. The surface is for the most part level, and well cultivated. The *Stow*, the *Waveney*, the *Ouse*, the *Orwell*, and the *Blyth* are the chief rivers. The woollen manufactures, once extensively carried on, have to a great extent declined, but velvets, gloves, mixed woollen and silk fabrics, fustians, etc., are made in various places. In the making of agricultural implements. Suffolk holds a prominent place, *Ipswich*, *Stowmarket*, and *Bury St Edmunds* sending out large numbers of steam cultivators, ploughs, etc., to all parts of the world. The co. is famous for its breed of horses, and great attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, sheep, and pigs. Large quantities of butter are made for the London market, and turkeys, geese, and poultry of all kinds are abundant.—*Ipswich* is the co. town.

Sugar Loaf, a mountain in Wicklow, Ireland, 1659 ft. above the sea.

Suhl, *suhl*, a town of Prussian Saxony, at the foot of the Thuringer-Wald, on the Lauter, 80 m. S. of Erfurt. Pop. 10,512.

Suir, *shoor*, a river of Ireland, rises in Tipperary, flows S., and falls into Waterford harbour, after a course of about 100 m.

Suket, *sue'ket*, one of the Hill States of India, on the N. side of the Sutlej. Area 430 sq. m.; pop. 45,358.

Suktee, *sue'kee*, a small raj in the S.W. of Bengal, India. Area 268 sq. m. Pop. 11,784.

Suli, *sue'le*, a mountainous dist. in the S. of Albania, Turkey in Europe, inhabited by a brave race of Greeks, who greatly distinguished themselves in their wars with Ali Pasha and the Porte in 1808.

Suliman Mountains. See **Soliman Mountains**.

Sullivan Cove, a harbour about 9 m. from the mouth of the Derwent River, Tasmania, on which is Hobart Town.

Sullivan's Island, at the mouth of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 m. below Charleston, S. Carolina, U. S., much resorted to by the inhabitants of Charleston during the summer months.

Sulmons. See **Solmons**.

Sulu. See **Sooloo**.

Sumatra, *sou-mâ'trâ* (corr. from *Trimatra*, the happy), a large island of the Indian Archipelago, separated from the Malay Peninsula by the Strait of Malacca, and from Java by the Strait of Sunda. It extends from N.W. to S.E., upwards of 1000 m. in length, with breadth varying from 80 to 240 m., and is divided by the equator into two nearly equal parts. Ranges of mountains run through the interior, *Mount Ophir*, in the central chain, rising to the height of 13,842 ft. Between these ranges are extensive and fertile plains, cleared of wood. The island produces pepper, rice, camphor, and several valuable woods, and contains mines of gold, copper, and iron. The Dutch are now masters of all the territory south of the equator. The chief native states are *Acheen*, *Siak*, the *Battak Country*, and *Menangkabow*. Pop. 2,500,000.

Sumbawa, *soum-bâ'wâ*, one of the Sunda islands in the Malay Archipelago, between 8°–9° S. lat., and 116° 50'–119° 10' E. long. Area 5382 sq. m. It produces teak and other timber, and pearls, gold-dust, nitre, and sulphur are found. The town *Sumbawa* is on the N. coast.

Sumbhul, *soum-booh'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, North-West Provinces, 22 m. S.W. of Moradabad. Pop. 41,456.

Sumbulpur or **Bambulpur**, *sum-bul-poor'*, a town of British India, the cap. of an extensive dist. of the same name in the Central Provinces, presidency of Bengal, Chhattisgarh div., on the Mahanadi, 143 m. W.N.W. of Cuttack. The climate is said to be most fatal to Europeans. Pop. 11,020.

Sumiswald, *soum'is-edl'*, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. E.N.E. of Berne. Pop. 5550.

Sunnart, *sou'nart*, a district in the N. of Argyllshire, Scotland, 12 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth; it is bounded on the S. by *Loch Sunart*, an inlet of the sea, 28 m. long, and 4 m. in greatest breadth.

Sunda Islands, *sun'dâ*, a group in the Malay Archipelago, comprising *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Banca*, *Billiton*, *Sumbawa*, *Bali*, *Lombok*, *Floris*, and some others extending as far east as Timor.

Sunda, Strait of, an arm of the Indian Ocean, 80 m. long, separating Sumatra from Java.

Sunderbunds. See *Ganges*.

Sunderland, sun'der-land (from A. S. *sunderland*, land *sundered* or separated from other land, or, according to Dr Bosworth, exclusive or privileged land), a munic. and parl. bor., seaport, and market town of England, co. Durham, on the Wear, 12 m. S.E. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; its manufactures are varied and extensive. shipbuilding is largely carried on, and it has a great trade in shipping coals. Pop. of munic. bor. 98,242; of parl. bor. 104,409.

Sundsvall, sun'ds'vål, a seaport of Wester Norrland, Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 29 m. S.W. of Hernösand. Pop. 5661.

Sungai-Ujong, soon'gho-co-jong', a state of the Malay Peninsula, E. of Selangore, and having Jempole on the W.; its chief export is tin.

Sungora, sun-go'rd, a town of Lower Siam, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, on an inlet of the Gulf of Siam, 90 m. S.E. of Ligor.

Superior, Lake (the upper lake), the largest and most westerly of the five great lakes of N. America, and the greatest body of fresh water on the globe, lies to the W. of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, and N. of Michigan and Wisconsin. U.S. Its length is 420 m., its breadth 160 m., its mean depth 268 ft., and its surface is 630 ft. above the level of the sea. It has numerous islands; it receives 220 rivers and streams, and discharges its waters by St Mary's Strait into Lake Huron.

Surat, soo-rdt' (corr. from *Saurashtra*, the good country), a city of British India, presidency of Bombay; it is the chief place in the dist. of the same name, and is situated on the Tapti, 30 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay. Formerly it was of great commercial importance, but its trade has been gradually diverted to Bombay, to which it still exports large quantities of cotton and grain. Pop. 107,149.—The dist. has a pop. of 607,087.

Surbiton, sur-bit-ton, or **New Kingston**, a town of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Kingston. Pop. 7642.

Surinam, soo-rin-am', a dist. of Guiana, S. America, belonging to the Dutch, having British Guiana on the W., and French Guiana on the E. It has a warm and moist climate, is very fertile, and well cultivated, and its principal exports are cotton, coffee, sugar, and rum. Area 60,000 sq. m.; pop. 69,329.—*Paramaribo*, the cap., is situated on the river Surinam, 5 m. from its mouth.

Surinam, a river of Dutch Guiana, S. America, traverses the centre of the above dist., and enters the Atlantic after a course of 300 m.

Surrey (from A. S. *suth-ric*, the south kingdom), a co. of England, bounded on the N. by the Thames, which separates it from Middlesex; on the E. by Kent; on the S. by Sussex; and on the W. by Berks and

Hants. Area 748 sq. m.; pop. 1,091,635. The surface of the co. is beautifully diversified by hill and dale. Most of the land is under tillage, a great part of it being laid out in gardens and orchards, and in the vale of *Paralew* hops of the finest quality are raised. Except in *Southwark*, *Lambeth*, and elsewhere near London, the manufactures of the co. are of little importance. Besides its boundary river the *Thames*, the *Wey* is the only other stream in the co. worth mentioning. The royal palace at *St James*, now *Richmond*, was a favourite residence of many of the early English kings, and the famous *Magna Charta* was signed by King John at *Runcinmede*, near *Egham*, on the borders of this co. *Guildford*, on the *Wey*, is the co. town.

Sursee, soor'sä, a town of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, on the Sur, 12 m. N. W. of Lucerne. Pop. 4000.

Suruga, soo-roo'gd, a populous town of the island Nippon, Japan, on the Bay of Totomina, 90 m. S.W. of Tokio.

Sus or Sooa, the most southern prov. of Morocco, N.W. Africa.—Also a river which gives name to the prov.; it rises in Mount Atlas, and enters the Atlantic 5 m. S. of Agadir, after a W. course of 130 m.

Susa or Soosa, soo'sä, a fortified seaport of Tunis, N. Africa, on the gulf, and 40 m. S. of Hammamet, with manufactures of linens, shoes, pottery, and oil. Pop. 7500.

Susa, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. and 25 m. W. of Turin, on the *Dora-Riparia*; it is the seat of a bishopric, and has a celebrated Gothic cathedral. Near it are iron mines and marble quarries. Pop. 3546.

Susquehannah, sus-hoo-han'nah, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., has its source in Lake Otsego, state of New York, flows through Pennsylvania, and enters Chesapeake Bay after a course of 500 m.

Sussex, sus'sex (from A. S. *suth-sæxe*, South Saxons), a co. of England, bounded on the N. by Kent and Surrey; on the W. by Hampshire; on the S. by the English Channel; and on the E. by Kent. Area 1464 sq. m.; pop. 417,456. The most characteristic feature of the surface is the range of chalk hills called the *South Downs*, which traverses the co. from W. to E., and ends in the lofty cliff of *Beachy Head*. These Downs are covered by fine short turf, on which about 300,000 of the famous Southdown breed of sheep are pastured. North of this chain of hills is the fertile and richly-wooded district called the *Weald*. The rivers of Sussex are small, the chief being the *Rother*, *Arun*, *Adur*, and *Ouse*. The manufs. are only of local importance. Owing to the mildness of the climate, most of the towns on the coast, such as *Brighton*, *Hastings*, *St Leonards*, *Eastbourne*, and *Worthing*, are favourite resorts as watering-places. It was on the Sussex coast that the Normans under William the Con-

queror landed in 1008.—*Laves* is the co. town.

Sutherland, *suth'er-land* (the southern land, so called by the Northermen to denote the land south of Caithness), an extensive co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean; by Ross and Cromarty on the E.; the North Sea on the S.E.; and Caithness on the E. Area 1886 sq. m.; pop. 24,817. A considerable part of the co. is occupied by forests and mountains. Among the latter may be noted *Ben More*, 3281 ft.; *Ben Clibric*, 3184 ft.; and *Ben Hec*, 2858 ft. above the sea. There are numerous lakes, the most important being *Lochs Shin, Assynt, Hope, More, Elphin, Naver, and Lochgall*. The rivers are also numerous; the principal are the *Oikel* or *Oyhill*, *Fleet*, *Brora*, and *Helmsdale*, all valuable for their salmon fishings. The glens and hollows between the mountains afford excellent pasture for sheep and cattle. A very small proportion of the area is under cultivation, but the extent of arable ground is being yearly increased by the successful efforts of the Duke of Sutherland in reclaiming large tracts of waste land. Sheep farming is the main pursuit. There are no manufactures except woollen goods made for home consumption. The minerals embrace granite, marble, rock crystals, pebbles, and garnets. The fisheries on the coast are important, and consist chiefly of cod, ling, mackerel, lobsters, and herring. *Dornoch* is the only town in the co.

Butlej, *sut'lej*, a large river of India, the most easterly of the five rivers of the Punjab. It issues from Lake Rhawan Hrad, in Tibet, about 30,000 ft. above the sea. Descending from the Himalaya it receives, 500 m. from its source, the Beas, and 800 m. farther down the united stream, which is called the Ghara, forms a junction with the Indus. The Butlej is spanned by a magnificent bridge, named the Empress, in connexion with the Indus Valley Railway; it consists of 18 spans, each 250 ft. long.

Sutton, *sut'n* (south town), a town of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. N.E. of Epsom. Pop. 4768.

Sutton Bridge, a town of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N. of Wisbeach. Pop. 1528.

Sutton Coldfield (so called from its occupying a bleak situation), a town of England, co. Warwick, 7 m. N.E. of Birmingham, with manufs. of hardware goods, etc., but the staple trade is in agricultural produce. Pop. 5886.

Sutton-in-Ashfield, a town of England, co. Notts, 8 m. S.W. of Mansfield, with cotton manufactures. Pop. 7874.

Suva, *sou'ud*, the cap. of the Fiji Islands; it is situated on the S. coast of the island of Viti Levu.

Suwalkie, *sou-wâl'ke*, a town of Poland, Russia, on the Hancza, 30 m. N. of Augustowo. Pop. 15,585.

Suwannee, *sou-wân'ne*, a river of the United States, rises in Georgia, flows S. through Florida, and enters the Gulf of Mexico after a course of 200 m.

Suwarrow Islands, *sou-wâr'ro*, a group in the Pacific Ocean.—18° 20' S. lat.; 168° 30' W. long.

Sveaborg. See *Sveaborg*.

Sverige, the native name of Sweden.

Svendborg, *svend'borg*, a town on the S. coast of the island of Fuen, Denmark, 27 m. S.S.E. of Odensee, with shipbuilding docks and a good export trade. Pop. 6491.

Swaffham, *swaff'am*, a town of England, co. Norfolk, 14½ m. S.E. of Lynn. Pop. 3700.

Swale (probably from Brit. *ye-wall*, a sheltered or cultivated place), a river in the N. R. of Yorkshire, England, flows E. and S.E., and after a course of 60 m. unites with the Ure to form the Ouse, near Boroughbridge.

Swanage, *swdn'aj*, or *Swanwick*, *swdn'wik* (may be corr. from *Sweyn-wic*, and probably named after a Danish admiral called Sweyn, whose fleet perished here in 877), a town of England, co. Dorset, on the coast of the island of Purbeck, 11 m. S.E. of Wareham; it is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has great trade in quarrying and shipping a kind of freestone which is known as Purbeck stone. Pop. 2151.

Swan River, the principal river of Western, Australia, so named by its discoverer because of the number of black swans which he observed on its banks.

Swansea, *swdn'see* (said to be corr. from *Swinesea*, and so called from the number of porpoises found in this part of the channel; it is called by the Welsh *Aberawny*, from its situation at the mouth of the Tawy), a munic. and parl. bor. and seaport town of Glamorganshire, S. Wales, on a fine bay of the Bristol Channel, 36 m. N.W. of Cardiff; it is much resorted to for sea-bathing, and has a large trade in copper, iron, and coals. Pop. of munic. bor. 51,702; of parl. bor. 56,996.

Swatau or *Swatow*, *swdt'ow*, a seaport on the S.E. coast of China, prov. Quangtung, at the entrance of a small estuary at the mouth of the Han; it is one of the ports which were opened to foreigners by the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and has a considerable trade.

Sveaborg or *Sveaborg*, *svd'b-örg*, a seaport and strong fortress in Finland, Russia, 3 m. S.E. of Helsinki; it was bombarded and greatly damaged by the Anglo-French fleet in August 1855. Pop. 6187.

Sweden, forming with Norway the Scandinavian peninsula in the N.W. of Europe, is bounded N. by Finmark; W. by Norway and the Cattegat; S. by the Baltic; and E. by the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia, and Russia. Area 171,973 sq. m.; pop. 4,531,868. It is called by the natives *Sverige*, which from *Svea-riks* means "the

kingdom of the Sviar or Sueones." Except in the W., where the Kiölen Mountains separate the country from Norway, Sweden has few elevations of any great extent. Most of the surface is flat, and contains numerous lakes, rivers, cataracts, and verdant valleys. The water surface covers 14,721 sq. m., the largest lakes being *Wener, Wetter,* and *Mölar*, occupying respectively areas of 2015, 714, and 470 sq. m. These lakes are connected by canals, and afford great advantages for navigation. Considering its high latitude Sweden enjoys a milder climate than might be expected, the mean temperature of the year at Stockholm being 42° F. Fahr. The winters are very cold, and the summers are very hot, but it is neither so cold nor so hot in the W. as it is in the E. There may be said to be only two seasons in Sweden, the transition from winter to summer and from summer to winter being complete in a few days. During summer, even in the northern districts, vegetation is so rapid that barley is reaped within two months of the time of its sowing. The soil is not generally fertile, but the produce is seldom unequal to the consumption. The crops chiefly raised are the various cereals, potatoes, hemp, flax, hops, and tobacco. Forests cover more than one-fourth of the surface. The trees most commonly met with are the pine, fir, and birch, valuable not only for the timber, tar, and pitch which they yield, but on account of their supplying charcoal and firewood, which, in the absence of coal, constitute the principal fuel of the country. In the extreme N. stunted bushes, dwarf plants, and lichens are the only forms of vegetation seen. The wild animals still common are the wolf, lynx, fox, badger, marten, hare, and squirrel; bears and beavers, formerly often met with, are now becoming scarce, and the elk is now found only in the less frequented localities. Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats are extensively reared, but the pastures being poor, the horses and cattle are small, and the sheep yield an inferior wool. The only domestic animals N. of the Arctic circle are the reindeer and the dog. Fish in abundance is found in the lakes, rivers, and near the shores—upwards of 80 different kinds being sold for use. Sweden is remarkably rich in minerals. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, alum, manganese, cobalt, marble, slate, and granite are all found, but the chief products are iron and copper, the former obtained from the mines of Dannemora, 80 m. N. of Upsala, the most valuable iron mine in the world, and the latter from the mine of Fahlun, which has been worked 1000 years. Agriculture and manufactures are imperfectly developed; the former, however, has made great progress during the last 30 or 40 years; the latter includes woollen and linen fabrics,

paper, sugar, tobacco, gloves, leather, tar, and to a small extent cotton. Shipbuilding, distilling, and brewing are extensively carried on. The internal commerce is considerable; the foreign commerce is chiefly confined to Brazil and other S. American ports, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Russia. The established religion is Lutheranism. All sects are tolerated, but there is a strong national feeling against Roman Catholicism. Education is extensively diffused, and is made compulsory by law. There is a university at Upsala, where the great botanist Linnaeus was a professor, and another at Lund; the former founded in 1476, the latter by Charles XI. in 1666. The people, who are of Teutonic origin, are characterized by simplicity, hospitality, industry, love of country, and bravery. The government is a limited monarchy. Sweden and Norway since 1814 have been governed by the same king, but they have different constitutions, and otherwise are independent kingdoms. The Legislative Assembly of Sweden, called the Diet, consists of two chambers of representatives chosen by the people. In cases of legislation, the veto of the king is absolute. The country consists of 3 great divisions—Svealand or Sweden Proper, Gothland, and Norrland, which are subdivided into 24 *laen* or governments, viz.:—In Svealand—*Stockholm, Upsala, Westmanland, Södermanland, Örebro, Wermland,* and *Kopparberg*. In Gothland—*Ostergothland, Calmar, Jönköping, Kronoberg, Blekinge, Skaraborg, Efsborg, Gottenburg* and *Bohus, Halland, Christianstad, Malmö* and *Gothland*. In Norrland—*Norrbotten* or *North Bothnia, Westerbothen* or *West Bothnia, Wester Norrland, Jamtland,* and *Gefleborg*. The small but fertile West Indian island *St Bartholomew*, ceded to Sweden by France in 1784, and which was her only foreign possession, has been restored to France.

Sweden Proper or Svealand, *svea'land*, a large division of Sweden comprehending the central portions of the kingdom, now divided into the following seven *laen* or govts.:—*Stockholm, Upsala, Westmanland, Södermanland, Örebro, Wermland,* and *Kopparberg*.

Swelendäm, *svea'len-däm*, a town in the Western Division of Cape Colony, in a dist. of the same name. Pop. 2679.

Swilly, Lough, *loh swi'le*, a bay of Donegal, Ireland, affording one of the noblest harbours in Europe; it receives the river of the same name, and is nearly 26 m. long and 3 m. broad.

Swindon, *swei'dus* (town on the Swin), a town of England, co. Wilts, 29 m. E.N.E. of Bath; it consists of Old and New towns, the latter having been formed in 1841, when the whole of the locomotive department of the Great Western Railway was removed here from Wootton-Basset on account of

its more central position. Pop. of Old town 4082; of New, 7628.

Swinesford, *swins'ford*, a town of Ireland, co. Mayo, 15 m. S.E. of Ballina. Pop. 1366.

Swinemünde or **Swinemünde**, *swen'-nah-mun'dah* (the mouth of Swiene or Swine), a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the island Usedom, 36 m. N.N.W. of Stettin, of which it is the outport. Pop. 7977.

Swineshead, *swins'had* (corr. from its Saxon name *Swinesæfed*), a town of England, co. Lincoln, parts of Holland, 7 m. S.W. of Boston. Pop. 1918.

Swinton, *swin'tun*, a township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5 m. N.E. of Rotherham, with manufactures of glass and earthenware. Pop. 6150.

Swinton and Stimpin, *swin'tun and sim'prin*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 996.

Swinton and Pendlebury, *pen'dl-ber-e*, a town of Lancashire, England, 4½ m. W.N.W. of Manchester, with cotton mills, brick kilns, and collieries. Pop. 14,062.

Switzerland (derived from *Schweiz*, the name of the canton in which the first blow for national freedom was struck in the beginning of the 14th century, and hence honoured to give its name to the whole confederation), Germ. *Schweiz*, anc. *Helvetia*, a country of Central Europe, bounded N. by Germany; W. by France; S. by Italy; and E. by Austria. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 208 m.; its greatest breadth 166 m.; area 15,737 sq. m.; pop. 2,776,036. Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe, and is distinguished for the variety, boldness, and sublimity of its scenery. It is not, however, equally elevated throughout. While the southern cantons are mountainous in the highest degree, those in the N.W. are comparatively only hilly, and there is in the angle formed by the Jura Mountains and the Alps a great valley 100 m. in length and from 20 to 30 m. in breadth, not absolutely level indeed, but when contrasted with the towering heights by which it is enclosed, what may be said to be a plain. The principal mountain ranges are the *Alps*, which run E. and W. along the southern or Italian frontier, and the *Jura Mountains*, which separate the western cantons from France. The Swiss Alps are divided into the *Pennine Alps*, the *Helvetic* or *Lepontine Alps*, the *Rhaetian Alps*, and the *Bernese Alps*. Of these the Pennine Alps are the highest and include *Mont Blanc* (in France), 15,784 ft.; *Monte Rosa*, 15,217 ft. and *Mont Cervin*, 14,771 ft., the three highest mountains in Europe. The Lepontine Alps are the most remarkable for magnificent scenery, and are the most visited of all the Alpine chains. Their culminating point is *Mont Furova*, 14,087 ft. The most conspicuous of the Bernese Alps are *Finster-Aarhorn*, 14,028 ft.; the *Jung-*

frau, 13,720 ft.; and the *Shreckhorn*, 13,897 ft. Across these mountains are several passes or carriage roads, but the principal, according to their elevation, are the *Great St Bernard*, 8178 ft., crossed by Napoleon with his army in 1800, but more famous for its hospice, and sagacious dogs employed in the service of travellers benighted or endangered by the snow-storms; the *Gemmi Pass*, 7686 ft.; the *Grimmel Pass*, 7126 ft.; the *Splügen Pass*, 6889 ft.; the *Pass of St Gotthard*, on the summit of which is a convent, 6890 ft.; and the *Simplon Pass*, 6692 ft.—a work of great labour constructed by Napoleon. Besides these there are also several paths at still greater elevations, but these are passable only by mules. The highest is the *Weisathor*, below Monte Rosa, 11,850 ft. A peculiar characteristic of the Alps is their glaciers or ice-fields—extensive tracts of frozen snow, having the appearance of an agitated sea suddenly congealed. Of these, there are supposed to be about 400 in Switzerland, varying in length from three to twelve miles, and in breadth from half-a-mile to nearly three. In summer the snow frequently becomes detached from the mountains, and avalanches descend with such violence that entire villages are sometimes buried beneath them. Other grand and interesting features in the scenery of Switzerland are its numerous lakes, its rivers and its waterfalls. Though the largest of the lakes—*Geneva*, also called *Leman*, and *Constance*—are much inferior in size to the lakes of Russia and Sweden, they are pre-eminently beautiful. The rivers are among the largest in Europe. Descending generally from elevated sources, their rapid currents render them comparatively of little use in navigation, but they are distinguished for their picturesque beauty and the numerous waterfalls which are formed in many of their courses. The more important cataracts are those of the *Aar* and *Reuss*, the *Saasbach* in the valley of Lauterbrunnen (the highest in Europe), the *Rhine* below Schaffhausen, and the *Reichenbach* in the valley of Meyringen, which by six falls descends 1000 ft. Owing to the great differences in elevation of the surface, there is great diversity in the climate and productions of the soil. In the valleys the heat in summer is often oppressive, while the surrounding heights are robed with snow. By reason of the great elevation and the rigour of the climate about one-fourth of the country is rendered useless to man, but in the N.W. and in the valleys the soil is generally fertile, and besides the ordinary kinds of grain, fruits of various kinds are abundantly produced. Timber is obtained in large quantities from the forests which cover many of the mountain sides, the principal trees being oak, beech, birch, larch, pine, and alder. The animals found on the mountains

are the bear, chamois, marmot, ibex or rock-goat, eagle, and the bearded vulture. Fish abound in all the lakes. Metals are less abundant than might be expected in so mountainous a country. The chief mines are of iron, but silver, lead, zinc, and copper are also found. Mineral springs are numerous, but they are generally neglected. Those most frequented are *Schinnach* and *Biden* in Aargau. The attention of the Swiss farmer is not so much directed to agriculture as to the rearing of cattle and the produce of the dairy. The cheese made is especially famous, and is exported to all parts of the world. Grain is raised in the lower valleys, but it is not equal to the consumption of the inhabitants. The manufactures are various and important. The German Swiss produce textile fabrics in silk, linen, and cotton. The French Swiss are celebrated for their skill in watchmaking and jewelry. They also excel in making musical boxes and in carving wood. Though Switzerland has no seaboard, and is separated from other countries by immense mountain barriers, its commerce is considerable, by means of its rivers, with France, Germany, and the Netherlands, and with Italy by the pass over St Gothard. Nearly three-fifths of the population profess the Protestant religion; the remainder, or nearly two-fifths, are Roman Catholics. Education is widely diffused, but is more general in the Protestant than in the Roman Catholic cantons. The government is a Federal Republic. Formerly the country was divided into 13 cantons, but since the year 1815 it has been divided into 23, viz. :—

Schaffhausen.	Appenzell.
Thurgau.	Glarus.
Zurich.	Uri.
Aargau.	Unterwalden.
Basle.	Freyburg.
Soleure.	Neuchâtel.
Berne.	Vaud.
Lucerne.	Geneva.
Zug.	Valais.
Schwyz.	Ticino.
St Gall.	Grisons.

The cantons are independent of one another, and have different constitutions, but for general security they are all united into a Confederation, regulated by a Diet or Federal Assembly, which consists of two Houses—the National Council and Council of State or Senate. The discussions of the Diet are carried on in German, and that language is spoken by three-fourths of the population. In the western cantons French is often spoken, in the canton Ticino, Italian; and in the Grisons are a people which speak a language less removed from the Latin than either French or Italian, called the Romansch. The Swiss are a frank, industrious, brave, and honest people, and have always been distinguished

for their love of independence. The cap. of the country is *Berne*, on the Aar.

Swords, a town of Ireland, co. and 9 m. N. of Dublin. Pop. 1293.

Sydenham, *sîd'en-am*, a chapelry of England, co. Kent, included within the metropolis, 6 m. S.S.E. of London Bridge; it is noted for its beautiful park of 300 acres, in which is the Crystal Palace, which was removed hither from Hyde Park after the close of the great international Exhibition in October 1851. Pop. 19,065.

Sydney, *sîd'ni* (named after Viscount Sydney, a Secretary of State at the time the city was founded), the cap. of the colony of New South Wales, Australia, finely situated on the S. shore of Port Jackson, one of the finest harbours in the world; it is a handsome town, is the seat of a university, and a great emporium of Polynesian trade. Pop. of the city proper 108,000; of suburbs 80,000.

Syenâ. See *Assouan*.

Syltze, *sîl's* or *sîl's-eh*, an island of Prussia, on the W. coast of Schleswig-Holstein, famous for oysters.

Symî, *sî'me*, an island of Asiatic Turkey, off the W. coast of Asia Minor; it is about 6 m. in diameter, and though naturally barren, has been assiduously cultivated, and rendered productive. On its N. side is a town of the same name. Pop. of the island estimated at 7000; of the town about 1000.

Symington, *sî'mîng-ton* (corr. from Simon's town), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, about 5 m. S.W. of Kilmarnock. Pop. 792.—Also a pa. and vil. in the co. of Lanark, about 8½ m. S.W. of Biggar. Pop. 442.

Syza, *sî'zd*, an island of the Cyclades, in the Grecian Archipelago, 20 m. N.W. of Paros; it is a place of commercial importance, and exports corn, wine, cotton, oil, and fruit. Pop. 27,000.—*Syza*, the cap., is on the E. shore. Pop. 30,986.

Syracuse, *sî'r-a-kîs* (named from a marsh in the vicinity called *Syraco*, and said to be derived from Phœn. *sarac* or *sarac*, to stink), a fortified city of the island Sicily, on its E. coast, 30 m. S.S.E. of Catania, with extensive remains of the celebrated ancient capital of the same name. It was the birthplace of the celebrated mathematician Archimedes, and though once the chief town of Sicily is now a place of small importance, chiefly remarkable for its catacombs, similar to those of Rome and Naples. Pop. 20,085.

Syracuse, a town of New York, U. S., 35 m. S.S.E. of Oswego, celebrated for its manufactures of salt, the most extensive in the United States. Pop. 45,051.

Syria, *sî'rî-â*, a prov. of Asiatic Turkey, lying along the E. coast of the Mediterranean. Area nearly 50,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 2,750,000.

Szamos, *som-osh*, a river of Austria-

Hungary, formed by the union of the Great and the Little Szamos, in Inner Szolnok, Transylvania, flows N.W., and joins the Theiss at Olcava, after a course of about 240 m.

Szathmar-Nemethi, *sot-mar'-nê-met's*, a town of Austria-Hungary, co. Szathmar, on the Szamos, 11 m. N. of Erdod; it has linen manufactures, and carries on an active trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 18,353.

Szegedin, *sej-ed-in* or *sej-ed-con'*, a town of Austria-Hungary, the cap. of the co. Csongrad, in the midst of a marsh, at the confluence of the Theiss and Maros, 53 m. W. of Arad. Nearly three-fourths of the

town were destroyed by an inundation in 1879, when many of the inhabitants perished. Pop. before the inundation 70,179.

Szentcs, sen-tes' (the saint's town, from Hung. *szent*, a saint), a town of Austria-Hungary, co. Csongrad, on the Theiss, 30 m. N. of Szegedin. Pop. 27,658.

Ssigeth, se'ghet, a town of Austria-Hungary, the cap. of the co. Marmaras, on the Theiss, 15 m. E.S.E. of Tesco, with salt mines in its neighbourhood. Pop. 9833.

Szolnok, sol-nok', a town of Austria-Hungary, co. and 53 m. S.S.W. of Heves, on the Theiss; a centre of steamboat traffic and important railway station. Pop. 15,847.

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Taaingsø, *t'ring-ghet* or Thorsenge, a highly fertile island of Denmark, S. of Funen. Area 27 sq. m.; pop. 4360.

Tabarja or **Tabareeyah**, *tâ-b-ree'gh*, anc. *Tiberias*, a city of Palestine, on the W. shore of the Lake of Tiberias or Sea of Galilee; it was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1837.

Tabasco, *tâ-bâ'sko*, a state of Mexico, N. America, having Yucatan on the E., and Tehuantepec on the W.; the soil is fertile, and produces maize, rice, sugar, cotton, and cocon. Area 11,846 sq. m.; pop. 83,707.

Tabasco de la Frontera, a town in the above state on the Tabasco River; it is the port of San Juan-Bautista, and exports logwood, cocoa, and fustic.

Tabernas, tâ-ber'nds, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 14 m. N.E. of Almeria, with lead, iron, and coal mines in its vicinity. Pop. 4549.

Table Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the S.W. coast of Cape Colony. **Cape Town** is on its S. shore.

Table Mountain (named from its peculiar shape and flat summit), in Cape Colony, at the back of Cape Town; it is 3816 ft. high, and is often covered with a white cloud, which is called the "Table Cloth."

Table Mountain, near the N.W. border of S. Carolina, U. S.; it rises about 4000 ft. high, and has on one side a perpendicular precipice of solid rock nearly 1100 ft. high.

Table Mountain, a peak 2312 ft. above the sea, in co. Wicklow, Ireland, 6 m. E. of Donard.

Taboga, tâ-bo'gh, an islet in the Gulf, and 10 m. S. of Panama, S. America; it is the headquarters in this region of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Tabor, tâ'bor (probably from Boh. *tabor*, a camp), a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, on the Luschnitz, 49 m. S.S.E. of Prague, with manufactures of paper-hangings and coarse woollen goods. It was founded by Zisca, the Hussite general, and a sect of the Hussites take from it the name of Taborites. Pop. 6717.

Tabor, tâ'bor, Arab. *Jebel Tur*, a mountain of Palestine, 8 m. S.E. of Nazareth,

supposed to have been the scene of our Lord's transfiguration. The view from the summit, which is a level plain 1800 ft. high, is extensive, and unsurpassed in any other part of Palestine.

Tabriz or Tabrees, tâ-bre's, anc. *Tauras* (the mountain town), a city of Persia, the cap. of Azerbaijan, situated in the centre of a great plain, on the river Aigi, which runs into Lake Urmiah. Pop. 120,000.

Tacna, tâ'nd, a town of Peru, S. America, prov. Moquegua, on the river Tacna, 30 m. N.N.W. of Arica. Pop. 11,000.

Tacuba, tâ-koo'bd, or **Talcoapan, tâ-kopân', a town of Mexico, N. America, 7 m. W.N.W. of Mexico, with an active commerce. Pop. 8000.**

Taounga, tâ-koon'gh or **Laotacunga, tâ-tâ-koon'gh, a town of Ecuador, S. America, 10,236 ft. above the sea, 55 m. S. of Quito; it has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes. Pop. estimated at 17,000.**

Tadcaster, tad'kas-ter, anc. *Calcaria* and *Calceaster* (so called from the abundance of lime-stone found in its vicinity), a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Wharfe, 9 m. S.W. of York. Pop. 2448.

Tadmor. See Palmyra.

Tafalla, tâ-fâl'gh, anc. *Tubalia*, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Cidacos, 22 m. S. of Pamplona; it is noted for its salubrity, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Navarra. Pop. 5215.

Taff, a river of S. Wales, rises in the mountains of Brecknockshire, flows S.E., passes Landaff, and enters the estuary of the Severn S.W. of Cardiff. Length 40 m.

Taflet, tâ-fa-let', a prov. of Morocco, N.W. Africa, S. of Mount Atlas; it is a vast level plain, of which dates are the chief produce.—Also a town in the prov. comprising the vil. of Bessant, the residence of the governor.

Taft, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, with manufs. of carpets, which are much esteemed. Pop. estimated at 8000.

Tagal, tâ-kâl', a Dutch residency of the island Java, in the Malay Archipelago. Pop. 240,000.—Tagal**, the cap., is near the**

centre of the island, and has extensive exports of rice.

Taganrog, *td-gdn-rof*, a fortified seaport of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on a gulf of the same name in the Sea of Azov, 65 m. W.S.W. of Novo-Tcherkask. Pop. 48,186. — The *Gulf of Taganrog* is so shallow that large ships anchor 12 m. off, and land their cargoes by light tenders.

Tagliamento, *td-yd-men-tô*, a river of Venetia, N. Italy, rises in the Carnic Alps, flows E. and S., and falls into the Adriatic after a course of about 120 m.

Tagodast, *td-go-dast*, a town of Morocco, N.W. Africa, on the W. border of Mount Atlas, about 100 m. N.E. of Morocco. Pop. 7000.

Tagus, *td-gus*, Sp. *Tago* (the river of fish), the largest river of Spain; issuing from the mountains between Aragon and New Castile, it traverses the latter prov. and Estremadura, intersects Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic below Lisbon.

Tahiti. See Otahiti.

Tai, *tâ*, a fine lake in the prov. Kiangsu, China. — Also several cities of China, chiefly in the N. provinces.

Tain (the assembly's meeting-place), a royal and parl. burgh and seaport of Ross-shire, Scotland, on the S. shore of the Firth of Dornoch, 26 m. N.E. of Dingwall. Pop. 1765.

Tain, *tang*, a town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Rhône, opposite Tournon and 11 m. N.N.W. of Valence; it lies at the foot of Hermitage Hill, noted for the wines to which it gives name. Pop. 2140.

Taiwan, *td-wdn*, a town of China, the cap. of the island Formosa, on its W. coast, with exports of camphor and sulphur. Pop. 100,000.

Taiyuan, *td-yoo-dn*, a city of China, the cap. of the prov. Shan-si, on the Fuen-ho, 250 m. S.W. of Peking; it is a place of considerable trade, particularly in fine porcelain and a kind of carpets resembling those of Turkey.

Takhtapul, *tdk-td-pool*, the seat of government of Afghan Turkestan; it is fortified, and lies 8 m. E. of the old city of Balkh.

Takht-i-Soliman, *tdk'te-sol-e-mdn* (the throne of Solomon), the highest of the Soliman Mountains, in the E. of Afghanistan, 11,301 ft. above the sea.

Takiang, *td-ke-ang*, a river of China, which unites with the Pekiang to form the river Canton. Length of its course 930 m.

Ta-koo-Shan, a seaport of Manchouria, in the Chinese Empire, on the Ta-yang-ho, 12 m. from its mouth in the Yellow Sea; it has an extensive export trade in produce from the North.

Talanda, *td-ldn'td*, **Talanti**, *td-ldn'te*, or **Atalanta**, *â-tâ-ldn'td*, a town of Hellas, Greece, near the channel of the same name which separates Eubœa from the mainland. Pop. 5000.

Talavera de la Reyna, *td-ld-â-r'd dâ ld r'd-â-r'd* (corr. from its ancient name *Talabrîga*, the town on the *talâ* or wood clearing, and *de la reyna* was added by Alfonso XI., who gave the town as a dowry to his wife Donna Maria), a town of New Castile, Spain, prov. Toledo, on the Tagus, about 60 m. W.S.W. of Madrid. Here the French were defeated by the British, under Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington), in a series of sanguinary conflicts, on the 27th and 28th July 1809. Pop. 9235.

Talbot County, *tdl'bnt*, a dist. N. of the Pyrenees range, Victoria, Australia; it produces wine, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and other crops. Pop. 48,000.

Talca, *tdl'kâ*, a town of Chili, S. America, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Maule River, 40 m. N.E. of Chillan. Pop. 17,900.

Tallahassee, *tdl-tâ-hâs'see*, a city of Florida, U. S., co. Leon, 130 m. E. of Pensacola. Pop. 2023.

Tallow, *tdl'to* (corr. from *Tealack-an-lar-cia*, the hill of iron, so called from the iron mines near it), a town of Ireland, co. Waterford, on the Bride, 12 m. N.W. of Youghal. Pop. 1832.

Taman, *td-mdn*, an island of S. Russia, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, formed by the two branches of the river Kuban; it has numerous mud volcanoes and bituminous springs. — Also a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Kuban, lieutenantancy of the Caucasus, on the above island, 13 m. S.S.E. of Yenikale, with an export trade in furs, salt, wax, honey, etc.

Tamandua, *td-mdn'doo-d*, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, about 100 m. W.N.W. of Ouro Preto. Pop. 8000.

Tamar, *td-mar*, a river of England, rises near Woolley in Cornwall, flows between the coas. Cornwall and Devon, and enters Plymouth Sound 2 m. W.S.W. of Plymouth after a course of 60 m.

Tamatave, *td-mâ-ldv*, the chief commercial town of the island Madagascar, on its E. coast; it is but an agglomeration of huts situated in a marshy neighbourhood. Pop. 2000, of whom 300 are Europeans.

Tamanlipas, *td-mou-le'pas*, a state of Mexico, N. America, W. of the Gulf of Mexico, S. of the Rio Bravo, and E. of Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi; it produces maize, wheat, rice, cotton, sugar, indigo, and coffee, and large herds of horses and cattle feed on its plains. Area 30,234 sq. m.; pop. 140,000.

Tambov, *tdm-bov*, a gov. of Russia, N. of Voronez and W. of Penza and Saratov. Area 25,706 sq. m.; pop. 2,151,000.

Tambov, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., and the see of a Greek bishop, on the Tzma, 125 m. N.E. of Voronez. Pop. 26,402.

Tame. See Thame.

Tampico, *tdm-pe'ko*, a seaport of Mexico,

N. America, on the Gulf of Mexico, 150 m. S.E. of Victoria. Pop. 15,000.—Also a river which flows E. and enters the Gulf of Mexico near Tampico, after a course of 200 m.—Also a lake or shallow lagoon, 20 m. in length and 10 m. in breadth, at the N. extremity of the state of Vera Cruz.

Tamsui (fresh water town), a town of China, on the N. coast of the island Formosa, with an active commerce. Its proper name is *Hobay*.

Tamworth, tam'worth (farm or estate on the Tame), a music. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Stafford and Warwick, at the junction of the Tame and the Anker, 6 m. S.E. of Lichfield, with various manufactures, cotton spinning-mills, dyeworks, collieries, potteries, etc. Pop. of music. bor. 4559; of parl. bor. 11,488.

Tana-Bil, tã'nd-êl' (the river Tana), a river of Lapland, which forms for 150 m. the boundary between Russia and Sweden, and falls into the Tana Fiord in the Arctic Ocean.

Tananarivo, tã'nd-nd-ro-vo, or Antananarivo (the city of a thousand towns), the cap. of the island Madagascar, and the residence of the sovereign; it is situated in a region of hills and brooks, with a delightful and salubrious climate, 4500 ft. above the ocean level, near the centre of the island, and 20 m. N.E. of the Ankaramba Mountains. It has manufactures of gold and silver chains, silk, swords, cutlery, etc., and exports oil, sugar, and soap. Pop. 90,000.

Tanaro, tã'nd-rø, a river of Piedmont, N. Italy, rises in the Maritime Alps, flows N. and N.E., passes Alessandria, and joins the Po, after a course of 125 m.

Tanderagee, tan-dor-ê-ghee' (corr. from Irish *táin-re-gaith*, back to the wind), a finely situated town in the co. of Armagh, Ireland, 3 m. S.W. of Guilford. Pop. 1240.

Tanganyika, tã'pã-gy'kã, a lake in Central Africa, discovered by Captains Burton and Speke in 1858, about 600 m. from the E. coast, and about 250 m. S. of the equator; it is about 350 m. long, from 20 to 60 m. broad, and 2818 ft. above the sea.—3° 18'—3° S. lat., 29° 20'—32° 10' E. long.

Tangier, tã'jier' (the city protected by God), a strongly fortified seaport of Morocco, N.W. Africa, on the Strait and 28 m. W.S.W. of Gibraltar. It was ceded to Charles II. of England in 1662, as part of the dowry of the Princess Catherine of Portugal, but the English abandoned it in 1684. Pop. 20,000.

Tanjore or Tanjur, tã'jor' (corr. from *Tanjavar*, derived from its ancient name *Tanjã-nagaram*, the city of refuge), a fortified city of S. India, the cap. of a div. of the same name, presidency of Madras, on an arm of the Caverry, 170 m. S.S.W. of Madras; it has a magnificent pagoda, con-

sidered the finest in India, carries on a good trade, and has manufactures of silks, muslins, and cottons. Pop. 52,176.

Tanna, tan'na, a town of British India, the cap. of a dist. of the same name, presidency of Bombay, on the island of Salsette, 20 m. N.N.E. of Bombay. Pop. 14,290.

Tanadice, tan'nd-dice, formerly written *Tanadysce* (from Gael. *tanadysce*, a low warm green flat upon the water), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 1294.

Tannia Bay, tan'nis, an inlet of the Skager Rack, on the N. coast of Jutland, Denmark.

Tan-sia-Shan, a range of mountains in the W. of the Chinese prov. Ho-nan.

Tantah, tã'tã, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile; it contains a shrine, which is visited annually by 150,000 pilgrims. Pop. 60,000.

Teormina, tã-or-mã'nd, a town of the island Sicily, occupying a magnificent situation, near the shore of the Ionian Sea, about 80 m. S.W. of Messina; it is noted for its ancient remains, but the present town is ill-built and dirty. Pop. 3004.

Tapejoc, tã-pã'shoce, a river of Brazil, prov. Para, flows N. and joins the Amazon near Santarem, after a course estimated at 600 m.

Tapti, tap'ti, a river of India, rises near Baitul, flows W. with a very winding course of about 500 m., and falls into the Gulf of Cambay 20 m. below Surat.

Tequari, tã-keed-rø, a river of Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, flows N.W. and S.W., and joins the Paraguay. Total length of its course 400 m.—Also a river in the prov. Santo Pedro do Rio Grande, flows S., and joins the Jacuhl, after a course of about 140 m.

Tara, tã'rã, a co. of New South Wales, Australia, on the right bank of the Murray River; it contains Lake Victoria and the Moorna settlement.

Tara, a town of Western Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Irtysh, 135 m. N. of Omsk. Pop. 6469.—Also a river of Siberia, which joins the Irtysh, 25 m. S.E. of the town, after a course of 180 m.

Taranaki, tã-rã-nã'ki, a provincial district of North Island, New Zealand, S.W. of Auckland and N.W. of Wellington. Three-fourths of the surface is dense forest; the remainder is fern and flax land, which well repays the cost of clearing. For grass and root-crops, Taranaki is unsurpassed, and the iron-sand of the sea-shore is believed to be the purest iron ore known. Pop. 8744.—*New Plymouth*, on its N.W. coast, is the cap.

Taranto, tã'rã-nd, anc. *Thrumum*, a seaport of Puglia, Italy, prov. Lecce, on a small island in the Gulf of Taranto, with a good harbour. Pop. 21,645.

Taranto, Gulf of, a spacious bay formed by the S.W. and S.E. extremities of Italy.

Tarapaca, tã-rã-pã'kã, a town of Peru,

in the S. of the prov. of the same name, which is the most southerly in the country, and in which are extensive beds of borax, nitrate of soda, and guano.

Tarascon, *tâ-râs'kon*, a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, opposite Beaucaire, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge, and 9 m. N. of Arles. Pop. 9458.

Tarazona, *tâ-râ-thô'nd*, anc. *Turtaco* (the place of good waters), a town of Aragon, Spain, prov. Saragossa, on the Quilela, 65 m. S.E. of Logroño, with manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, caps, and leather. Pop. 8361.

Tarazona de la Mancha, *tâ-râ-thô'nd dâ la mât'shâ*, a town of Murcia, Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.W. of Albaceta, with cotton manufactures, and trade in wine and oil. Pop. 4199.

Tarbat, *târ'bat* (from Gael. *tarbert* or *teir-beart*, an isthmus), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ross, about 10 m. N.E. of Tain. Pop. of pa. 2182.

Tarbat Ness (the head or point of the isthmus), a cape in the E. of Ross-shire, Scotland, formed by the firths of Cromarty and Dornoch.— $57^{\circ} 51'$ N. lat., $5^{\circ} 48'$ W. long.

Tarbart, *târ'bart*, a vil. in Argyllshire, Scotland, at the head of a loch extending 1 m. inland from Loch Fyne. Pop. 1442.

Tarbes, *taré*, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Adour, 22 m. E.S.E. of Pau; it has manufactures of cutlery and copper wares, and an active trade in horses. The French army under Soult were driven from their position here by Wellington, 20th March 1814. Pop. 18,336.

Tarbat, a steam-boat station on Loch Lomond, Scotland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Arrochar, nearly opposite which is Rob Roy's cave.

Tarbat Loch, East and West, two inlets of the sea on the opposite sides of the inland Harris, Outer Hebrides, Scotland. They nearly approach each other, and on the isthmus is the vil. of Tarbat.

Tarbolton, *târ-bôl'ton*, anciently written *Thorbolton* (the town at the round hill where Bol, the god of the Druids, was worshipped), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. W. of Mauchline, with silk, cotton, and woollen manufactures, and trade in Ayrshire needlework. Pop. of pa. 3219; of vil. 629.

Tarifa, *tâ-râ'fa* (named by the Moors after *Tarif-Abu-Zarah*, one of their chiefs), a seaport of Spain, prov. Cadiz, on the Strait and 17 m. W.S.W. of Gibraltar, with an active tunny and anchovy fishery. Pop. 5649.

Tarifa, Cape, on the S. coast of Spain, is the most southerly point of the continent of Europe. Here the Moors used to exact a toll upon vessels entering the Mediterranean, hence is derived the English word *tariff*, meaning a list of dues to be paid on goods entering the ports of a foreign country.— 36° N. lat., $5^{\circ} 36'$ W. long.

Tarland, *târ'land*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 9 m. N.E. of Ballater. Pop. 215.

Tarland and Migiva, *tar'wâ*, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1375.

Tarn, a river of France, rises in the Cevennes, in the S.E. of the dep. Lozère, flows S.W. through the depts. Aveyron, Tarn, and Tarn-et-Garonne, and falls into the Garonne, after a course of 230 m.

Tarn, a dep. of France, surrounded by Aveyron, Hérault, Aude, Haute-Garonne, and Tarn-et-Garonne. Area 2217 sq. m.; pop. 359,232.

Tarn-et-Garonne, a dep. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Guienne, and surrounded by Lot, Aveyron, Tarn, Haute-Garonne, Gers, and Lot-et-Garonne. Area 1436 sq. m.; pop. 221,264.

Tarnopol, *târ-nô'pol* (the city among thorns, from Slav. *tarnik*, a thorn, and Gr. *polis*, a city), a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, on the Sared, 82 m. E.S.E. of Lemberg, with an extensive commerce. Pop. 20,037.

Tarnow, *târ'nov* (the place of thorns), a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, on the Biala, 47 m. E. of Cracow, with manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 21,779.

Taroudant, *târ-roo-dânt*, or Teroudant, *târ-ro-dânt*, a city of Morocco, N.W. Africa, the cap. of the prov. Sus, on the river Sus, 125 m. S.W. of Morocco; it has salt works, dye-works, and manufactures of leather. Pop. 21,000.

Tarporeley, *târ'por-êl* (corr. of *Thorpeley*, the farm field, or meadow), a town of England, co. and 10 m. S.E. of Chester. Pop. 2652.

Tarragona, *târ-râ-gô'nd*, anc. *Tarraco* (from Phœn. *tarcho*, the palace or citadel), a town of Spain, the cap. of the prov. of the same name in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Francolí, in the Mediterranean, about 50 m. W.S.W. of Barcelona; it contains many vestiges of ancient greatness, and has a large export trade in wine, brandy, cork, nuts, and almonds. Pop. 19,397.

Tarrakai, Bay of. See Tartary, Gulf of.

Tarrasa, *târ-râ'sâ*, a town of Catalonia, Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 8721.

Tarshish, *târ'shish*, a place mentioned in the Old Testament in connexion with the commerce of the Hebrews and the Phœnicians, and generally identified with Tartessus in Spain, a great and wealthy emporium of the Phœnician trade, which would undoubtedly furnish the products said to have been brought from Tarshish; it is thought to be identical with the ancient *Carteia*, which stood about 4 or 5 m. W. from Gibraltar.

Tarsus, *târ'ous*, Turk. *Tarsos* (the strong), a city of Asia Minor, pash. and 18 m. W.S.W. of Adana, on the Cydnus; it was the ancient cap. of Gallicia, and

the birthplace of the Apostle Paul. Pop. 30,000.

Tartary, Gulf of, a part of the Sea of Japan, separating the island of Saghalien from the mainland of Asiatic Russia. It is also called *Bay of Tsurubai*.

Tashkend, *tash-kend*, a town of Russian Central Asia, on the Serailka, an afl. of the Sir Daria; it is situated in a forest of trees, has various manufactures, and is a great meeting place of trade routes. Pop. 36,233.

Tasmania, *tas-mā-ne-s*, formerly called *Van Diemen's Land*, is an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, situated to the S. of Australia, and separated from it by Bass Strait, a channel about 120 m. wide at its narrowest part. Its greatest length from N.W. to S.E. is 250 m.; its greatest breadth from N. to S. is 200 m. Area 26,315 sq. m.; pop. 106,494. The scenery is generally bold and mountainous, but is diversified by deep narrow valleys, extensive undulating tracts, and immense forests. The soil is fertile, but the prevalence of the forests, many of the trees of which are of immense size, has rendered its cultivation a work of great labour. Because of this, the western parts, in particular, are as yet all but uninhabited. The plains are admirably adapted for sheep, but agriculture rather than pastoral pursuits occupy the colonists. The cattle and work horses of some of the northern districts are not surpassed in the colonies. The native animals and birds correspond to those of Australia. Here is found a marsupial very destructive to sheep, which, from its ferocity, is called the Tasmanian devil. The minerals are lead, copper, iron, and coal. Gold is found, but not plentifully. Anthracite coal is abundant in the S. The climate is healthy and delightful, neither so warm nor so dry as that of Australia, and, consequently, better adapted to the various processes of British husbandry. Tasmania was discovered in 1642 by Tasman, a Dutch navigator, who called it Van Diemen's Land, in honour of his patron Anthony Van Diemen, who was then the governor of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. In 1803 it became a penal settlement, and continued as such till 1853, when transportation to this colony was abolished by the home government. It is now more properly called Tasmania, in honour of its discoverer. *Hobart Town*, on the Derwent, is the cap.

Tasmirudon, *tas-se-soo'don*, a town of N.E. India, the cap. of the native state of Bhutan, in a fertile valley of the Himalayas, near the frontier of Tibet.

Tatta, *tât-tâ*, a town and caravan station on the Draha, about 300 m. S. of Morocco, N.W. Africa.

Tatta, *tât-tât*, anc. *Patala*, a city of Sind, India, near the W. bank of the Indus, between Hyderabad and Karachi; it was

formerly famous for its commerce and manufactures, but is now a miserable and unhealthy place. Pop. 7951.

Taunton, *taun'ton* (named from its situation on the Tone), a pari. bor. and market town of England, co. Somerset, on the Tone, 30 m. N.E. of Exeter, with trade in glove making and machine sewing. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed king here in 1685, and here Judge Jeffreys held his "bloody assize" after Monmouth's capture. Pop. of pari. bor. 15,466; of town 14,867.

Taunton, a manufacturing town of Massachusetts, U. S., on the Taunton, 30 m. E.N.E. of Providence. Pop. 21,312.

Taurida, *taur'-e-dâ*, a gov. in the S. of Russia, comprehending the Crimea and a considerable tract on the mainland N. and N.E. of that peninsula. Area 24,536 sq. m.; pop. 705,000.

Taurus, *taur'us* (from Arab. *taur*, a mountain, is the general name for a mountain range), a chain of lofty mountains in Asia Minor; the most elevated peak is 13,197 ft. high.

Taus, *taus*, a town of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, 16 m. W. of Klattau, with manufactures of thread and tape. Pop. 6969.

Tavastehus, *tâ-vât-tâ-â-â-â*, or *Tavasthus*, a town of Russian Finland, built of wood, and situated among marshes, 78 m. N.E. of Åbo. Pop. 8503.

Tavira, *tâ-vî-râ*, a fortified seaport of Algarve, Portugal, at the mouth of the Seca, 31 m. E.N.E. of Faro. Pop. 10,903.

Tavistock, *taiv'-tôk* (named from the river *Tavy*, and A.S. *stoc*, a place), a pari. bor. and market town of England, co. Devon, on the Tavy, 15 m. N. of Plymouth. Sir Francis Drake was born here in 1545. Pop. 7735.

Tavoy, *taiv'-oy*, a town of Tenasserim, British Burmah, the cap. of a dist. of the same name on the Tavoy river, in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Pop. 14,467.

Tay, the largest river in Scotland, issues from Loch Tay in Perthshire, flows by a circuitous course past Aberfeldy, Dunkeld, and Perth, after which it is joined by the Earn, expands into the Firth of Tay, and, below Dundee, mingles with the North Sea, after a course of upwards of 100 m. At Dundee, the estuary of the Tay is crossed by a railway bridge 2 m. and 50 ft. long, opened for traffic on May 31, 1872. During a terrific gale on the night of Dec. 23, 1879, the highest section of this bridge fell into the river, carrying with it a train containing about 75 passengers, all of whom were killed.

Tay, Loch, a beautiful lake in Perthshire, Scotland, about 15 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad. Out of it flows the river Tay.

Taygetus. See St. Elias.

Tayport, or **Ferryport-on-Oraig**. See Ferryport-on-Oraig.

Tohad, also written Ohad, a lake of Central Africa, about 150 m. long and 125 m. broad; it contains numerous islands, covered with rich pastures, and densely peopled by a mixed race with regular features and a black or dark-brown complexion.

Tohany, *tchâ'ne*, a lake of W. Siberia, Asiatic Russia. gov. Tomsk and Tobolsk. 65 m. long and 40 m. broad.

Toherkaak, Novo. *See* Novo-Toherkaak.

Tohernigov, *tcher-ne-gov'*, a fertile gov. of Russia, N. of Poltava, and E. of the Dniester. Area 30,232 sq. m.; pop. 659,600.

Tohernigov, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Desna, 80 m. N.N.E. of Kiev; it is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral built in 1024. Pop. 16,174.

Toborum or Ohurum, *tchoo-room'*, a town of Asia Minor, 23 m. S.W. of Osmanjik. Pop. estimated at 7800.

Toelling, *tes'ling* (a country of brooks), a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar. Pop. 879.

Tees, a river of England, rises in Cross-fell, Cumberland, flows E., separating the cos. of Durham and York, and, after a course of 90 m., falls into the North Sea 10 m. below Stockton.

Tegualpa, *tê-goo-se-gê'pâ*, a town of Central America, state Honduras, on a table-land 8426 ft. above the sea, 40 m. S.E. of Comayagua; it enjoys a mild and salubrious climate, and gold, silver, and copper mines are in its vicinity. Pop. 13,000.

Teheran, *tê-her-an'*, or Tehraun, the cap. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, in a stony plain at the foot of Mount Elburz, near the ruins of the ancient *Ehagae*; its houses and walls of defence are of mud, and, being unhealthy in the height of summer, the court and the upper classes leave for the hills to the N.W. Pop. 100,000.

Tehuantepec, *tê-wên-tê-pek*, a town of Mexico, N. America, the cap. of the territory of the same name, about 11 m. above the mouth of the Tehuantepec River. Pop. 15,000.

Teignmouth, *tên'muth* or *tên'muth* (named from its situation), a town of England, co. Devon, at the mouth of the Teign, 13 m. S. of Exeter; it is one of the principal watering-places on the S.W. coast of England, and exports granite, pipe-clay, and potter's clay. The *Teign* has a S.E. course of 45 m. from Dartmoor to the English Channel.

Teith, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, composed of two branches which unite at Callander, after passing which it flows S.E. and falls into the Forth at the Bridge of Drip, 24 m. N.W. of Stirling.

Telvy, *tê'v*, a river of S. Wales, flows S.W. through Cardiganshire, passes Lampeter, separates Cardigan and Carmarthen,

and enters Cardigan Bay, after a course of 70 m.

Tellocherry, *tel-le-cher'ra*, a fortified seaport of British India, presidency of Madras, div. Malabar, beautifully situated on the sea-coast, 43 m. N.N.W. of Calicut; it has trade in pepper, cardamoms, and sandalwood. Pop. 30,504.

Teme, a river of England and Wales, rises in Montgomeryshire, flows E. and S.E., and joins the Severn 3 m. S. of Worcester, after a course of 60 m.

Temesvar, or Temeswar, *tem'esh-vár* (the fortress on the Temes, from the river *Temes*, and Hung. var, a castle), a strongly fortified city of Austria-Hungary, the cap. of the Banat, on the Bega Canal, 73 m. N.N.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 32,223.

Temiscouata, *tem-is-koo-d'â* (the winding water), a beautiful lake in a co. of the same name in prov. Quebec, Dominion of Canada; it is 30 m. long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide.—The co. has a pop. of 23,491.

Tempio, *tem'pe-o*, a town of the island Sardinia, prov. and 31 m. E.N.E. of Sassari, with manufs. of corals, and trade in salted meats and hams. Pop. 10,098.

Temple, *tem'pl* (derived from an establishment for the Templars or Red Friars, founded by King David I. of Scotland), a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, in which is the vil. of Gorebridge. Pop. 1537.

Templemore, *tem-pl'-more'* (great church), a town of Ireland, co. Tipperary, beautifully situated in a highly fertile district, near the Suir, 8 m. N. of Thurles and 30 m. N. of Cashel. Pop. 3443.

Temruk, *tem-rook'*, a fortified town of the Caucasus, S. Russia, dist. Kuban, on the S. side of the Sea of Azov, 30 m. N. of Anapa. Pop. 6905.

Tenasserim, *ten-as'ê-rim*, a division of British Burmah in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, consisting of a long and narrow strip of territory, measuring from N. to S. 500 m., while its breadth is only from 40 to 80 m., and lying between 11° and 17° 40' N. lat., and 97° 30' and 99° 30' E. long. It is mountainous and well wooded, but there are extensive tracts favourable to the growth of cotton, indigo, rice, sugar, and tobacco, which, with gums, drugs, coconuts, tortoise shell, and coal, are its chief products. Pop. 600,737.—The town *Tenasserim* is on the S. bank of the river of the same name, 50 m. E.S.E. of Mergul.

Tenbury, *ten'ber-s* (corr. from *Tenebury*, so called from its situation on the Temes), a town of England, co. and 22 m. N.W. of Worcester, in the fertile valley of the Temes. Pop. 1210.

Tenby, *ten'be* (corr. from *Daneby*, Dane's dwelling), a munc. and parl. bor. and market town of Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, on Caermarthen Bay, 10 m. E. of Pembroke, much resorted to for sea-bathing. P. 3810.

Tenedos, *ten'ê-dos*, a small island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 12 m. S.S.W. of

the S.W. entrance of the Dardanelles; it produces excellent wine, cotton, corn, and fruits. According to Virgil, Tenedos was occupied by the Greeks when they retired from the siege of Troy. Pop. 7000.

Teneriffe, *ten-er-if*, Span. *Tenerife*, the largest of the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of Africa; it is 60 m. in length, 35 m. in greatest breadth, and produces wine, silk, barilla, fruits, and grain. — The *Peak of Teneriffe*, a famous extinct volcanic mountain in the N.W. of the island, is 12,182 ft. above the sea.

Teng-chow, or Tang-chau, a seaport of China, prov. Shan-tung, on the N. coast. Pop. 230,000.

Tengri-nor, *ten-gre-nor*, a salt-water lake in Tibet, 50 m. long and from 16 to 25 m. broad, about 120 m. N.W. of Laasa. From its great altitude (15,190 ft. above the sea) it is called by the natives *Namcho*, or "Sky Lake."

Tennessee, *ten-nes-see*, one of the United States of N. America, bounded N. by Kentucky and Virginia; W. by Arkansas; S. by Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia; and E. by North Carolina. The western portion of the state is low and fertile, producing cotton, maize, hemp, and tobacco; the eastern part is hilly and distinguished for its picturesque scenery. The climate is mild and salubrious. Area 45,600 sq. m.; pop. 1,542,463. — *Nashville*, on the Cumberland River, is the state cap. Pop. 25,865.

Tennessee (the spoon-shaped river, so called from its bend), a river of the United States, formed by the union of the Holston and the Clinch, near Knoxville; after a circuitous course, it joins the Ohio about 50 m. above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi.

Tenterden, *ten-ter-den*, anc. *Thetiswarden* (the guarded valley of the thane), a town of England, co. Kent, 18 m. S.E. of Maidstone. Pop. 3639.

Tepeio, *tep-ié* or *té-peck*, a town of Mexico, N. America, state Jalisco, on the summit of a mountain 25 m. E. of San Blas. Pop. 10,000.

Teplitz. See Töplitz.

Terano, *ter-a-mo*, anc. *Interamnia* (between the rivers), a town of Abruzzo and Molise, Italy, the cap. of prov. of the same name, 15 m. S.S.E. of Ascoli. Pop. 9635.

Terceira, *ter-â-e-râ* (Terceira signifies "third," and is so called because it is the third island in length in the group), one of the Azores islands, in the Atlantic, W. of Portugal. Area about 220 m.; pop. 45,000. — *Angra*, the cap. of the Azores, is on its S. side.

Terek, *té-rek*, a river of Russia, rises in Mount Elburz, the highest peak of the Caucasus range, and flowing eastward enters the Caspian Sea. The Russians regard it as the boundary at this point between Europe and Asia. — Also a gov. of

Caucasia, Russia. Area 23,367 sq. m.; pop. 530,990.

Targovist, *ter-go-vist*, a town of Roumania, on the Jalomnita, 49 m. N.W. of Bucharest; a large number of the houses are in a ruinous condition. Pop. 5000.

Terlizzi, *ter-lit'se*, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Bari, 18 m. W. of Trani. Pop. 18,261.

Termini, *ter-me-ne*, anc. *Therma* (so called from its hot springs), a seaport of the island Sicily, prov. and 31 m. E.S.E. of Palermo; it has warm mineral baths, and an active tunny and anchovy fishery. Pop. 19,646.

Termonde. See Dendermonde.

Termonfeekin, *ter-mon-fek'in* (the church land of St Fechin), a vil. of Ireland, resorted to for sea-bathing, on the E. coast of co. Louth. Pop. 224.

Ternate, *ter-nâ* or *ter-nâ-tâ*, an island of the Molucca group, in the E. Indian Archipelago, with a town of the same name at the base of a volcano 5490 ft. in height. The island produces cocoa-nuts, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Pop. 92,291.

Terni, *ter-ne*, anc. *Interamna* (between the rivers), a town of Umbria, Italy, prov. Perugia, near the Nera, 12 m. S.S.W. of Spoleto. The historian Tacitus was born here a.d. 54. About 4 m. E. of the town, at the influx of the Velino into the Nera, is a celebrated cascade called the *Cascata del Marmore*, considered among the finest in the world. Pop. 12,419.

Terracina, *ter-râ-cha-nâ* (supposed to be so called from a Greek word signifying "rugged" or "rocky," and to refer to the situation of the town), a seaport of Italy, prov. Rome, partly on a rugged eminence, and partly on low ground, on the Mediterranean, at the S.E. extremity of the Pontine Marshes, 25 m. S.S.W. of Frosinone. Pop. 7876.

Terranova, *ter-râ-no-vâ* (the new land), a seaport of the island Sicily, prov. and 35 m. S.S.E. of Caltanissetta, near the mouth of the Terranova River. Pop. 14,911.

Terregles, *ter-reg'g's* (derived from *terra ecclesia*, or the French *terre d'église*, church lands), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 547.

Terrebonne, *ter-re-bon-ne*, an incorporated town of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, on the Jesus River, a branch of the Ottawa, 16 m. N. of Montreal. Pop. 1050.

Terre-Haute, usually pronounced *ter-reh-hâ*, Fr. pron. *ter-hât* (high land), a town of Indiana, U. S., co. Vigo, on the Wabash, 69 m. N. of Vincennes; it is the centre of an active trade, and large quantities of pork, grain, flour, etc., are exported. Pop. 16,108.

Terschelling. See Schelling.

Teruel, *té-roo-el*, a town of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name in Aragon, on a hill near the confluence of the Alham-

bra and the Guadalquivir, 19 m. E.S.E. of Albarracín. Pop. 9684.

Teschen, *tesh'en*, a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Silesia, on the Olza, 88 m. E.S.E. of Troppau. Pop. 9779.

Teshoo - Lomboo, *tesh-oo' - lom-bo'*, a town of Tibet, S.W. of Shigatze; it consists of from 300 to 400 houses, capable of accommodating from 8000 to 4000 priests, engaged in the service of the Teshu-lama, the ruler of the Tsang prov., who resides at Shigatze. There is an idol manufactory in which skilled workmen are employed, but besides these and the servants of the Teshu-lama, there are few others in the town.

Tessin. See Ticino.

Test, a river of Hampshire, England, flows into Southampton Water.

Tetbury, *te'ber-s*, a town of England, co. Gloucester, near the source of the Avon, 5 m. N.W. of Malmesbury; its staple trade is in butter, cheese, and agricultural produce. Pop. 3348.

Teterow, *tê'teh-rov*, a town of N. Germany, grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 16 m. E. of Güstrow. Pop. 5247.

Tetuan, *te'too-an*, a fortified seaport of Morocco, N.W. Africa, kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean, within the Strait of Gibraltar, 83 m. S.E. of Tangier. Pop. 20,000.

Teviot, *te've-et*, a picturesque river of Scotland, rises on the borders of Dumfriesshire, flows through Teviotdale, and joins the Tweed at Kelso.

Teviothead, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Pop. 515.

Tewkesbury, *têk'ber-s* (supposed to be derived from Theot, a Saxon recluse, who founded a hermitage here about the end of the seventh century, and from whom it was afterwards called *Theotisdryg*), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Gloucester, at the confluence of the Avon and the Severn, in the Vale of Evesham, 10 m. N.E. of Gloucester. Immediately S. of the town is Bloody Meadow, where, in 1471, Edward IV. defeated the Lancastrians, when Queen Margaret was taken prisoner and her son slain, and thus terminated the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. Pop. 5408.

Texas, *tex'as* (hunting ground), with the exception of Florida, the most southerly of the United States of N. America, and the largest of all, is bounded N. by New Mexico and the Indian Territory; E. by Arkansas and Louisiana; S. by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico; and W. by Mexico and New Mexico. It embraces within its limits every variety of surface—mountain, hill, plain, and desert. The soil in the eastern parts is fertile and productive, but the western half, including the table-land called *Llano Estacado*, is barren from want

of rain. The climate is genial and equable. Area 237,504 sq. m.; p. 1,597,509.—Austin, on the Rio Colorado, is the state cap. Pop. 4428.

Texel, *tes'el*, an island of the Netherlands, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, separated from the continent by the narrow channel of Mars-diep; it is about 13 m. in length, 6 m. in greatest breadth, affords pasturage to large herds of cattle and sheep, and produces excellent butter, cheese, and wool. Near this island, in 1653, Admirals Blake, Monk, and Deane, defeated the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp, who lost his life in the action. Pop. 4924.

Tescouco or Tesouco, *tes-koo'ko* (Mex. the place of detention), a city of Mexico, N. America, on the E. shore of the lake of the same name, 15 m. E.N.E. of the city of Mexico. Pop. 9000.

Thame, *tame*, a town of England, co. Oxford, on the river of the same name, 10 m. S.W. of Aylesbury, and 12 m. E. of Oxford. Pop. 2323.

Thames, *tams*, the chief river in Great Britain, and commercially by far the most important river on the face of the globe, rises in Gloucestershire, separates Berks from Oxford and Buckingham, Surrey from Middlesex, Kent from Essex, and, after a course of 215 m., falls into the North Sea 45 m. below London Bridge. It is navigable for ships of any burden to Deptford, for vessels of 200 tons to London Bridge, and for barges 120 m. farther up.

Thames, a river of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, flows S.W. through a fertile country between Lakes Huron and Erie, and enters Lake St. Clair, after a course of 160 m.

Thames, *tams*, a river in Connecticut, U. S., flows S., and enters Long Island Sound, after a navigable course of 14 m.

Thames Ditton, *tams dit'ton*, a pa. and township of England, co. Surrey, 12 m. W. of London, on the London and Hampton Court Branch of the London and South-Western Railway. Pop. of pa. 2545.

Thanet, *isle of, than'et*, a dist. of Kent, England, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland on the S. by the Stour; it enjoys a mild and salubrious climate, the soil is fertile, and among its other products are large quantities of canary-seed. It contains three favourite watering-places, *Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs*. Thanet was the first possession of the Romans in Britain. Pop. 30,184.

Thankerton and Covington. See Covington and Thankerton.

Thann, *tân*, a town of Elsass-Lothringen, Germany, on the Thur, 17 m. N.E. of Belfort. Pop. 7544.

Thasos, *thas'os*, or Thaso, *thas'o*, an island off the S. coast of Saloniki in Roumelia, Turkey in Europe; it is fertile and well-wooded, and produces wine, corn, fruits, honey, oil, and marble.

Thatcham, *thatch'am*, a township of England, co. Berks, 3 m. E. of Newbury. Pop. 2845.

Thatched, *thatch'ed* (the thatched town), a town of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 6 m. N. of Dunmow, and 17 m. N.W. of Chelmsford. Pop. 2188.

Thaya, *Thaya*, or *Taya*, *tî'd*, a river of Lower Austria and Moravia, which, after a tortuous course of 130 m., joins the March 2 m. N.E. of Ravensburg; it is remarkable for the number of its fords and bridges.

Thebes, *thebs*, or *Thiva*, *té'd*, a town of Hellas, Greece, nomarchy of Attica and Boeotia, on the site of the ancient city of the same name, 30 m. N.W. of Athens. Pop. 8060.

Thebes, a prov. of Upper Egypt, extending along both banks of the Nile, and noted for the ruins of the ancient city of the same name, deemed the most extensive in Egypt, especially with the pre-Roman groups of *Luxor* and *Karnac* on the right bank, the former of which furnished to Paris the well-known obelisk in the *Place de la Concorde*, while the latter contains a temple considered the most magnificent of all the Egyptian ruins.

Thaïs, *tic*, a large river of Hungary, formed by the union of the Black and the White Theiss; after a S. course of 500 m. it flows into the Danube below Peterwardein, and is navigable almost to its source, on the borders of Galicia.

Théodule Pass, a mule path between the cant. Valais, Switzerland, and Piedmont, Italy; its highest summit is 10,899 ft. above the sea.

Theresienstadt, *ter-d'se-on-siddt*, or **Theresianopol**, *ter-d'se-an-o'pol* (the town or city of the Empress) Theresa, a town of Austria-Hungary, co. Bacs, situated in a wide plain, 27 m. S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 56,325.

Thermis, *ther-me'd* (named from the hot springs on its E. side), anc. *Cythaos*, an island of the Cyclades in the Grecian Archipelago, 25 m. S.S.E. of Cape Colonna.

Thermopylæ, *ther-mop'e-læ* (named from the warm springs in the neighbourhood), a famous pass or defile in the N.E. of Greece, between Mount *Æta* and the sea, where Leonidas and his 300 Spartans fell in opposing the Persians under Xerxes, B.C. 480.

Thessaly, *thess'ed-læ*, or *Trikhala*, *trik'hî'd*, a fertile prov. in the S. of European Turkey, between Albania and the *Ægean* Sea. The Berlin Congress of 1878 recommended that the southern portion of this prov. lying opposite Corfu, and comprising the towns of Arts, Preveza, Janina, and Larissa, should be ceded to Greece, but that the town of Trikhala should remain in the possession of Turkey.

Thetford, *thet'ford* (corr. from *Theodford*, from A. S. *thæd*, people, or *Thæt*, the river Thet, and *ford*), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Norfolk and

Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, at the influx of the Thet, 28 m. E. of Lynn. Pop. 4168.

Thian-shan, *te-an-shân* (the celestial mountains), a range of lofty mountains in the W. of Mongolia, forming the N. boundary of the great table-land of Central Asia. *Khan Tengri*, the highest peak, is 21,000 ft. above the sea.

Thian-shan-nan-loo (the country S. of the celestial mountains), a prov. of Eastern Turkestan, N. of Tibet.

Thian-shan-pe-loo (the country N. of the celestial mountains). See *Dzungaria*.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, *teel*, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, on the Waal, 20 m. S.E. of Utrecht. Pop. 8851.

Thielt, *teelt* (supposed to be derived from *tilia*, a lime tree), a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 18 m. W.S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 10,209.

Thiers, *te-er'*, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Duroille, 23 m. E.N.E. of Clermont; it has long been famed for its manufs. of hardware, cutlery, and paper. Pop. 11,145.

Thionville, *te-ong-veel'*, or *Diedenhofen*, a fortified town of Elsass-Lothringen, Germany, on the Moselle, 17 m. N. of Metz; it surrendered to the Germans in November 1870, after a siege of two days. Pop. 7163.

Thirak (corr. from its ancient name *Traf-gak*, dwelling by the water), a parl. bor. and market town in the N.E. of Yorkshire, England, 8 m. S.E. of Northallerton. Pop. 5734.

Thisted, *tis'ted*, a seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jutland, on Thisted Bay, an arm of the Lym Fjord, 12 m. N.W. of Nykjøbing. Pop. 3562.

Tholen, *tô'len*, a fertile and well-cultivated island of the Netherlands, about 12 m. long and 6 m. broad, at the mouth of the Schelde. The town *Tholen* is on its E. coast.

Thomastown, *tom'as-town* (named after its founder Thomas Fitz-Anthony Walsh, seneschal of Leinster), a town of Ireland, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. of Kilkenny, on the Nore. Pop. 1202.

Thorda, *tor'dd*, or *Thorenburg*, *tô'ren-boorg*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Transylvania, near the Aranyos, 17 m. S.E. of Klausenburg, with salt mines in its vicinity. Pop. 8122.

Thorald, *thor'ald*, an incorporated town of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on the Welland Canal, 4 m. from St Catharines. Pop. 1636.

Thorn, *torn*, a strongly fortified town of West Prussia, pleasantly situated on the Vistula, about 50 m. S.S.W. of Marienwerder. Copernicus the astronomer was born here in 1473. Pop. 18,531.

Thornaby, *thorn'â-be*, a township in the N. E. of Yorkshire, England, on the Tees, 1½ m. S.E. of Stockton, with extensive iron works. Pop. 6967.

Thornbury, *thorn'ber-*, a town of England, co. Gloucester, in the vale of Berkeley, 11 m. N.E. of Bristol. Pop. 1630.

Thorne, *thorn*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, near the Don, 7 m. S.E. of Snaith. Pop. 2618.

Thorney, *thor'nd* (thorny island, from A. S. *thorn*, thorn, and *ea*, an island), a town of England, co. Cambridge, in the Isle of Ely, 9 m. N.E. of Peterborough. Pop. 2099, chiefly descendants of French Protestants, who were invited to settle here by the Duke of Bedford to assist in the drainage of the fens.

Thornhill, *thorn'hill*, a burgh of barony and vil. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. N.W. of Dumfries, pleasantly situated on the Nith. Pop. 1249.

Thornhill, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, 8 m. S.W. of Doune. Pop. 512.

Thornhill, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, on the Calder, 6 m. W.S.W. of Wakefield. Pop. 5285.

Thornliebank, *thorn'le-bank*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 1½ m. S. of Pollockshaws, with extensive cotton mills. Pop. 2123.

Thornton, *thorn'ton*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Markinch. Pop. 536.

Thornton, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5 m. W. of Bradford, with woollen manufs., stone quarries, and collieries. Pop. 5674. — There are several other places in Yorkshire and in other parts of England with the same name.

Thorntonlooh, *thorn'ton-loh*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. of Innerwick.

Thorpe, *thorp* (from A. S. *thorpe*, a village), is the name of several places in England. — **Thorpe-next-Norwich**, comprising the hamlets of *Thorpe* and *Pockthorpe*, is in co. Norfolk, on the Yare. Pop. 4362.

Thourout, *too-roo'*, a manufacturing town of W. Flanders, Belgium, 11 m. S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 7916.

Thrace, the ancient name of that part of Roumelia, Turkey in Europe, now divided into Adrianople and Eastern Roumelia.

Thrapston, *thrap'ston*, a town of Northamptonshire, England, on the Nene, about 20 m. N.N.E. of Northampton. Pop. 1238.

Three Rivers, a town of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Quebec, at the confluence of the St Lawrence and the St Maurice, 90 m. from Quebec city; it is one of the oldest towns in Canada, and is chiefly built of wood. Pop. 2414.

Throston, *thros'ton*, a town of England, co. Durham, 1 m. W. of West Hartlepool. Pop. 1684.

Thun, *toon*, a lake of Switzerland, cant. Berne; it is 10 m. in length, 2 m. in breadth, and united with the Lake of Brienz by the Aar.

Thun, a town of Switzerland, cant. Berne, on the Aar, 1 m. W.N.W. of the Lake of Thun. Pop. 4623.

Thur, *toor*, a river of Switzerland, rises

in the cant. St Gall, flows N. and then W. through the cant. Thurgau and Zurich, and after a course of 70 m. joins the Rhine about 8 m. S.S.W. of Schaffhausen.

Thurgau, *toor-gow'* (the district of the Thur) or **Thurgovia**, a cant. in the N.E. of Switzerland, traversed by the Thur, and bounded on the E. by the Lake of Constance. Pop. 93,390.

Thuringian Forest, Germ. *Thüringerwald*, a mountainous and woody tract in the Saxon duchies, Central Germany, extending about 60 m. along the right bank of the Werra, with a breadth of from 9 to 16 m.; it is rich in metals, particularly iron, cobalt, copper, and lead, and the mountains are clothed chiefly with pines. The dist. in which it is situated was called *Thuringia*, but this name is now little used.

Thurles, *ther'is* (corr. from *Derties*, strong *he* or fort), a town of Ireland, co. Tipperary, divided into two parts by the Suir, 13 m. N.N.E. of Cashel. Pop. 5332.

Thurstone, *thurs'tone*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 7½ m. S.W. of Barnsley, with woollen manufs. which have long been the staple trade of the place. Pop. 2639.

Thurso, *thurs'o* (named from the river of the same name, which is a compound of *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity, and *loc*, *ea*, a river, = *Thor's river*), a burgh of barony, seaport, and market town of Caithness, Scotland, on the estuary of the river Thurso, 21 m. S.W. of Wick. Pop. 3622, many of whom are engaged in the fisheries and in the preparation of paving-stones.

Tibbermore, *tib-ber-more'*, or **Tippermuir**, *tip-per-muir'* (the great well), a pa. and vil. of Perthshire, Scotland, 5 m. N.N.W. of Perth. Pop. of pa. 1563.

Tiber, *ti'ber*, Ital. *Tevere*, a celebrated river of Italy, on which stands the city of Rome, rises in the Apennines, flows S. and S.W., and falls into the Mediterranean, after a course of 185 m.

Tibet, *ti'b'et* (supposed to be a corr. of *Thupke*, the country of the Thu, a people who founded an empire in Northern Tibet in the sixth century), called by the natives *Bod* or *Bod-yul*, *i.e.* "the land of Bod," is a country of Central Asia, bounded N. by Eastern Turkestan; E. by China; S. and W. by India. Its area is 552,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,000,000. It is the loftiest inhabited table-land in the world, its lowest plains being nearly 12,000 ft. above the sea. All round it is fringed by mountains which are covered with perpetual snow, and are the sources of many of the greatest rivers of Asia. Owing to the jealousy of the Chinese government respecting the intrusion of foreigners, scarcely anything is known of the interior. It is believed to abound with silver, copper, and tin, but the absence of fuel renders its mineral wealth comparatively unavailing. Gold of great purity is found in considerable quantities. Rock-

salt, sulphur, borax, and nitre also abound. Among the animals may be particularly mentioned the musk-deer, resembling the hog in shape, with hair not unlike the quills of a porcupine; the yak, a singular animal between the buffalo and the horse, used as a common beast of burden, and whose flesh and milk are ordinary articles of food; the ox, whose flowing and glossy tail is employed by the Orientals for driving away insects; the goat, whose fine hair is imported into Cashmere for the manufacture of shawls; and the Tibetan sheep, used as a beast of burden. Fish abound in the rivers, but are forbidden as articles of food by the Buddhist religion. The climate is remarkable for its dryness, and during the winter is intensely cold. From the excessive dryness of the climate, timber is not known to rot, but it becomes brittle, and is easily broken; flesh exposed to the open air does not become putrid, but dries, and can be reduced to a powder, which is made into bread, and is a common food of the inhabitants. The chief manufactures are fabrics of wool and goats' hair, Buddhist idols and jewelry. The trade, which, notwithstanding the inaccessible nature of the country, is considerable, consists in the exchange of gold, silver, wool, hides, musk, and salt, for tea, tobacco, cotton, and other manufactured goods. The general religion is Buddhism, but in Bulistan Mohammedanism prevails. The head of the Buddhist system is the Grand or Dalai Lama, who is regarded as the vicegerent of the Deity on earth. He is supposed never to die. When his apparent dissolution takes place, his votaries fancy that his soul passes into another body, sometimes that of a child, who is thereafter treated with divine honours. The summer residence of this potentate is said to contain a vast number of apartments, in which are countless images of gold and silver, and a few miles distant is a great temple, the service of which is performed by 5000 lamas or priests. The country is for the most part subject to the Emperor of China. *Lassa* is the cap.

Titchborne, *tîk-born*, or Titchborne, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. N.E. of Winchester. The trial of the impostor Arthur Orton in connexion with the Titchborne estates in 1874 is one of the most remarkable on record. Pop. of pa. 266.

Ticino, *te-cher-no*, or Tessin, *tes-seng*, a river of Italy, rises in Mount St Gothard, flows through Lake Maggiore, and falls into the Po below Pavia.

Ticino or Tessin, a cant. of Switzerland, bounded N. by the Grisons and Uri; E. and S. by Lombardy; W. and S.W. by Piedmont. Area 1086 sq. m.; pop. 122,152.

Tideswell, *tîds-well* (said to be so called from an ebbing well, which still exists, but has long ceased to ebb), a township of Eng-

land, co. Derby, 7 m. N.W. of Bakewell, with cotton-mills. Pop. 1906.

Tidor, *te-dor*, an island of the Indian Archipelago belonging to the Dutch, W. of Gilolo and S. of Ternate; it is densely wooded, and its chief product is spice.

Tien-tsin, *te-en-ter-en* (heavenly spot), a city and port of China, at the junction of the Yunling and the Peiho rivers, where, in June 1858, treaties of peace were concluded between Great Britain and France on one side, and the Emperor of China on the other. These treaties having been violated by the Chinese, Tien-tsin was seized by the Anglo-French army on their way to Peking in August 1860; and two months afterwards, by the treaty of Peking, it was opened to European trade, along with other five ports and the lower part of the Yang-tse-kiang. Pop. 260,000.

Tiermas, *te-er-mas*, anc. *Therma* (named from its hot springs), a town of Spain, prov. and 65 m. N. of Saragossa, on the Aragon, with thermal springs.

Tierra del Fuego, *te-er-d del feu-go* (the land of fire), a large island, or more properly, a group of islands of S. America, separated from the southern extremity of the continent by the Strait of Magellan; it consists almost wholly of rocks and mountains, many of whose summits are covered with perpetual snow.

Tiflis, *tî-fîs*, or Teflis, *te-fîs*, native pron. *tî-f-leas* or *te-f-leas* (supposed to be derived from the Georgian word *tîli*, warm, and so named on account of its warm springs), the cap. of a gov. of the same name in the lieutenantancy of the Caucasus, Asiatic Russia, on the Kur, in 40° 41' N. lat. and 44° 50' E. long.; it is celebrated for its hot baths. Pop. 70,591.

Tighnabruaich, *tî-nâ-brû-ah* (the house on the edge of the bank), a vill. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the Kyles of Bute. Pop. 404.

Tigre, *te-grê*, a small state in the N.W. of Abyssinia, comprising merely the basin of the Mareb; the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and the rearing of stock.

Tigris, *tî-gris*, a large and rapid river of Asiatic Turkey, issues from the mountains of Armenia to the N. of Diarbekir, and, after pursuing a course of 800 m. nearly parallel to the Euphrates, joins with that river above Bessorah, and the united stream is called *Shat el Arab*. See Euphrates.

Tijola or Tixola, *te-ho-ld*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 27 m. N. of Almeria, situated in a fine plain watered by the Seron and the Bacares; it has flax and oil mills. Pop. 4920.

Tikaree, *tîk-â-ree*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, pop. Behar, 24 m. N. of Sherghotty. Pop. 6178.

Tilburg, *tî-lurg*, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 15 m. S.W. of Bois-le-Duc, with print works and extensive manufs. of woollens, etc. Pop. 26,108.

Tilbury, East, tîl-'ber-s, a pa. and vil. of England, co. Essex, 19 m. S.W. of Chelmsford. Pop. of pa. 659.

Tilbury, West, a pa. of England, adjoining the above; it is situated in a marshy district at the ferry over the Thames to Gravesend, and contains the fort where Queen Elizabeth harangued her troops, on the approach of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Pop. 322.

Tilhur, tîl-'hur', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, North-West Provinces, div. Rohilkhand, 12 m. W.N.W. of Shahjahanpur. Pop. 5317.

Till, a river of England, co. Northumberland, flows N. from the S. of the Cheviot Hills, and joins the Tweed N.E. of Coldstream.

Tillacountry, tîl-le-koo'trî (from Gael. *tullach-cuill-tir*, the hill at the back of the country), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, on the Devon, 4 m. N.E. of Alloa; it has extensive manufs. of shawls, plaids, tartans, and other woollen fabrics. Pop. of pa. 5118; of town 3745.

Tillait, tîl-'sîl (named from the river), a commercial town in E. Prussia, at the confluence of the Niemen and the Tilse, memorable for the treaty signed here in 1807 between the Emperor Napoleon I. of France and the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia; it is 58 m. E.N.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 20,251.

Timbuotoo, tim-buk'too, a commercial town of Soudan, Central Africa, situated about 8 m. from the bank of the Niger, on the borders of the Great Desert; most of the houses are either built of sun-dried bricks, or are mere circular huts composed of mud and straw. Pop. about 50,000.

Timor, te-mor', or Timur, te-moor', an island of the Indian Archipelago, about 300 m. in length and 40 m. in breadth, the most easterly of the Sunda group; three-fourths of it belong to the Dutch, the eastern fourth belongs to the Portuguese. Pop. 1,757,484.

Timorlaut, te-mor'lout, a mountainous island of the Indian Archipelago, about 90 m. in length and 25 m. in average breadth, N.E. of Timor.

Tingwall, ting-wall (the place of assembly), a pa. of Scotland, 4 m. N.W. of Lerwick, Shetland. Pop. 2491.

Tinnevely, tin-ne-vul'le (corr. from *Trinavali*, one of the names of Vishnu), a town of British India, presidency of Madras, the largest in the dist. of the same name, immediately N.W. of Palamcottah. The dist. is at the S. extremity of the Indian Peninsula, low and level at the coast, but inland rises into a plain elevated about 300 ft. above the sea. Pop. of dist. 1,693,969; of town 21,044.

Tino, tî-no, or Tinos, tî-nos, an island of the Cyclades in the Grecian Archipelago, S.E. of Andros, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Pop. 11,022.

Tinto, tin'to, or Tintock, tin'tok (the hill of the fire), an isolated hill in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 2316 ft. above the level of the sea, and 1740 ft. above the Clyde.

Tintwistle, tin'twis'tl, a township of England, co. Chester, 10 m. E.N.E. of Stockport, with cotton and woollen manufactures and stone quarries. Pop. 3715.

Tinwald, tin'wôld (the wood of the assembly or court of justice), a pa. of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, comprising part of the burgh of Lochmaben. Pop. 993.

Tioomen or Tiumen, te-oo-men', a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. and 130 m. S.W. of Tobolsk, on the Thura; it is the oldest town in Siberia, having been founded in 1586. It has extensive manufs. of Russian leather, and an active export trade in tallow and bristles. Pop. 15,512.

Tipperary, tip-er-'âr, an inland county of Ireland, bounded by King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Clare, and Galway. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 70 m.; greatest breadth from E. to W. 40 m. Area 1659 sq. m.; pop. 216,715. The surface generally is level, but there are groups of mountains in the E., S., and W. Of these, there are in the S. the *Galties*, rising to the height of 3013 ft.; *Knockmeledown*, 2700 ft., and *Slieve-Naman*, 2364 ft.; in the W. is the group of which *Keeper Mountain*, 2278 ft., is the principal; and in the E. are the *Slieveardagh Hills*. In the N. is a curious isolated height called the *Devil's Bit*, 1563 ft. in elevation, which is associated with many popular legends. In the level country the soil is of extraordinary fertility, especially in the tract known as the *Golden Vale*, extending from Limerick to the confines of Kilkenny county. The river *Suir* rises in the Devil's Bit, near *Templemore*, and, for the greater part of its course, runs through the co.; the *Shannon* forms part of the W. boundary. The mineral products embrace coal of the nature of anthracite, found on the eastern border, and thence to within a few miles of Cashel, copper found at Hollyford, and zinc and lead mixed with silver at Silvermines and Shallee. *Tipperary* is the co. town.

Tipperary (said to be a corr. of its ancient name *Tiobraid-Araon*, the well of the Ara, which was formerly in the main street, but now closed up), a town of Ireland, co. Tipperary, on the Ara, an aff. of the Suir, 23 m. N.W. of Clonmel. Pop. 5638.

Tipton, tip'tun, a town of England, co. Stafford, 9 m. N. of Dudley and 4½ m. S.E. of Wolverhampton, with coal and iron mines, iron foundries, and manufs. of cables, anchors, machinery, etc. Pop. 29,445.

Tirana, te-râ'nd, or Terran, ter-rân', a town of Albania, Turkey in Europe, vilayet Scutari, on the Jacon, 12 m. S.S.W. of Kroya. Pop. 10,000.

Tiraspol, te-râs'pol, a town of Russia,

gov. Kherson, on the Dniester, 6 m. E. of Bender. Pop. 16,662.

Tireboli, *ti-rê-bô-le*, anc. *Tripolis*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, vilayet of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, with an active trade in shipbuilding. Pop. 5000.

Three, *ti-rê* (from Gael. *ti-rê*, land of corn), a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 2 m. S.W. of Coll; it forms a pa., and is noted for its beautiful marble. Pop. 2834.

Tirhut or Tirhoot, *ti-r-hoot*, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal, prov. Behar, Patna div.; it is well watered, well wooded, and of great fertility, but a great part of it is subject to inundation. Area, 6343 sq. m.; pop. 4,384,708.

Tirlemont, *ti-rê-mong*, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Geete, 12 m. S.E. of Louvain. Pop. 13,296.

Tirnova, *ti-rê-nô-vâ*, or Ternova, *ter-nô-vâ*, a town of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, near the centre of the province, on the Jantra tributary of the Danube, 35 m. E. of Sistova; it is the seat of government. Pop. 15,000.

Tisheet, *ti-shêet*, a town of Sahara, Central Africa, an important caravan station between N. Africa and Nigritia, with salt mines in its vicinity.

Titicaca, *ti-tê-kâ-kâ*, a celebrated lake of S. America, partly in Bolivia and partly in Peru, at an elevation of 12,493 ft. above the Pacific, between 15° 15' and 16° 35' S. lat. and 68° 40' and 70° W. long. It is enclosed by the Andes, and is 170 m. in greatest length, and about 70 m. in greatest breadth. It receives numerous rivers, but its only outlet is the Desaguadero, by which it communicates with Lake Uros. Lake Titicaca takes its name from an island at its S.E. extremity, which is venerated by the Indians as the spot where Manco Capac, the reputed founder of ancient Peruvian civilization, first made his appearance.

Tiumen. See Tioumen.

Tiverton, *ti-vêr-tun*, anc. *Treydfordton* (the town on the two fords), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Devon, at the confluence of the Exe and the Loman, 14 m. N.E. of Exeter, with manufactures of lace and bobbin net. Pop. 10,094.

Tivoli, *ti-vô-le*, anc. *Tibur*, a town of Central Italy, delightfully situated on the Teverone, 18 m. E.N.E. of Rome; it is famous for its gardens and for its waterfall—the whole Teverone leaping over a rock 100 ft. high. Pop. 8105.

Tlalpau, *tlal-pau*, a town of Mexico, N. America, about 19 m. from the city of Mexico. Pop. 8000.

Tlaxcala, *tlas-kâ-tâ*, or Tlaxcala (the land of bread), a town of Mexico, N. America, the cap. of the dep. of the same name, once a populous and important city, on the Napsa, 10 m. N. of La Puebla. Pop. 4000. The state has a pop. of 133,498.

Tlamsan, *tlam-sen*, or Tlamegen, *tlam-â-sen*, a town of Algeria, N. Africa, 68 m. S.W. of Oran, with woollen and cotton manufactures, etc. Pop. 13,722.

Tobago, *tô-bâ-gô*, a British West India island, N.E. of Trinidad, 32 m. long, and 12 m. broad. Pop. 17,064.—*Scarborough* is the cap.

Tobarra, *tô-bâ-râ*, a town of Murcia, Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.E. of Albacete, with a good trade in fruit. Pop. 6490.

Tobermory, *tô-ber-mô-rê* (the well of St Mary), a small seaport on the N.E. coast of the island of Mull, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, near the N.W. extremity of the Sound of Mull. Pop. 1344.

Tobol, *tô-bô-l*, a river of Asiatic Russia, flows from the S. of the Ural Mountains, N.E. through Siberia, and joins the Irish near Tobolsk, after a course of 500 m.

Tobolsk, *tô-bô-l'sk* (town on the Tobol), a town of Asiatic Russia, the cap. of W. Siberia, at the confluence of the Tobol and the Irish; it is the chief entrepôt of Siberian commerce with Europe. Pop. 17,427.

Tocantins, *tô-kân-teen*, a river of Brazil, provs. Goyaz and Para; formed by the union of many heads, it flows N., unites with the Araguaya, and after a total course of 1100 m. joins the Para, the S. branch of the estuary of the Amazon.

Toddington, *tô-dîng-tun*, a town of England, co. Bedford, 5 m. N.W. of Dunstable, with manufactures of straw-plait. Pop. 2464.

Todhills, *tô-dî-lls*, or Todholls, a vil. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. of Tealing.

Todmorden, *tôd-môr-den* (corr. from its ancient name *Todmarcdene*, the valley of the Foxmere), a town of England, co. Lancaster and York, 8 m. N.E. of Rochdale, with cotton manufs. Pop. 11,998.

Tokat, *tô-kât*, anc. *Iris*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, 68 m. N.W. of Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak; it has silk and copper manufactures and is a great depôt for agricultural produce. Pop. 30,000.

Tokay, *tô-kâ*, a town of Austria-Hungary, co. Zemplin, in the N.E. of Hungary, at the confluence of the Theiss and the Bodrog, 43 m. N.N.W. of Debreczin; it is noted for the wine which bears its name, one of the finest in Europe. Pop. 5012.

Tokio, *tô-ke-o*, called Yeddo, *ye-dô*, prior to 1868, the cap. of Japan, and the usual residence of the Mikado, situated at the head of a deep bay on the E. coast of the island of Nippon; it is a place of great trade, and has many spacious palaces and public buildings. The city is about 9 m. long and 8 m. broad; but a large extent of the area is taken up with rivers, canals, old castle moats and gardens. The streets are connected by about 800 bridges, and are, especially in the principal parts of the city, as crowded and busy as those in London. Pop. estimated at 674,500.

Toledo, *tô-lê-dô*, Sp. pron. *tô-lâ-dô* (said

to be derived from its ancient name *Toledoth*, meaning "genealogies," and ascribed to some Jews who migrated to Spain during the period of the second temple in Jerusalem, because they reviewed their family genealogies when they assembled to dig wells and found the city), a famous city of Spain, the *Toletum* of the Romans, the cap. of the prov. of the same name in New Castile, on a lofty rock bathed by the Tagus, about 40 m. W.S.W. of Madrid; its cathedral, founded in 1258, on the site of a Moorish mosque, is one of the largest and finest ecclesiastical buildings in Spain. Its archbishop is primate of Spain. Toledo has long been celebrated for its sword-blades, which still fetch a high price. Pop. 18,087.

Toledo, a city of Ohio, U. S., on the Maumee River, and at the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 112 m. W. of Cleveland. Pop. 50,143.

Tolentino, *Tol-en-to*, a city of the Marches, Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.W. of Macerata, on the Chienti. Pop. 4,289.

Tollcross, *Toll-kross*, a town of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 3 m. S.E. of Glasgow. Pop. 2,819.

Tolosa, *Tol-ô*, a town of Guipuzcoa, Spain, prov. and 16 m. S. of San Sebastian, on the Orio. Pop. 5,206.

Tolsta, *Tol'sta*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Stornoway. Pop. 568.

Toluca, *Tol-oo'ka*, a town of Mexico, N. America, at the foot of the Nevado-de-Toluca, about 40 m. S.W. of the city of Mexico. Pop. 12,000.

Tomashaw or Tomaszow, *Tom-shô'chow*, a town of Poland, Russia, gov. Piotrkov, on the Pilica, 20 m. S.S.W. of Rawa, with woollen and cotton manufactures, etc. Pop. 7,061.—Also a town in the gov. and 68 m. S.E. of Lublin. Pop. 4,861.

Tomintoul, *Tom'in-toul* (the knoll of the barn), a vil. of Scotland, co. Banff, 14 m. S.E. of Grantown. Pop. 533.

Tomsk (town on the Tom), a town of W. Siberia, Asiatic Russia, the cap. of the gov. of the same name, on the Tom, above its junction with the Obi. The university of Tomsk is the first founded in Siberia. Pop. 25,806.

Tonbridge. See Tunbridge.

Tone, *ton* (water), a river of England, rises in Somersetshire, and, after a S.E. and N.E. course of 30 m., joins the Parret between Langport and Bridgewater.

Tong, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Stornoway. Pop. 402.

Tongs Islands. See Friendly Islands.

Tonge, a township of Lancashire, England, 1 m. S.E. of Middleton, and 5 m. N.E. of Manchester, with cotton and silk manufactures. Pop. 5,115.

Tonge-with-Haugh, a township of Lancashire, England, 1 m. E. of Bolton-le-Moors, with spinning and cotton mills, bleach-works, etc. Pop. 4,050.

Tongking. See Tonquin.

Tongland, *tong'land*, a pa. and vil. of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, about 3 m. N. of Kirkcudbright. Pop. of pa. 903.

Tongres, *tongr* (named from the *Tongri*, who, according to Tacitus, were the first German tribe who crossed the Rhine, expelled the Gauls, and settled in their country), a town of Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Jaar, 12 m. S.W. of Maastricht. Pop. 6,180.

Tong-ting-hoo, a lake of China, 300 m. in circumference, in the prov. of Hoo-pee, near the border of Hoo-nan.

Tongue, *tung* (from *tunge*, a point of land), a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland. Pop. 2051.

Tonneins, *ton-eng'*, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 10 m. S.E. of Marmande; it has a national manufactory of tobacco, and a considerable transit trade in corn, wine, and brandy. Pop. 5,680.

Tonnerre, *ton-ner'*, a town of France, dep. Yonne, on the Armançon, 19 m. E.N.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 4,739.

Tönning, *toon'ing*, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, on the Eyder, 11 m. from its mouth in the North Sea, and 30 m. S.W. of Schleswig, with considerable trade. Pop. 3,130.

Tönsberg, *toon'berg*, a seaport of Norway, prov. Christiania, on the W. side of Christiania Bay, about 45 m. S.S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 4,912.

Tonquin, *ton-keen'*, or Tongking, *tong-king'* (from Chin. *tung-king*, the eastern capital), the most northerly state of the Empire of Anam. *Keesho*, on the Tonquin River, is the cap. See Anam.—The *Gulf of Tonquin*, on the E. coast, is 300 m. in length, and has an average breadth of 150 m.

Topeka, *to-pe'ka*, the cap. of Kansas, U. S., on the S. bank of the Kansas River, and on the Union Pacific Railway, about 50 m. S.W. of Leavenworth. Pop. 5,790.

Tophane, *to'fa-nâ* (an arsenal), a suburb of Constantinople, Turkey in Europe, with extensive military barracks, a cannon foundry, and an arsenal, from which it derives its name.

Töplitz or Teplitz, *to'plits* (the place of warm baths), a highly fashionable watering-place in the N.W. of Bohemia, Austria-Hungary, famous for its hot baths, in a valley of the Erzgebirge, 17 m. N.W. of Leitmeritz. On February 11, 1873, to the great consternation of the inhabitants, the whole of the springs from which the baths were supplied ceased to flow. Sources of similar water, however, were subsequently found on digging deeper down. Pop. 14,000.

Topham, *top'am*, a town of England, co. Devon, at the head of the estuary of the Exe, 4 m. S.E. of Exeter, with ship-building and manufactures of ropes, chain-cables, etc. Pop. 2514.

Tor-Bay, a commodious bay on the E. coast of Devonshire, England, where William III. landed in 1688.—50° 28' N. lat., 3° 30' W. long.

Torcello, *tor-chê'lo*, a town of Venetia, Italy, on an island of the same name, in a marshy district called the Lagunes, 6 m. N.E. of Venice; it is very unhealthy, and many of the inhabitants leave the town during the summer months.

Torgau, *tor'gou* (the market place), a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseberg, on the Elbe, 46 m. N.W. of Dresden, with manufactures of woollens, etc., and a considerable trade in timber and grain. Pop. 10,727.

Tormes, *tor'mes*, a river of Spain, flows N. from the Sierra Gredos, and joins the Douro, after a course of 150 m.

Tornea or **Torneo**, *tor'no-o*, a river of Sweden, has its source in the mountains of Norway, traverses Lake Tornea, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, after a S.E. course of 250 m.

Tornea, a town of Finland, formerly belonging to Sweden, but ceded to Russia in 1809; it stands on a small island in the river Tornea, and has an active trade. Pop. 700.

Toro, *tô'ro*, a town of Leon, Spain, prov. and 15 m. E. of Zamora, on the Douro. Pop. 8430.

Toronto, *tô'ron'tô*, a city of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, near the head of Lake Ontario, 165 m. above Kingston, with an excellent harbour, various manufactures, and extensive commerce. Pop. 56,092.

Torossay, *tor'ô-sâ*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, comprising a part of the island of Mull. Pop. 1254.

Torphlochen, *tor-fh'len* (from Gael. *torr-athleichen*, the raven's hill), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 2½ m. N.W. of Bathgate. Pop. of pa. 1630; of vil. 406.

Torquay, *tor'ke*, a seaport of Devonshire, England, beautifully situated on Tor-Bay, 12 m. N.E. of Dartmouth; much frequented as a watering-place, and, because of its mild climate, as a winter residence for invalids. Pop. 21,667.

Torre Annunziata, *tor'râ an-noon-see-dâ*, a fortified city of Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.E. of Naples. There are thermal springs on the seashore close to the town. Pop. 15,763.

Torre del Greco, *tor'râ del grê'ko*, a town of Naples, Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on the coast, 7 m. S.E. of Naples; it has been repeatedly destroyed by lava and earthquakes. Pop. 23,611.

Torre de Perogil, *tor'râ dâ pâ-ro-heel'*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 4493.

Torre don Gimeno Tosiria, *tor'râ don he-mâ'no tô-se-re-dâ*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 10 m. S.W. of Jaen, on the Salado. Pop. 6777.

Torren's Lake, *tor'renz*, a large inland salt lake of South Australia, 90 m. N. of Spencer Gulf; it is of a curious horse-shoe form, and is from 15 to 20 m. across.—Between 28° and 32° S. lat., 136° 30' and 140° 30' E. long.

Torrente, *tor-ren'tâ*, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. S.W. of Valencia, with environs noted for their grapes, melons, wine, etc. Pop. 5000.

Torres-Novas, *tor'res-no'vas* (the new towers), a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 15 m. N.E. of Santarem. Pop. 6878.

Torres Strait, *tor'res* (named from Torres, the Spanish navigator, who discovered it in 1606), separates the N. extremity of Australia from Papua or New Guinea; it is 80 m. across, but is obstructed by numerous islands, shoals, and reefs.

Torres-Vedras, *tor'res-vê'dras* (the old towers), a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Sizandro, 28 m. N. of Lisbon. It was the centre of the celebrated military lines formed by the British under Wellington in 1810 to resist the approach of the French. Pop. 4162.

Torrevalja, *tor-râ-ve-d'hd* (old tower), a seaport town of Valencia, Spain, prov. Alicante, on the Mediterranean, with extensive salt works in its vicinity, the produce of which is the chief export of the town. Pop. 5000.

Torridon, *Loch, loh tor-rî-dun*, an inlet on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Ross, between Applecross and Gairloch, with an important herring fishery.

Torrington, *Great, tor'ring-ton* (named from its situation on the Torridge), a munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, 5½ m. S.E. of Bideford, with manufs. of gloves. P. 3529.

Torrisdal, *tor'ris-dâl*, a river of Norway, flowing into the Skager Rack at Christiansand.

Torrox or **Torroj**, *tor-roh'*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. of Malaga, on the Torrox. Pop. 5423.

Torry, *tor're*, a fishing vil. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Dee, opposite Aberdeen. Pop. 686.

Torry, Low, a vil. of Scotland, cos. Fife and Perth, pa. of Culross. Pop. 439.

Torryburn, *tor're-burn* (from Gael. *torr-buirn*, the hill of the burn or stream), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 4 m. W.S.W. of Dunfermline. Pop. of pa. 1061; of vil. 638.

Torway, *tor'wâ*, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll, embraced in the pa. of Kilbrandon and Kilchatan. Pop. 30.

Torshok or **Torjok**, *tor-shok'*, a town of Russia, gov. and about 40 m. W.N.W. of Tver, on the Tverza; it is famous for its holy spring visited by pilgrims from all parts of the country. Pop. 12,910.

Thorshwald, *tor-thor-wald* (tower or castle of Thor in the wood), a pa. and vil.

of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 4 m. N.E. of Dumfries. Pop. of pa. 1098.

Tortola, *tor-tô-lâ*, one of the Virgin Isles, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain; it is 12 m. long, 4 m. broad, and exports sugar, molasses, rum, and copper ore. Pop. 8600.

Tortona, *tor-tô-nâ*, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. E.S.E. of Alessandria, on the Scrivia, with silk manufs. and an active trade in corn and wine. Pop. 8620.

Tortorici, *tor-tô-rî-che*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, 20 m. S.W. of Melazzo. Pop. 7325.

Tortosa, *tor-tô-sâ*, a strongly fortified town of Catalonia, Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.W. of Tarragona, on the Ebro; it has manufs. of glass, earthenware, etc., and an active fishery of lamprays and sturgeons. Pop. 24,702.

Tortugas, *tor-tô-gûs* (the tortoises), a group of small islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico.

Totana, *tô-tâ-nâ*, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.W. of Murcia. Pop. 8306.

Totnes or Totness, *tot-nês* (the inclosure or farm at the promontory, from Scand. *tot*, an inclosure, and A. S. *næse*, a point of land), a munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Devon, on the Dart, 10 m. N.W. of Dartmouth. Pop. 4073.

Totoncapán, *tô-tô-ne-kâ-pân*, a town of Central America, the cap. of a dep. of the same name, state and about 100 m. N.W. of Guatemala; it is situated in a rich plain, and has manufactures of wooden articles and hardware. Pop. estimated at 24,000.

Tottenham, *tot-tên-am*, a populous suburban district of London, co. Middlesex, England, 5½ m. N.E. of St Paul's. Pop. 22,869.

Tough, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 760.

Toul, *toi*, a fortified town of France, dep. Meurthe-et-Moselle, on the Moselle, 12 m. W. of Nancy; it has manufactures of lace, hosiery, and hardware. Pop. 7639.

Tulcha or Tultcha, *too-îchâ*, also written Tuldja, a town of Roumania, at the head of Sulfina Channel, the middle and most frequented mouth of the Danube. Pop. 19,000.

Toulon, *too-long*, anc. *Telo Martius* (named after *Telo Martius*, by whom it was founded), a strong seaport of France, dep. Var, 80 m. S.E. of Marseilles; it is the chief naval station of France on the Mediterranean, and has extensive docks, an arsenal, and other marine establishments. Pop. 44,513.

Toulouse, *too-loos*, anc. *Tolosa*, a city of France, the cap. of the dep. Haute-Garonne, at the junction of the Garonne with the Canal of Languedoc; it has considerable trade, various manufs., and is noted as the place under whose walls was

fought the last battle of the Peninsular War, when Wellington defeated the French under Marshal Soult in 1814. Pop. 107,462.

Touraine, *too-raîs*, an old prov. of France, now forming the greatest part of the dep. Indre-et-Loire.

Touroing, *toor-kueng* (corner tower), a town of France, dep. Nord, 7½ m. N.E. of Lille; it is a chief seat of the linen and other manufactures. Pop. 32,758.

Tournai, *toor-nâ*, Flem. *Doornik*, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Schelde, 15 m. E.S.E. of Lille, with large manufs. of muslins, carpets, hosiery, china, etc., and great trade in liquors, chocolate, and fruit. Pop. 33,145.

Tournon, *toor-nong*, a town of France, dep. Ardèche, on the Rhône, opposite Tain, and 9 m. N.N.W. of Valence. Pop. 4776.

Tournus, *toor-noos*, a town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, 18 m. N. of Macon. Pop. 4307.

Tours, *toor*, anc. *Caesaro-dunum*, and afterwards *Turonæ* (named from the Turones), a city of France, the cap. of the dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 65 m. S.W. of Orleans; it has important manufactures of silks, woollen cloths, hosiery, leather, etc. Pop. 41,923.

Towcester, *toos-ter* (the camp on the Tow), a pa. and town of England, co. and 8½ m. S.W. of Northampton, on the small river Tow, with manufactures of lace and boots and shoes. Pop. 2465.

Towie, *toe's* (from Gael. *tuedh*, north or north-lying land), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 798.

Tow-Law, a town of England, co. and 10 m. W. of Durham. Pop. 4968.

Townhill, *toon-hîl*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Dunfermline. Pop. 863.

Town-Yetholm. See Yetholm.

Towton, *toos-tun*, a township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, where Edward IV. defeated Henry VI. in a battle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians in 1461, 2½ m. S. of Tadcaster. Pop. 102.

Towy, *toe's*, a river of S. Wales, flows S.W. through Carmarthenshire, and enters Carmarthen Bay by a wide estuary, after a course of 60 m.

Towyn, *tô-wîn*, or Tywyn, *tî-wîn*, a town of N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 12 m. N. of Aberystwyth, with slate quarries, lead and copper mines, and much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 3807.

Toxteth Park, *toz-leth*, a town in Lancashire, England, forming a southern suburb of Liverpool. Pop. 5450.

Trafalgar, *Capa*. See Cape Trafalgar. Tralee, *trâ-lee* (from Irish *traigh-Li*, the strand or shore of the Lee), a parl. bor. and the co. town of Kerry, Ireland, on the Lee, about 1 m. above the head of Tralee Bay; it has a considerable trade in grain, flour, bacon, butter, etc. Pop. 2498.

Tracadie, *trâ-kâ-de*, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, 164 m.

N.E. of Halifax; its harbour is capable of receiving vessels of any size. Pop. 1700.

Tramore, trâ-more' (from Irish *traigh-mor*, the great strand), a town of Ireland, co. Waterford, on a fine bay, 6 m. S.W. of Waterford; frequented as a bathing-place. Pop. 2179.

Trarant, trâ-nent', anc. *Traravent* (the houses on a ravine or river), a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Haddington, 1½ m. S.E. of Prestonpans, and 7 m. W. of Haddington, with collieries in the vicinity. Pop. of pa. 4862; of town 2306.

Trani, trâ-ne, a seaport of Puglia, Italy, prov. and 24 m. N.W. of Bari, on the Adriatic, with cotton manufs. made from cotton grown in the neighbourhood. Pop. 24,838.

Tranmere, trâm-ere, a town of England, co. Chester, on the Mersey, 1 m. S. of Birkenhead. Pop. 16,143.

Tranquebar, trâm-kê-bar', a fortified seaport of British India, presidency of Madras, dist. Tanjore, on the Coromandel coast, at one of the mouths of the Cauvery; it was purchased by the British from the Danes in 1845. Pop. 25,000.

Transbaikai, trâm-bâ-kai (beyond the Baikal), a prov. of Siberia, E. from Lake Baikal, rich in minerals, and where cattle-rearing is extensively carried on. Area 251,963; pop. 447,563.—*Chita* is the cap.

Trans-Caspian Territory, trâm-kas'-pi-an (beyond the Caspian), a military prov. of Russian Central Asia, E. of the Caspian Sea; it extends from Ust-Urt in the N. to the Atrek River in the S., and from the E. shores of the Caspian to the confines of the Khanate of Khiva. The inhabitants are chiefly wandering tribes of Kirghiz and Turcomans. The Russian population occupy forts *Krasnovodsk* and *Alexandrofsk* and their immediate environs.

Transcaucasia, trâm-kaw-kâ'she-d, a div. of the lieutenantancy of the Caucasus, Asiatic Russia, S. of the Caucasus mountains, and bounded W. by the Black Sea, E. by the Caspian Sea, and S. by Asiatic Turkey and Persia. Area 85,766 sq. m.; pop. 3,556,050.

Transkei Territory, trâm-ke' (beyond the Kei), a district bordering the E. bank of the river Kei, S. Africa, incorporated with Cape Colony 1st October 1879. Area 1600 sq. m.

Transvaal, trâm-êdd' (beyond the Vaal River), an inland territory of S.E. Africa, lying between 22° and 28° S. lat., and 25° and 30½° E. long. Although in some directions its limits are still undefined, it may be said generally to be bounded on the N. by the Limpopo River; E. by the Libombo Mountains; S. by the Buffalo and Vaal rivers; and W. by the Kalihari Desert and the country of the Bechuanas. The country is well watered, and all the districts are thoroughly adapted for cattle-breeding and the growth of cereals. The mineral wealth is considerable, and em-

braces gold, copper, lead, cobalt, iron, and coal. Area estimated at 114,000 sq. m.; pop. 327,000, of which about 88,000 are whites. The cap. is *Pretoria*, but the largest town is *Potchefstroom*, on the Mooi, a small trib. of the Vaal. The first European settlers in the Transvaal territory were emigrant Cape farmers, known as Dutch boers, who, dissatisfied with British rule, sought a country where they might establish a republic. Their numbers gradually augmented, and for some years they formed three independent communities, which, in 1858, united under the name of the South African Republic. From various causes the new state failed to be successful, and, in 1877, for fear of a general war between the natives and the colonists, the government of Cape Colony deemed it expedient to annex the territory, and declare it a portion of the British dominions in South Africa.

Transylvania, trâm-sil-vâ-ne-d (the country beyond the woods, so called because of its frontier forests), a prov. of the Austro-Hungarian empire, E. of Hungary; its minerals, including gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, mercury, antimony, rock-salt, etc., are a great source of wealth, and the trade is in a great measure confined to the natural produce of the country. Area 21,160 sq. m.; pop. 2,115,024.

Trapani, trâ-pâ-ne, anc. *Drepanum* (from Gr. *depranon*, a scythe or sickle, so called from the shape of the tongue of land on which it is built), a seaport of the island Sicily, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, 46 m. W. of Palermo. Pop. 26,914.

Traquair, trâ-kwâr' (supposed by some authorities to mean "sheep strath," and by others "strath of the winding burn"), a pa. and small vil. of Scotland, co. Peebles, 1½ m. S. of Innerleithen. Pop. of pa. 669.

Tras-os-Montes, trâm-os-môn-tê (beyond the mountains), a prov. in the N.E. of Portugal, separated from Spain by the river Douro. Pop. 374,837.

Trautensau, trôn'tek-sau, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, on the Aupa, 25 m. N.E. of Königgrätz. P. 7068.

Travancore, trâm-an-kôr', a prov. of India, forming the south-western extremity of the peninsula from Cochin to Cape Comorin. It is physically divided into two regions—an inland table-land, elevated from 2500 ft. to 4000 or 5000 ft. above the sea, and a low strip of country bordering on the sea, and nowhere exceeding 50 m. in breadth. It is governed by a rajah, and is one of the most progressive and best regulated states remaining under the rule of Indian princes; so much so, that a number of Englishmen have purchased land and settled in it. Area 6730 sq. m.; pop. 2,311,379.

Trave, trâ-vêk (the grassy river, from Slav. *trawa*, grass, or it may be another orthography for *Drave*, from Celt. *der-as*,

water), a river of Holstein and N. Germany, flows S.E. and E., passes Lübeck, and enters the Baltic at Travemünde, after a course of 50 m.

Travemünde, *trâ-vêh-mun'deh* (the mouth of the Trave), a town of N. Germany, at the mouth of the Trave, in the Baltic, about 9 m. N.E. of Lübeck, of which it is the port. Pop. 1719.

Travers, *Val de, vâl deh trâ-vers*, a picturesque district in the S.W. of the cant. Neuchâtel, Switzerland; it contains several villages, whose inhabitants are chiefly occupied in lace and watch making. Here is found a bituminous rock, used for paving purposes in several European cities. The largest village is *Travers*, 12 m. S.W. of Neuchâtel. Pop. 1992.

Travnik, *trâ-vnik* (the grassy place, from Slav. *trava*, grass), a fortified town of Bosnia, Turkey in Europe, on the Laava affluent of the Bosna, 45 m. N.W. of Bosna-Serai, with manufactures of sword-blades. Pop. 12,000.

Trawden, *traw'den*, a town of Lancashire, England, 1½ m. S.E. of Colne, and 6 m. from Burnley. Pop. 2123.

Trebia, *trâ-bê-d*, or Trebbia, *trê-bê-d*, a river of N. Italy, rises among the Apennines, 10 m. N.E. of Genoa, flows N.N.E., and joins the Po 3 m. above Piacenza, after a rapid course of about 60 m.

Třebitzsch, *trâ-bîsch*, or Trzebiezka, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Moravia, on the Igława, 19 m. E.S.E. of Igłau, with woollen manufactures. Pop. 7888.

Trebisond, *trê-bê-sond*, anc. *Traperus* (so called because built in the form of a *trapezium*, from a Greek word signifying literally a little table), a city of Asiatic Turkey, the cap. of the paah. of the same name, on the S.E. coast of the Black Sea, 120 m. N.W. of Erzeroum; it is the most important Turkish seaport on the Black Sea, and is a dépôt of merchandise destined for Armenia and Persia *via* Erzeroum, with which it is connected by railway. Pop. 45,000.

Trebnitz, *trê-bî-tz*, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, 15 m. N.N.E. of Breslau, with linen and woollen manufactures, etc. Pop. 4744.

Treccate, *trâ-kê-tâ*, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Novara, situated in a fine plain near the Ticino, 6 m. E.S.E. of Novara, with manufactures of silks. Pop. 6906.

Tredegar, *trê-dê-gar*, a town of England, co. Monmouth, 10 m. S.W. of Abergavenny, with extensive coal mines and iron works. Pop. 12,389.

Tremegen. *See* Tlemsen.

Trent, Germ. *Trient* (corr. from its ancient name *Tridentum*, which some affirm was derived from the *trident* of Neptune, to whom the city was consecrated, and others, from three high rocks in the neighbourhood, which appear like

three teeth, *tres dentes*), a city of Austria-Hungary, prov. Tyrol and Vorarlberg, on the Adige, 13 m. N.N.E. of Rovereto; it gives name to the famous Council of Roman Catholic prelates, from all parts of Europe, held here from 1545 to 1563, for the purpose of suppressing the Reformation, and was chosen as the place of meeting because thereabouts the German race and language meet the Italian. Pop. 17,073.

Trent (said to be derived from a British word signifying "to wind," and so called from its circuitous or winding course), a large river of England, rises in the N. of Staffordshire, flows through the cos. of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, and unites with the Yorkshire Ouse to form the estuary of the Humber, after a course of 170 m. It is connected by canals with the Mersey, the Severn, and the Thames, and its navigation is of great importance to the country, as a means of exporting the produce of the manufacturing, mining, and agricultural districts.

Trent, a river of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario; after a very tortuous course of 120 m., it enters the Bay of Quinté, on Lake Ontario, 10 m. N.E. of Newcastle.

Trenton, *trê-wîn*, a town of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, on the Trent, at its entrance into the Bay of Quinté, 101 m. E. of Toronto. Pop. 2000.

Trenton (named in honour of Colonel William Trent, who was Speaker in the House of Assembly about 1730), a city of New Jersey, U. S., on the Delaware River, 30 m. N.E. of Philadelphia. Pop. 22,374.

Treport, Le, *lêh trê-por'* (corr. from its ancient name *Veteris Portus*, derived thus, *veterisportus*, *terisportus*, *tresport*, *treport*), a seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, at the mouth of the Bresle, in the English Channel, 17 m. N.E. of Dieppe. Pop. 3591.

Treptow, Alt, *âlt trêp'tow*, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Tollense, 17 m. S.S.E. of Demmin. Pop. 3898.

Treptow, Neu, *noi trêp'tow*, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Rega, 54 m. N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 6724.

Trescoee, *trêsh'kô*, one of the Scilly Isles, to the S.W. of Cornwall, England; it is 2 m. N.W. of St Mary's. Pop. 238.

Treshinish Isles, *trêsh-in-îsh*, a group of the Hebrides, co. Argyll, Scotland, 2 m. W. of Mull, and 5½ m. S.E. of Coll; they are uninhabited, and are chiefly in pasture.

Treuen, *trê-wên*, a town of Saxony, Germany, 8 m. E.N.E. of Plauen. Pop. 5409.

Treuenbriesen, *trê-wên-brêsh'een*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Nieplitz, 22 m. S.S.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 5466.

Trevandrum. *See* Trivandrum.

Treves, *trê-vê*, Germ. *Trier*, anc. *Augusta Treverorum* (named from its inhabitants the *Treviri*), a city of Rhenish Prussia, beautifully situated on the Moselle, 67 m. S.W. of

Coblentz; it is one of the most celebrated cities in Germany, is rich in Roman antiquities, has a cathedral remarkable for the size of the stones with which it is built, and here is preserved a coat, said to be the coat of Jesus, without seam, for which the soldiers cast lots. Pop. 22,027.

Treviglio, *trè-vee'yo*, or Triviglio, a town of Lombardy, N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. S. of Bergamo, with a large trade in raw silk and cattle. Pop. 11,833.

Treviso, *trè-vee'so*, a town of Venetia, N. Italy, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Sile, 15 m. N.W. of Venice, with silk manufactures, and considerable trade in cattle, etc. Pop. 16,824.

Tricala. See Trikala.

Tricarico, *trè-kà-re-ko*, a town of Basilicata, S. Italy, prov. and 18 m. E. of Potenza, between the Basento and the Bradano. Pop. 6854.

Trichinopoly, *trich-in-op'ol-s* (the town of the giant *Tricard*), a city and fortress of British India, presidency of Madras, in a district of the same name, on the S. bank of the Cauvery; it is famed for jewelry, hardware, saddlery, and cheroots, and for a large pagoda, situated on a rock 600 ft. high, a great resort of devotees. Pop. 76,530.

Trichur, *trè-tchoor*, or Tirachur, a walled town of Cochin, India, 40 m. N.W. of the city of Cochin; it is the residence of the rajah, and is celebrated throughout Malabar for its sanctity.

Trier. See Treves.

Trieste or Trieste, *trè-est'* (corr. from its ancient name *Tergeste*), a maritime city of Kistenland, Austria-Hungary, on the Gulf of Trieste, at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic, 78 m. E.N.E. of Venice; it is a free port, with extensive commerce, and shipbuilding is actively carried on. Pop. 109,324. The *Gulf of Trieste* is 20 m. in length, and of the same breadth at its entrance.

Triggiano, *trid-jà-no*, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. and 5 m. S.E. of Bari, in a plain 8 m. from the shore of the Adriatic. Pop. 7008.

Trikala or Tricala, *trè-kà-là*, a town of Thessaly, Turkey in Europe, the cap. of the sandjak of the same name, 37 m. W.N.W. of Larissa. Pop. 12,000.

Trim (contr. of *ath-trim*, the ford of the elder bushes), a munic. bor. and the co. town of Meath, Ireland, on the Boyne, 11 m. S.W. of Navan, and 27 m. N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1916.

Trincomalee or Trinkomali, *tring-kò-mà-lee*, a seaport on the N.E. coast of the island Ceylon, with a strong fortress and an excellent harbour, capable of accommodating any fleet in the world with the greatest safety. Pop. 9307.

Tring (said to be derived from Brit. *tre*, a vil., and Lat. *angulus*, a corner, the latter having probably been added by the Romans

on account of its situation near the Ikenild Street, by which the p. is intersected), a town of England, co. Herts, 7 m. S.E. of Aylesbury, with manufactures of silks, straw-plait, and canvas. Pop. 4045.

Trinidad, *trè-l-dad'* (Spanish for trinity, so called by Columbus when he discovered it in 1498, on account of its three peaks having been the first land seen by him there), the largest of the British West India Islands, with the exception of Jamaica; it is separated from the continent of S. America by the Gulf of Paria, and is distinguished for its fertility, picturesque scenery, and magnificent forests. Area 1764 sq. m.; pop. 103,635.—*Port of Spain*, on the W. coast, is the cap. Pop. 11,633.

Trinidad, a seaport of the West Indian island Cuba, on its S. coast. Pop. 14,426.

Trinidad or Trinity, a river of Texas, U. S., flows S. and enters Galveston Bay, after a course of 400 m., about 40 m. N. of Galveston city.

Trinité, *La Is trè-ne-té*, a town of the West Indian island Martinique, on its S.E. coast, 16 m. N.E. of Port-Royal.

Trinity, a western suburb of Leith, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth. Pop. 904.

Trinity, a town of Newfoundland, British N. America, 63 m. from St John's. Pop. 1434.

Trinity-Gask (the three united bras or slopes), a pa. and vil. of Perthshire, Scotland, on the Earn, about 7 m. S.W. of Perth. Pop. of pa. 415.

Trino, *trè-no*, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Novara, in a fertile plain near the Po, 13 m. S.W. of Vercelli. Pop. 7808.

Tripoli, *trip'o-le*, one of the Barbary States, N. Africa; it consists of a long low line of coast, and is a pashalik of the Turkish Empire. For a few miles inland it is extremely fertile, except along the Gulf of Sidra, but beyond this it is occupied either with mountainous tracts or deserts of sand. Pop. 600,000.

Tripoli (three cities), a town of N. Africa, the cap. of the above state, stands on a rock washed by the sea, and defended by numerous batteries, in 37° 48' N. lat., and 13° 3' E. long. It takes its name from occupying the site of the three ancient Carthaginian cities *Leptis Magna*, *Oea*, and *Sabrat*. Pop. 80,000.

Tripoli or Tarabulus, *trè-d-bloos*, a seaport of Syria, Asiatic Turkey, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Kadisha. It was called *Tripoli*, i.e., "three cities," because originally it was a joint colony from the three cities Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus. Pop. 24,065.

Tripolitsa, *trip-o-lit-sà* (three cities), a town of the Morea, Greece, on the high table-land of Arcadia, near the head waters of the Roupia, at the foot of Mount Monalvus; it is so named from being built of the three cities *Tygea*, *Mantineia*, and *Pallantium*. Pop. 7441.

Tristan d'Acunha, *tris'tân dâ-koon'yâ* (so named after their Portuguese discoverer), the principal of three small islands in the S. Atlantic, about 1700 m. to the W. of the Cape of Good Hope, and nearly midway between Africa and America. The other islands are called *Nightingale Island* and *Inaccessible*; the latter is so named because its coast is so wild and dangerous, that it is impossible to reach it except in the calmest weather.

Trivandrum or Trevandram, *tre-eda'-dram* (corr. from *Tiruvananthapuram*, the town of the Holy Eternal One), a town of S. India, the cap. of Travancore, and the residence of the rajah, on the Malabar coast, 50 m. N.W. of Cape Comorin. Pop. 12,000.

Trivento, *tre-ven'to*, a town of Abruzzo and Molise, Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.W. of Campobasso, on the Trigno. Pop. 4978.

Trogen, *tro'-ghen*, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N.E. of Appenzell, on the Goldbach. Pop. 2912.

Troia. See *Troja*.

Troina, *tro'-îna*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, on the summit of a mountain 9000 ft. above the sea, 13 m. W. of Brontë; it has the oldest monastery on the island. Pop. 10,193.

Trois Rivières, *troâ' re-ee-air'* (three rivers), a town of the West Indian island Guadeloupe, on its S. coast, 8 m. E.N.E. of Basse-Terre. Pop. 3206.

Troïtsk or Kozminski, *sem-wîn'-ke*, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ool, 70 m. S.S.E. of Tcheliabinsk, with an active trade. Pop. 8298.

Troïtskoi, *troï'skoi*, a town of Russia, gov. and about 40 m. N.N.E. of Moscow; it is famous for its Greek monastery founded in the 14th century, and, after that of Petchersk at Kiev, the richest in the empire. Pop. 7000, chiefly employed in making toys of wood and stone.

Troja or Troia, *tro'-yâ*, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Foggia, 33 m. S.W. of Manfredonia. Pop. 6337.

Tromsø, *tro'-mû-â*, the most northerly prov. of Norway. Pop. 54,019. — Also a town in the above prov. on an island of the same name; it is an outpost of Hammerfest. Pop. 4073.

Trondheim. See *Drontheim*.

Trondra, *tro'-drâ*, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, 6 m. S.W. of Lerwick. Pop. 126.

Troon (the promontory), a seaport of Ayrshire, Scotland, on a promontory in the Irish Channel, 6 m. N. of Ayr; it is frequented as a bathing-place. Pop. 2790.

Tropea, *tro-pe'-â*, a town of Calabria, S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, on a rock at the S. extremity of the Gulf of St Eufemia, 12 m. W. of Monteleone. Pop. 4607.

Troppau, *tro'-paw* (the ex or meadow of the Oppa), a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Silesia, on the Oppa, at its

confluence with the Mohra, 36 m. N.E. of Olmütz. Pop. 20,265.

Troqueer, *tro'-keer*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kirkcubright, comprising Maxwelltown, a suburb of Dumfries. Pop. 5402.

Troscach, *tro'-ach*, a valley of Perthshire, Scotland, between Lochs Katrine and Achray, much frequented by tourists for its picturesque scenery.

Trouville, *troo'-vêl*, a beautiful and fashionable watering-place of France, dep. Calvados, at the mouth of the Touques, 7 m. N.E. of Pont-l'Évêque. Pop. 5161.

Trowbridge, *troo'-bridj* (probably corr. from *truka-bark*, the loyal town), a town of England, co. Wilts, on a rocky eminence, 10 m. S.W. of Devizes, with manuf. of cloth, kerseymeres, and tweeds. Pop. 11,508.

Troy, a ruined city of Asia Minor, supposed to have stood on a height at the S. extremity of the plain of Troy, 9 m. S.E. of the entrance of the Hellespont from the Ægean Sea; it was first called *Dardania*, afterwards *Troia*, from Troes its king, and when Troes was succeeded by Iulus it was called Ilium. It has been rendered famous by the Iliad of Homer.

Troy, a town of New York, U. S., on the Hudson River, 6 m. above Albany. Pop. 53,747.

Troyes, *troâ* (named from the *Tricasses*, a Celtic nation, whose chief town it was), anc. *Augustobona*, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. Aube, on the Seine, 90 m. E.S.E. of Paris, with various manuf. and an important trade in wine, brandy, grain, wool, etc. It was famous in the Middle Ages for great fairs held here, at which the weight now called in England Troy weight was first introduced. Pop. 38,697.

Trübau, *tru'-bow*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, 6 m. W. of Landskron. Pop. 5141.

Trujillo. See *Truxillo*.

Turo, *troo'-ro* (corr. from Corn. *tre-ro*, the castle on the water, named from a castle belonging to the Earls of Cornwall, which probably was the origin of the town), a city, munic. and parl. bor., and seaport of England, co. Cornwall, in a deep dell at the confluence of the Kenwyn and the Allen, about 10 m. N. of Falmouth; it has a considerable trade, chiefly connected with the mines. Pop. 11,049.

Turso, a town of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, cap. of Colchester co., 61 m. from Halifax. Pop. 2500.

Truxillo or Trujillo, *troo'-heel'-yo*, a town of Extremadura, Spain, prov. Cáceres, 130 m. W.S.W. of Madrid. Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, was born here in 1475. Pop. 5312.

Truxillo or Trujillo, a seaport of Peru, S. America, on a small river, about 1½ m. from the Pacific; it was founded in 1535 by Pizarro, who gave it the name of his native town in Spain. Pop. 8000.

Truxillo or Trujillo, a town of Venezuela, S. America, the cap. of the state of the same name, 60 m. N.E. of Merida. Pop. 12,000.

Truxillo or Trajillo, a town of Central America, state Honduras, on the Caribbean Sea, with exports of mahogany. Pop. 4000.

Tsarakoe-Selo. *See* Zarakoe.
Tsa-yuen, *tsâ-yoo-en'*, a town of China, prov. Che-Kiang, near which is a hill chiefly composed of beautiful green granite, which is extensively quarried and exported.

Tai-nan-foo, a city of China, the cap. of the prov. Shang-tung, on the Ta-tsin, with manufactures of silks and glass wares.

Tain-chou-foo, a city of China, prov. Shang-tung, 60 m. E. of Tai-nan-foo; it is the centre of a large silk-producing district. Pop. 70,000.

Tai-tai-har, the most northerly prov. of Manchouria, in the Chinese Empire, separated from Asiatic Russia by the Amoor. The cap. of the same name is on the river Naun.

Tuam, *tu'am* (named from an old sepulchral mound called *Tuam-de-ghualann*, meaning "the tumulus of the two shoulders," and so called from its shape), an episcopal city, munic. bor. and town of Ireland, co. and 19 m. N.E. of Galway. Pop. 4542.

Tuat or Twat, an oasis of the Sahara, Central Africa, nearly equidistant from Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Fezzan.

Tübingen, *tu'bing-en*, a city of Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar, 18 m. S.W. of Stuttgart; it is the seat of a university founded in 1477. Pop. 10,471.

Tucuman, *too-hoo-mân'*, a city of the Argentine Republic, S. America, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Dulce, 94 m. N.W. of Santiago del Estero. Pop. 17,500.

Tudela, *too-dâ'la*, anc. *Tudela* (the watch tower), a city of Spain, prov. Navarre, on the Ebro, at the influx of the Quellas, 50 m. N.W. of Saragossa. Pop. 8925, chiefly employed in agriculture.

Tugela, *tu-ghâ'la*, a large river of S. Africa, forming the boundary between the colony of Natal and Zululand.

Tula, *too'la*, a gov. of Russia, S. of Moscow, and N. of Orel. Area, 11,957 sq. m.; pop. 1,168,000.

Tula, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Upa, about 110 m. S. of Moscow; it has a cannon foundry, extensive manufactures of fire-arms, hardware, and cutlery, and may be called the "Birmingham" of Russia. Pop. 57,374.

Tulla, *tu'la* (from Irish *tuileach*, the little hill), a pa. and town of Ireland, co. Clare, 10 m. E. of Ennis. Pop. of pa. 4874; of town, 861.

Tullamore, *tu-lâ-more'* (the great hill), a munic. bor. and the co. town of King's County, Ireland, in the centre of the Bog

of Allen, on the Grand Canal, about 50 m. W.S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 5138.

Tulle, *tul*, anc. *Tutela* (the watch tower), a town of France, the cap. of the dep. Corrèze, at the confluence of the Corrèze and the Souliane, 44 m. S.E. of Limoges; it has various manufactures and a national factory for fire-arms. Pop. 3901.

Tulliallan, *tu-lî-âl-lan* (from Gael. *tuileach-siùnn*, the beautiful knoll or hill), a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, containing the town of Kincairdine on the Forth. Pop. 2184.

Tullibardine, *tu-lî-bar'din* (from Gael. *tuileach-a-bhaird*, the bard's knoll), a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. and 8 m. S.E. of Muthill.

Tullibody, *tu-lî-bod'ie*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 3½ m. W.N.W. of Alloa. Pop. 649.

Tullich. *See* Glenmutlock.

Tulliebole. *See* Fossoway.

Tullioch, *tu'liuh* (from Gael. *tuileach*, a knoll or little hill), a vil. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N.W. of Perth; it has bleach and print works, said to be the first established in Scotland, and here potatoes were first introduced by an Irish gentleman named Christie.

Tullow, *tu'lo* (from Gael. *tuileach*, the little hill or knoll), a town of Ireland, co. and 8 m. E.S.E. of Carlow, on the Slaney. Pop. 2148.

Tullynessle and Forbes, *tu-lî-ness'el* and *for'is* or *for'bes*, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. *Tullynessle* means "the knoll of the turn sun wise," and received its name from a heathen custom of the Gael, viz., always making a turn in the direction of the sun before they undertook any important operation. Pop. 970.

Tultcha or Tuldja. *See* Tonlocha.

Tumbes, *toom'bes* or *toom'beth*, a town of Ecuador, S. America, on the Rio-Tumbes, 70 m. N.W. of Loja. Here the Spaniards first landed in 1528.

Tumloong, *tum'loong*, the cap. of the native state Sikkim, India, on the Teesta, 83 m. N.N.E. of Darjeeling.

Tummel, *tum'mel*, a river of Perthshire, Scotland, flows through Lochs Rannoch and Tummel, and joins the Tay near Logierait.

Tunaberg, *too'nd-berg*, a town of Sweden, gov. Södermanland, on the Baltic, with large iron works. Pop. 2500.

Tunbridge or Tonbridge, *tun'bridj* (named from the bridge over the Tun, one of the six streams of the Medway, which here unite), a town of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, 15 m. S.W. of Maidstone; it has long been noted for fancy articles made here of holly, yew, cherry, and other woods, and known and sold as Tunbridge ware. Pop. 8909.

Tunbridge or Tonbridge Wells, a town and famous watering-place of Eng-

land, co. Kent and Sussex, 5 m. S. of Tunbridge. Pop. 19,410.

Tundergarth, *tes'der-garth* (the enclosure at the oak hill), a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 3 m. S.E. of Lockerbie. Pop. of pa. 610.

Tunis, *tu'nis*, one of the states of Barbary, N. Africa, situated between Algeria and Tripoli, and bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Mediterranean. The northern coast is rock-bound and contains the two most northerly points in Africa—Capes Bianco and Bon; the eastern coast is sandy. The interior is very imperfectly known. Its ruler is called the *Bey*, and though he pays no tribute to the Sultan of Turkey, his army is at the command of that potentate. The government is despotic, but the policy pursued has for a long time been enlightened, so that of all the Barbary states, with the exception of Algeria, Tunis is reckoned the most advanced. Pop. 2,000,000.—*Tunis* is the capital.

Tunis, a city of N. Africa, the cap. of the above state, on the W. side of a lagoon, in 36° 48' N. lat. and 10° 9' E. long. It has extensive manufactures of silk and wool, and has a more extensive commerce than any other town in Barbary. At the entrance of the lagoon is the naval depot of *Goletta*, and about 10 m. N.W. of the city are the ruins of ancient *Carthage*, the rival of Rome, consisting of shattered reservoirs, aqueducts, and common sewers. Pop. 140,000.

Tunis, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean, extending inland for 30 m. between Capes Bon and Farina, N. Africa; it is 45 m. wide at its entrance, and affords good anchorage for ships of the largest size.

Tunja, *toong'ha*, a town of the United States of Colombia, S. America, the cap. of the dep. Boyaca, on an elevated table-land, 70 m. N.N.E. of Santa Fé de Bogota. Pop. 7000.

Tunstall, *tun'stall* (a place on a hill, from A. S. *dun*, a hill, and *stal* or *stal*, a place), a town of England, co. Stafford, on the declivity of a considerable eminence, 4 m. N.N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, with numerous iron foundries, brick and tile works, collieries, and chemical works, but the staple manufacture is that of earthenware and porcelain. Pop. 13,540.

Turfan, *toor'fan*, a district and town of Eastern Turkistan, in the Chinese Empire, at the foot of the Thian-Shan, 180 m. W. of Khami; the inhabitants cultivate the arts and sciences, and are not at all addicted to war; they abstain rigidly from eating animal food and drinking wine, consequently they have no vines, but cultivate wheat to a large extent, and raise considerable quantities of flax, cotton, millet, pulse, and melons. Pop. of the town, 10,000.

Turin, *tu'rin*, It. *Torino* (named from its

early inhabitants, a Ligurian tribe, called the *Taurini*), a city of Piedmont, N. Italy, in a beautiful plain, at the confluence of the Dora-Riparia and the Po, 77 m. W.S.W. of Milan; it has a well-attended university, numerous societies for the promotion of science and literature, various manufactures and an extensive trade, but the staple commodity of Turin is silk, both in its raw and its prepared state. Pop. 192,443.

Turkestan, Eastern, *toor-kie-idsa'* (the land of the Turks), a region of Central Asia, forming part of the Chinese Empire. It is bounded on three sides by snow-clad mountains, viz., on the N. by the Thian-shan; S. by the Kuen-lun; and W. by the Pamir plateau. Eastward it is flanked by the Chinese prov. Kan-su, which here embraces a portion of the Great Desert of Gobi, whose shifting sands sometimes advance like waves, and under which lie buried the ancient cities of Lob and Katak. The total area of the country is estimated at 430,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 1,000,000. The surface is generally a gently undulating plain, with a sandy soil, which in many parts is rendered fertile by irrigation, for the climate is almost rainless, except near the mountains. The many rivers which contribute to this irrigation descend from the mountainous regions on the N., S., and W., and all unite in the *Fergha*, which is lost in the lake or congeries of marshes called *Lob Nor*. Cotton, silk, wheat, rice, and fruit are produced in abundance. The *Thian-shan* and *Kuen-lun Mountains* are rich in minerals, including gold, silver, iron, and coal. The natives, mostly Tartars, and all Mohammedans, are a robust, industrious, and frugal people, among whom neither riches nor poverty are to any extent known. Till 1863 they were under the dominion of China, but in that year they abjured that supremacy, and murdered all the Chinese in the country who would not embrace the Mohammedan religion. In 1865, Yakoub Beg, the liberator of the country, seized the reins of government, and ruled despotically enough till his death in 1877. He was succeeded by his eldest son, but in 1878 Eastern Turkistan was reconquered by the Chinese, and re-united to the Chinese Empire. The four great divisions of the country are—*Kashgar*, *Yarkand*, *Khotan*, and the *Northern Provinces*. The cap. is *Kashgar*, after which the whole region is sometimes called *Kashgaria*.

Turkestan, Western, a country of Central Asia, bounded N. and W. by Asiatic Russia; S. by Persia and Afghanistan; and E. by Eastern Turkistan. Its area is estimated at about 800,000 sq. m., and its pop. at 3,000,000. The western and central parts of the country consist of a great extent of sandy deserts, unpro-

ductive and uninhabited, but the eastern and south-eastern parts exhibit a diversified surface, and abound with valleys copiously watered, and of remarkable fertility. The vegetable products are fruits of incomparable excellence, grain of all kinds, cotton, flax, hemp, and tobacco. The mineral riches are iron, copper, lead, salt, rubies, turquoises, and lapis-lazuli. Gold has been found from time immemorial in the sands of the Amoo-Daria. The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. Storms and whirlwinds are frequent in the plains and steppes. Agriculture and cattle rearing are the occupation of the great mass of the population, but silk, cotton, linen, woollen, and other manufactures are carried on in the larger towns. The commerce is considerable, but limited to caravan traffic. The inhabitants are of various tribes, of which the most important are the Usbecks (a people of Turkish origin, and the most prominent race in both Eastern and Western Turkestan), the Tadjiks, the Turcomans, and the Kirghiz. They are all Mohammedans. Most of the territory is divided between the two khanates—*Khiva* and *Bokhara*, the former of which is under Russian influence, having been taken bound to hold direct relations with no other power, and to allow traders from no other country; and the latter has been at the mercy of Russia ever since that power occupied Samarcand, because Samarcand commands the waters of the Zarafshan, on which part of the Bokhara khanate, and especially its capital, depends for existence. The government of the khanates is despotic. The cap. of each is called by its own name.

Turkey, *turkâ*, properly the Ottoman Empire, occupies a central position in the Old World, embracing as it does large contiguous portions of the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It consists of Turkey Proper, partly in Europe and partly in Asia, which is under the direct rule of the Sultan, and of several dependent or tributary states in Europe and Africa governed by their own princes. The total area is estimated at 1,195,795 sq. m.; pop. 39,560,000.

Turkey in Europe is bounded N. by Austria, Servia, and Roumania; E. by the Black Sea and the Strait of Constantinople; S. by the Sea of Marmora, the Strait of the Dardanelles, the Archipelago, and Greece; W. by the Ionian Sea, the Adriatic, and Austria. Area about 140,965 sq. m.; pop. 8,560,000. Turkey is a highly mountainous country, although its peaks are not to be compared in elevation with those of the Alps. The best-defined ridges are the *Balkans*, a great chain stretching from E. to W. and separating the basin of the Lower Danube from the countries which send their drainage to the Archi-

pelago; *Despoto-Dagh*, or the *Rhodope Mountains*, running N. and S. from the Balkans to the Archipelago; and *Pindus*, an ancient name for the ridge running N. and S. which serves as a watershed between the Adriatic and the Archipelago. In the last are the classic *Ossa*, *Pelion*, and *Olympus*, which the lively imagination of the ancient Greeks fancied to be the favourite haunts of the gods. *Rilo*, the meeting point of the Despoto-Dagh with the Balkans, is the highest peak, with an elevation of 9842 ft. *Mount Olympus* is 9754 ft., and *Tchar-Dagh*, the N. extremity of Pindus, is 9700 ft. high. In the large tract of Roumella there are extensive and beautiful plains. Turkey is watered by numerous rivers, but, excepting the Danube, they are too much of the nature of torrents to be of use for navigation. The soil is generally a rich mould, and, if properly cultivated, would be highly productive. The climate is delightful and salubrious, although in winter it is more severe than might be expected from the geographical position of the country. Notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, agriculture is in a very backward state, and only a small portion of the country is under cultivation. Other causes of this are to be found in the want of roads, the peculiarities of the tenure of land, and the general apathy of the people. The principal crops are wheat, barley, maize, millet, rye, rice, and cotton. Various fruit and odoriferous trees are prominent in the vegetation of the southern slopes and lowland plains. The horses of Turkey, particularly those of Thessaly, have long been celebrated for their symmetry and strength. The mineral treasures of the country are for the most part undisturbed. Almost the only manufactures are carpets, silks, leather, tobacco, and sword-blades. The commerce is chiefly in the hands of foreigners. Mohammedanism is the religion of the state, but in 1876 the toleration of other creeds was proclaimed, and since then Bibles have been circulated and the gospel preached in many places. Education, though still defective, is in an advancing condition. Within a few years the schools have been reformed according to European models, and the attendance of all children is now compulsory on their attaining the age of six years. The population consists of a great variety of races, of which the three principal are Turks, Slavonians, and Greek-Latins. The Turks, who are the ruling race, are distributed over the whole country, but, comparatively, they are few in number. The Slavonians are found chiefly in Bosnia and Bulgaria. The Greek-Latins are numerous in the south. Besides these, there are Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, and the number of Gypsies wandering about the country is

estimated at 200,000. The form of government is absolute, provided the will of the Sultan is not in opposition to the Koran. The provinces are ruled by pashas, whose authority is not unfrequently capricious and severe. The power of the Sultan has been gradually declining for nearly two centuries. Greece has been separated from his dominions, Egypt raised into a tributary state, and Russia, with the hope of possessing Constantinople, in 1854 seized Moldavia and Wallachia, then known as the Danubian Principalities. These principalities were united under one ruler in 1859, and under one administration in 1861, when their name was changed into that of Roumania. In 1877, in consequence, it was alleged, of certain atrocities perpetrated by the authority of the Porte, Russia declared war against Turkey, and was joined by Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro. The war continued till March 1878, and in June of the same year plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers of Europe met in Congress at Berlin to consider the "Eastern Question," and formulated their will in the Treaty of 1878. By this Treaty Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro ceased to be under the jurisdiction of Turkey, and were declared independent states, with the exception of Bulgaria, which, though self-governed, is still tributary to the Sultan. Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, with the exception of the sandjak of Novi-Bazar between Servia and Montenegro; but in that sandjak Austria-Hungary has a right to establish garrisons, and maintain military and commercial routes, with a view to maintain the new political condition, and that the freedom and security of the communications may be preserved. Eastern Roumelia, though still under the direct military and political authority of the Sultan, who may erect and garrison fortifications on its inland and maritime frontiers, is to be self-governed by a Christian Governor-General appointed for a term of five years by the Porte, with the assent of the Great Powers. For administrative purposes, Turkey is divided into *vilayets* or governments, *sandjaks* or districts, and two still smaller subdivisions. The following are the present vilayets, with the chief town in each:—1. *Constantinople*, a small territory, consisting of the capital and its environs. 2. *Adrianople*, corresponding nearly to the southern half of ancient Thrace. Chief town, *Adrianople*. 3. *Eastern Roumelia*, corresponding nearly to the northern half of ancient Thrace. Chief town, *Philippopolis*. 4. *Salonica*, corresponding somewhat to ancient Macedonia, and might be called *Western Roumelia*. Chief town, *Salonica*. 5. *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, including Turkish *Croatia*. Chief town,

Bosna-Serai. 6. *Prirend*, including *Suteri*. Chief town, *Prirend*. 7. *Janina*, including *Trikkala*, corresponding nearly to ancient Epirus and Thessaly.* Chief town, *Janina*. 8. The island of *Crete*. Chief town, *Canea*. As a people, the Turks, while hospitable and brave, are also proud, bigoted, and implacable. Literature and science are little studied, the principal object of education among them being ability to read the Koran, which may be said to contain their religion, laws, and literature all in one.

Turkey in Asia, one of the most celebrated regions in the ancient world, is bounded N. by the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Constantinople, the Black Sea, and Russia; E. by Russia and Persia; S. by Arabia and the Mediterranean; and W. by the Levant and the Archipelago. It comprises Asia Minor, with a number of contiguous islands; Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia or Algaire, and Irak-Arab; Syria, including Palestine; Arabistan or Hadjar and Yemen in Western Arabia, and El-Haça, stretching along the Persian Gulf, conquered in 1871. Its area is about 710,000 sq. m., and its population is estimated at 17,000,000. In 1878, Turkey lost 10,000 sq. m. of Asiatic territory, having ceded to Russia, in conformity with the Treaty of Berlin, the district in Armenia north-west of Ararat, in which are situated the fortresses of Kars and Ardahan, the inland towns of Oltu and Artvin, and the port and adjoining territory of Batoum on the Black Sea, and to Persia the town and district of Khotoor east of Lake Van. The surface presents a great diversity of aspect. Bold wooded mountain ranges stretch along the shores of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean; high table-lands, treeless, but affording excellent pasture, occupy various parts of the interior; between the mountains and along the river courses are many extensive valleys of great beauty and fertility; while the Dead Sea and its surroundings present a scene unsurpassed for bleakness, barrenness, and wild desolation. Though several rivers, by no means insignificant, traverse the country on their way to the Black Sea, the Archipelago, and the Mediterranean, the only two that are navigable are the Euphrates and Tigris, which unite to form the Shat-el-Arab, by which their joint waters are conveyed to the Persian Gulf. The soil generally is rich and fertile, although there are also sandy tracts on which only a scanty coarse vegetation is found. The climate varies with the

* The Berlin Congress of 1878 recommended the cession to Greece of the southern portion of this province lying opposite Corfu, and comprising the towns of *Arta*, *Preveza*, *Janina*, and *Larissa*, but not *Trikkala*.

elevation of the surface. While high up among the mountains it is cold, and allows only such plants to grow as are found in elevated situations, the valleys have a temperature almost tropical, and produce fruits of the finest quality, either spontaneously or abundantly with cultivation. Arabistan, or Turkish Arabia, is one of the hottest regions on the face of the earth. Olives, figs, pomegranates, grapes, and dates are the chief fruits. Luxuriant crops of rice are obtained when the inundations subside, and the coffee grown in Yemen, and known as Mocha coffee, is nowhere surpassed. The minerals are the useful metals, coal, and salt. Agriculture is pursued in a very defective manner, and scanty crops are often the result. There are some manufactures in the larger towns, consisting of silk, woollen and cotton fabrics, shawls, leather, ornaments, and soap. Carpet weaving is carried on among the wandering tribes, but not to any great extent. The foreign trade is chiefly in the hands of Europeans; the internal trade is carried on by means of caravans. The people are of a very mixed character, embracing Turks, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, Kurds, Turcomans, Jews, Maronites, Druses, Yezidees, Syrians, and other tribes. The religions are nearly as numerous as the tribes. The Turks, who are the most numerous race, and who prevail in Asia Minor, and the Arabs, who prevail elsewhere, are Mohammedans. The Armenians, Greeks, and Nestorians profess Christianity. The Yezidees worship the devil, believing that he is the mightiest created spirit, and that he will yet be restored to the Divine favour, but they will on no account pronounce his name, or any word resembling it. Jews are supposed to amount to perhaps 175,000.

The Turkish Possessions in Africa embrace the vilayet of Tripoli, and the protectorates of Egypt and Tunis, which see.

Turks Islands. See *Galicos Islands*.

Turnau, too'-now, Turnow, *toor'-nov*, or Turnawa, *toor'-ad'*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, on the Iser, 16 m. N.N.E. of Buntzlau. Precious stones are found in the environs. Pop. 4484.

Turneffe, tur'-eff, an uninhabited group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Belize, Central America.

Turnhout, toor'-hout, a manufacturing town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, situated on a wide heath, 25 m. E.N.E. of the city Antwerp. Pop. 15,743.

Turnow. See *Turnau*.

Turriff, tur'-rif (a mount or height), a pa. burgh of barony, and town of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, about 10 m. S.E. of Banff, with linen and thread manufactures, dyeworks, and an extensive bleachfield. Pop. of pa. 4348; of town 2377.

Turton, tur'-tan, a township of Lancashire, England, 4 m. N. of Bolton-le-Moors,

with cotton spinning mills, bleacheries, and calico print works. Pop. 4942.

Tuscany, tus'-can-e, It. *Toscana* (supposed to be derived from *Tooskot*, the Greek name of the early inhabitants, and given to them on account of the religious ceremonies in which they indulged, the name being derived from a Greek word signifying "to sacrifice"), anc. *Etruria*, formerly a grand ducal state, now a compartment of the Kingdom of Italy, bounded N. by Emilia; E. by Emilia, the Marche, and Umbria; S. by the prov. Rome; and W. by the Mediterranean. Area 8599 sq. m.; pop. 2,135,323. *Florence* is the cap.

Tusculum. See *Frascati*.

Tuskar Rocks, tus'-kar, four dangerous rocks off the coast of Wexford, Ireland, 5 m. S.E. of Greensore Point.—52° 11' N. lat., 6° 12' W. long.

Tutbury, tut'-ber-e, a town of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 4½ m. N.N.W. of Burton-on-Trent. In a castle here Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1569-70. Pop. 2149.

Tuttlingen, tut'-ting-en, a town of Württemberg, Germany, on the Danube, 21 m. W.S.W. of Sigmaringen, with various manufactures, and a considerable trade in corn. Pop. 7515.

Tuxford, tus'-ford, a town of England, co. Notts, 13½ m. N.W. of Newark, with trade in hops. Pop. 1016.

Tuzla Gol, tooz'-la gol, or Kooch Hissar, a large salt lake, 2500 ft. above the sea, in the centre of Asia Minor; it is 45 m. in length, 16 m. in greatest breadth, and, though it receives several rivers, during a great part of the year its bed is completely dry.

Tver or Twar, twér, a gov. of Russia, having Novgorod on the N., Moscow on the S., Pakov on the W., and Jaroslav on the E. It is mountainous, and well covered with forests, particularly in the N. Area 25,736 sq. m.; pop. 1,529,000.

Tver, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., at the confluence of the Volga and the Tvertza; it is a handsome and regularly built city, and, being on the road from St Petersburg to Moscow, has a great transit trade in corn and other goods from the south destined for the capital. Pop. 38,248.

Tvertza, twér'-za, a river of Russia, gov. Tver, flows S.E. and joins the Volga, after a course of 110 m.

Tweed (said to be from Brit. *tuedd*, the border or limit of a country), one of the principal rivers of Scotland, rises in Tweedsmuir, on the confines of Peeblesshire, near the sources of the Clyde and Annan; it pursues an easterly course, passing Peebles, Abbotsoford, and Melrose. Four miles below Kelso it becomes the boundary between England and Scotland, and, after a course of 96 m., falls into the German

Ocean at Berwick. It is noted for its salmon fisheries.

Tweeddale. *See Peeblesshire.*

Tweedmouth, Tweed'muth (named from its situation), a pa. and township of England, co. Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tweed, opposite Berwick, with a salmon fishery. Pop. of pa. 5226; of township 2809.

Tweedsmuir, tweeds-muir', a pa. and vil. of Peeblesshire, Scotland, about 15 m. S.W. of Peebles. Pop. of pa. 190.

Twickenham, twick'en-am (corr. from its ancient name *Twittanham*, so called from its situation between two streams that flow into the Thames, one at each end of the town), a town of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 1 m. W. of Richmond; it was the residence of the poet Pope, and has long been considered one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of the metropolis. Pop. 10,533. **Twickenham Ait**, an island in the Thames, is a favourite resort of the Londoners.

Twynholm, twi's'om, anciently written *Twynham* (from Brit. *twyn*, a bank or hillock, and Sax. *ham*, a dwelling), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. N.N.W. of Kirkcudbright. Pop. of pa. 717.

Tyndrum, tin'drum (from Gael. *tigh-an-droma*, the house on the ridge), a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, 12 m. E. of Dalmally, with lead mines.

Tyne (from Brit. *tain*, a river or running water, or from the Gael. *teitha*, pronounced *taigh*, the warm water), a river of England, co. Northumberland, formed by the junction of the North and the South Tyne, flows E., and falls into the North Sea, after a course of about 80 m.

Tyne, a small river of Scotland, flows N.E. through Haddingtonshire, and enters the North Sea about 2½ m. N.W. of Dunbar, after a course of 26 m.

Tynemouth, tin'muth (named from its situation), a township and munic. and parl. bor. of England, co. Northumberland, at the mouth of the Tyne, about 1 m. N.E. of North Shields, with which it is united, and which is included within the limits of the bor.; it is much frequented as a bathing-place during the summer months. Pop. of township 19,396; of bor. 36,941.

Tynninghame. *See Whitekirk and Tynninghame.*

Tynron, tin'ron (from Gael. *tigh-an-ronna*, the house at the point), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 3 m. S.W. of Penpont. Pop. of pa. 381.

Tyre. *See Sour.*

Tyree. *See Tires.*

Tyri-Flord, ty'-re-sford, a lake in the prov. of Christiania, Norway, 16 m. long and 7 m. broad; from it on the S. flows the Drammen River.

Tyrie, tir'-e' (the king's house), a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 4½ m. S.W. of Fraserburgh. Pop. 3446.

Tyrol and Vorarlberg, tir'-ol, Germ. pron. *te-ro'* and *vor-arl'berg*, a prov. of Austria-Hungary, lying between Venetia and Bavaria, and traversed through its whole extent by the Rhetian Alps; it has a great transit trade between Germany and Italy, facilitated by its many passes through the Alps. Its manufs. though numerous are unimportant. The rearing of canary birds is extensively carried on in the valley of the Inn. Area 10,981 sq. m.; pop. 886,769.

Tyrone, tir'-on' (corr. from its ancient name *Tir-Eoghain*, Owen's territory, which formerly included the cos. Tyrone and Derry and the baronies of Raphoe and Inishowen, though the name is now restricted to the present co.), an inland county of Ireland, bounded N. by co. Londonderry; E. by Lough Neagh and co. Armagh; S. by Monaghan and Fermanagh; and W. by Fermanagh and Donegal. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 46 m.; its greatest breadth from E. to W. 60 m. Area 1280 sq. m.; pop. 215,766. The surface is for the most part hilly, rising into mountains on the N. and S. *Silvers-Sauel*, on the Londonderry border, is 2240 ft. above the level of the sea. The soil in the low-lying districts towards the E. is fertile and watered by numerous branches of the *Foyle* and *Blackwater* rivers. Much of the central district is reclaimed moor or bog, but a great deal may yet be done towards improvement by judicious draining. Oats, potatoes, and flax are the principal crops. Coal is mined near *Dungannon*, and at a populous village called *Coal Island*. Marble is quarried in the neighbourhood of Monaghan, potter's clay about Coal Island, and in the uplands indications of lead, copper, and iron are frequent. The leading branch of industry is agriculture, but the manufacture of linens, coarse woollens, and other useful commodities employs a large portion of the inhabitants. *Omagh* is the co. town.

Tsaritsain, tsar'-it'-sin, a town of Russia, gov. Saratov, on the Volga, at the influx of the *Tsaritzá*; it is celebrated for its mineral waters. Pop. 11,826.

U

Uanapu, oo-d'-nd-poo', *Anapu* or *Guanapu*, a river of Brazil, prov. Para, flows N., and, after a course of about 400 m., joins the Para S. of the island Marajo.

Ubeda, oo-bé'-dá, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.E. of Jaén, in a

fertile plain between the Guadalquivir and the Guadalmar. Pop. 16,000.

Überlingen, u'-ber-lin'-en, a town in the grand-duchy of Baden, Germany, on the Überlingen See, an arm of Lake Constance, 8 m. N. of Constance. Pop. 3864.

Ucayali, co-h-d'la, a river of Peru, S. America, one of the principal head streams of the Amazon.

Ucoile, uk'li, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, in a fine valley, 2 m. S. of Brussels. Pop. 7780.

Uckfield, uk'feild, a town of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. N.E. of Lewes, with a good trade in corn. Pop. 2041.

Udaipur. See Odeypore.

Uddevala, ood-deh-vâl'd, a town of Gothland, Sweden, gov. Gottenburg, on an inlet of the Cattegat, with trade in fish, wood, and iron. Pop. 4807.

Uddingston, ud'ding-stun, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 4 m. N.W. of Hamilton, noted for the manufacture of agricultural implements. Pop. 1907.

Udine, oo'de-nâ, anc. *Vedunum*, a city of Venetia, N. Italy, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Roja, 80 m. N.E. of Venice, with manufs. of silks, linen, leather, and liqueurs. Its cemetery is considered one of the finest in Europe. Pop. 22,004.—The prov. has a pop. of 481,686.

Udny, ud'ne, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen. Pop. 1663.

Udong, oo-dong', or Odung, a city of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, the former cap. of Cambodia, on the river Tal Sap, a trib. of the Messap. Pop. 12,000.

Udvarhely Eszekely, ood-var'hei es-kei', Germ. *Oberhellen*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Transylvania, on the Great Kokel, 26 m. E.N.E. of Segesvar. Pop. 4376.

Ufa. See Oufa.

Uffington, uf'Ang-tun, a pa. of England, co. Berks, in which is the Vale of the White Horse, so called from the figure of a white horse, 814 ft. in length, cut out on the face of a chalk down, and supposed to commemorate a victory gained by Alfred the Great over the Danes. Pop. 1069.

Uganda, oog-an'dâ, an important kingdom of Central Equatorial Africa, on the N. and N.W. shores of the Victoria Nyanza. In 1875 its cap. was visited by Mr Stanley, the celebrated explorer, who met with a most flattering reception from King Mtesa, an intelligent and generous African. Mr Stanley estimated the total pop. of the country at 2,000,000.

Ugie, oo'ghe, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, rises near New Deer, flows S.E., and enters the German Ocean 2 m. N.W. of Peterhead.

Uglitch or Ooglitch, oog'lich, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. W.S.W. of Jaroslav, on the Volga. Pop. 13,069.

Uig, wig (a solitary place), an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, comprising the W. part of the island of Lewis and the islands Bernera, Vinavore, and Fabay. Pop. 3143.

Uig, a vil. in the island of Skye, Scotland, pa. of Shizort.

Uist, North and South, wist (from Scand. *vist*, an abode), two islands of the

Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. of N. 4107; of S. 5749.

Uitenhage, oi-ten-hâ'ghek, a town of Cape Colony, the cap. of a div. of the same name, on the Zwartkops, 18 m. N.W. of Port Elizabeth, with which it is connected by a railway. Pop. 3342.

Ujjar or Ugjar, oo-he-har', a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 50 m. S.E. of Granada. Pop. 3018.

Ujiji, oo-jee'jee, an Arab vil. of Central Africa, on Lake Tanganyika, where Mr H. M. Stanley found Dr Livingstone, 28th October 1871.

Ujjain. See Oojain.

Ukerewe, ook-er-eweh, a populous and extensively cultivated country on the S.E. shore of the Victoria Nyanza, Central Equatorial Africa.

Ukraine, u'krân or *co-krân*, Pol. *Ukraina* (a frontier or boundary), an old subdivision of Russia, comprising the country now included in the gov. Kiev, Poltava, and Kharkov, and called Little Russia.

Uleaborg, oo'le-o-borg (town on the Ulea), a seaport of Finland, Russia, at the mouth of the Ulea, in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 3879.

Ullapool, ul'd-pool, a seaport and fishing vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, on the N.W. coast, 35 m. N.W. of Dingwall. Pop. 752.

Ulldesona, ool-dâ-ko'nd, a town of Catalonia, Spain, prov. Tarragona, near the Cenia, 15 m. S.W. of Tortosa. Pop. 4617.

Ulleagunge, ul-le-gun', a town of British India, North-West Provinces, dist. Furruckabad, 32 m. N.W. of Futtahghur. Pop. 3429.

Ullawater, uls'ud-ter (named from *Ulla*, a Norse chief), a picturesque lake of England, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; it is zigzag in shape, 9 m. in length, and 1 m. in average breadth. The echoes on its banks repeat five or six times.

Ulm, ulm, Germ. pron. *oolm* (the place of elm-trees), a town of Wurtemberg, Germany, on the Danube, about 50 m. S.E. of Stuttgart; it is strongly fortified, and was a military port of great importance in the German wars. Its cathedral, 416 ft. long, with a tower 337 ft. high, is a noble structure, next to that of Cologne, the largest in Germany. Pop. 30,222.

Ullster, ul'ster (contr. of *Ulla-ster*; its ancient Irish name was *Uladh* (pron. *ulla*), and *ster*, contr. of *stad*, meaning "place" or "station," was added by the Scandinavians who settled in this part of the island), an extensive prov. in the N. of Ireland, and the chief seat of the linen manufacture. It is in a great measure peopled by emigrants from Scotland and their descendants, among whom the Presbyterian religion chiefly prevails. It contains the cos. Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry. Area 8668 sq. m.; pop. 1,830,396.

Ulundî, *oo-loon'de*, the chief place or kraal of Zululand, S.E. Africa, near the White Umvolosi River; it was burned by Lord Chelmsford's army, July 4, 1879.

Ulvâ, *u'ed* (from Scand. *Ulfur*, the isle of wolves), an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, separated from the W. coast of Mull by a narrow strait. Pop. 71.—Also, an island in the pa. of Knapdale, in the same co. Pop. 19.

Ulverston, *u' ver-stus* (said to be derived from *Ulfra*, a Saxon chief, and in old records written *Ulfestona*), a town of Lancashire, England, on Morecambe Bay, 16 m. N.W. of Lancaster; it has various manufactures, iron mines, shipbuilding yards, etc. Pop. 7807.

Ulsen, *ul'sen*, a town of Prussia, Prov. Hanover, 30 m. S.E. of Lüneburg. Pop. 6366.

Umballa. *See* Ambala.

Umbria, *oom'bre-a* (named from the *Umbri*, a Gallic tribe whose name seems to be a corr. of *Amara*, meaning "nobles" or "valiant men"), a compartment of Central Italy, forming the prov. of Perugia, with extensive forests and pasture grounds, on which are reared large numbers of buffaloes and other horned cattle. Area 3719 sq. m.; pop. 649,027.

Umeå, *oo'me-o*, a seaport of Norrland, Sweden, the chief town of the gov. Westerbotten, at the mouth of the Umea in the Gulf of Bothnia. Pop. 1960.

Umrîtâir. *See* Amritsar.

Umroha, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, North-West Provinces, dist. Moradabad, and 30 m. N.W. of the town of that name. Pop. 32,314.

Umvolosi River, *oom-vo-lo'se*, a river of S.E. Africa, flows through the centre of Zululand, and falls into St Lucia Bay; it is formed by the union of the *Black Umvolosi* and the *White Umvolosi*.

Undercliff, *un'der-klif*, a picturesque terrace formed by successive landlips from a range of chalk hills facing the sea in the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, England; it stretches for 6 m. along the S. coast, with an average width of about three-quarters of a mile, and includes Bonchurch, Ventnor, Niton, and some other villages resorted to by invalids on account of the mildness of the climate.

Ungvár or Ungvar, *cong-var'*, a town of N.E. Hungary, the cap. of a co. of the same name, on the Ungh, 80 m. N.N.E. of Debreczin, with a trade in wines. Pop. 11,017.

Uniah or Unyah, *yoo'ne-sh*, a town of Asia Minor, 50 m. E.S.E. of Samsoun, with an active trade in shipbuilding. Pop. 18,000.

United States of North America, a great federal republic, occupying the central portion of the continent of N. America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bounded on the N. by British America, and on the

S. by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico. It includes also the detached territory of Alaska in the N.W. The greatest length of the main territory from E. to W. is 2800 m.; the greatest breadth from N. to S. is 1600 m. Area, including Alaska, 3,602,400 sq. m. An official statement concerning the results of the census of the people taken in June 1880 was issued early in 1881, and gave the approximate total pop. at 50,152,558. The Union embraces the Federal District of Columbia, 38 States, viz.:—

I. North-Eastern or New England States:

Maine
New Hampshire
Vermont
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut

II. Middle States:

New York
Pennsylvania
New Jersey
Delaware
Maryland

III. Southern States:

Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
Alabama
Florida
Mississippi
Louisiana
Texas

IV. The Pacific States:

California
Nevada
Oregon

V. North-Western States:

Nebraska
Iowa
Minnesota
Wisconsin
Michigan
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio

VI. Mid-Western States:

West Virginia
Kentucky
Tennessee
Missouri
Kansas
Arkansas
Colorado

and 10 Territories, organized but not yet erected into states, viz.:—

Alaska
Washington
Idaho
Montana
Dakota
Wyoming
Utah
Arizona
New Mexico
Indian Territory

the last being set apart by the U. S. Government as a settled home for the Indian tribes. Of each of these the area and population will be found under its own name. The country is traversed by two great ranges of mountains, viz., the *Rocky Mountains* in the W., and the *Appalachians* or *Alleghany Mountains* in the E. Between these is a great level lowland plain, known as the Mississippi Valley, whose soil is exuberantly rich and fertile, so much so, that in some places heavy crops of maize have been produced for fifty years without manure. Between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic is another plain far inferior to the basin of the Mississippi, but containing the principal centres of wealth and civilization, and so populous, that its inhabitants amount to one-third of the entire pop. of the U. S. W. of the Rocky Mountains, between them and the Pacific Alps, is an elevated table-

land, with an average height of 5000 ft. rainless, and unproductive; while, on the other hand, the narrow Pacific sea-board, still farther west, is rich and fertile in a high degree. Of the magnificent rivers which flow through the United States, the largest are the *Mississippi* and the *Missouri*. Although the latter is generally spoken of as a tributary of the former, it has the longer course of the two before their junction. The distance between its source in the Rocky Mountains and its confluence with the *Mississippi* is about 3000 m.; thence to the mouth of the *Mississippi* in the Gulf of Mexico 1265 m. It is deep and rapid, and many of the rivers which it receives are of large size. The *Mississippi* takes its rise in Lake Itasca, not far west of Lake Superior, and is navigable to the Falls of St Anthony, 1200 m. in direct distance from the Gulf. About 160 m. below its junction with the *Missouri*, it receives the *Ohio* from the E., swelled by the waters of the *Wabash*, *Cumberland*, and *Tennessee*, and lower down it receives the *Arkansas* and the *Red River* from the W. Most of its great tributaries are navigable for enormous distances. "An idea of the vast network of highways afforded through the United States by this river may be formed from the fact that it has not less than 1500 navigable branches; an extensive system of canals also unites its tributaries with the lakes of the St Lawrence." The great rivers of the Pacific slope are the *Columbia* or *Oregon*, the *Sacramento*, the *San Joaquin*, and the *Colorado*. The last of these is of no value to commerce or agriculture, but is remarkable for the wonderful cañons or precipitous ravines, which it has cut to a depth of 3000 ft. and through which it rushes for more than 600 m. Lagoons are common along the eastern and southern coasts, and lakes are numerous in the highland region of the N.E. Crowds of steamers constantly ply on all these lakes and western streams. The climate is distinguished by rapid alternations of temperature, both the heat of summer and the cold of winter being excessive. Notwithstanding the clearance of large tracts of the surface consequent upon the increase and spread of population, the general aspect of the country is still that of a vast forest, becoming denser as the traveller proceeds westward. Magnificent oaks of various kinds, black walnuts, tulip, locust, plane, maple, cedar, hickory, and magnolia trees flourish over an undergrowth of beautiful flowering shrubs, while in the vale of the Ohio and in California are found trees unsurpassed in size by those in any other part of the known world. Maize and wheat are the grains most extensively cultivated. Cotton, rice, sugar, indigo, and tobacco are the great staples of the south. Flax and hemp

are raised chiefly in Kentucky. Orchards abound in the northern and middle regions, the apples and pears being of the finest quality, and from the peaches a kind of brandy is distilled. The principal wild animals are the bison, moose-deer, caribou or reindeer, elk, bear, wolf, spotted tiger, and American panther. The domestic animals of the agricultural states are very abundant. In 1875 there were 9,504,200 horses, 10,908,800 cows, 16,313,400 other cattle, 83,783,600 sheep, and 23,082,200 swine. Birds of prey and birds of beautiful plumage are numerous. Song birds are not common, but the power of imitation in the mocking bird is very surprising. Reptiles, including the deadly rattlesnake, are frequently met with, and the coasts, rivers, and lakes abound with fish. The United States are exceedingly rich in minerals. The coal-fields are probably the most extensive on the globe. These are estimated to occupy an area of 200,000 sq. m., or considerably more than twenty times the area of all the coal-fields of Britain. Gold is found in great abundance in California, Nevada, and Arizona, and has also been discovered in most of the other territories. Silver is found in California, New Mexico, Nevada, and Arizona. Iron is widely diffused, and in many places occurs in proximity to the coal-fields. Copper is found in several of the states, and in very rich ore in Michigan, in the vicinity of Lake Superior. Mercury is found in large quantities in California, and in Kentucky, Ohio, and on the borders of the great lakes. Lead, zinc, and tin are also found. Salt is procured from brine springs in Utah, and all over the valley of the *Mississippi*. In Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio, occur springs of petroleum or rock-oil, which are a great source of wealth, and give rise to a great trade and export. Agriculture holds a first place in the national industry, and every year large additions are made to the amount of surface under tillage. By the census of 1870, it was found that about a tenth of the whole vast area was under cultivation. The manufactures are important, but till lately were chiefly confined to the north-eastern states. The principal are cotton in Massachusetts, woollen goods in Pennsylvania, iron in New York and Pennsylvania, sugar, manufactured in the northern and middle states from the maple, and in the southern states from the cane; india-rubber goods, machinery, agricultural implements, etc. Clock-making is largely carried on in Connecticut, and ship-building in Maine. The commerce, both foreign and internal, is very extensive. The chief commercial ports are *New York*, *Boston*, *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, and *Charleston*, on the Atlantic; *New Orleans*, in the Gulf of Mexico; and *San Francisco*, on the Pacific. The internal trade is greatly facilitated by

the many navigable rivers of the country, and vast canal and railway systems. The government is republican. The administration of affairs is confided to a President, who holds office for four years, a Vice-President, and a Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each state, chosen by its legislature for a term of six years, one-third of them being elected every two years. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of members elected by the people of the several states for a term of two years, the population of each state determining the number of its representatives, and one delegate from each territory, who may take part in the debates, but has no vote. Each state is independent of the others, and has a separate Legislature for the management of its local concerns. In 1861 the slave-holding states attempted to separate from the Union, and to constitute a southern confederacy, but after a disastrous warfare of four years, they were forced to succumb, and slavery has now been abolished throughout the Union. The great bulk of the people profess the Christian religion. The sects, with insignificant exceptions, correspond with those of Western Europe. All the clergy are independent of the civil power for support, being entirely maintained by the voluntary contributions of their hearers. Education is carefully attended to by the Legislature, and greatly appreciated by the people. Literary and scientific societies are numerous. Public lectures may be reckoned a specially American institution, and the periodical press is the most prolific in the world. A great mixture of races exists among the population, but the grand distinction of race in the United States is that between the white man and the black. By the census of 1870, there were thirty-three and a half millions of whites, nearly five millions of negroes, 384,000 Indian Aborigines, and about 63,000 Chinese; but no official particulars of the census of 1880 in these respects had been published when this edition of the *Gazetteer* was printed. As the Anglo-Saxon race is by far the most numerous, so the English language is gradually superseding all others.

United States of Colombia. See Colombia, United States of.

Unst, anc. *Oynst* (the eagle's nest), the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, Scotland. Length 11 m.; average breadth 3½ m. Pop. 2768. The vil. of *Unst* is about 2 m. N.E. of Yell.

Unter-See, *oon-ter-sâ*, a lake formed by an expansion of the Rhine, partly in Baden and partly in Switzerland, about 8 m. below Lake Constance, under which name it is often comprehended.

Unterseen, *oon-ter-sâ en*, a town of

Switzerland, cant. and 38 m. S.E. of Berne, on the Aar, between Lakes Thun and Brienz, with silver and copper mines in its vicinity. Pop. 1880.

Unterwalden, *oon-ter-ud'-den*, a canton in the centre of Switzerland, bounded N. by the Lake of Lucerne; W. by Lucerne; S. by Berne; and E. by Uri. It consists of four valleys, which are covered with meadows and pasture lands, and in which cattle rearing and dairy husbandry are the chief employments. Area 236 sq. m.; pop. 28,116.

Unyamwezi, *oon-yam-we'-ze* (the land of the moon), a country of Central Equatorial Africa, S. of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and E. of Lake Tanganyika.

Unyanyembe, *oon-yam-yem'-be* (the place of hoes), an Arab trading station of Central Equatorial Africa, about 300 m. E. of Ujiji; it is on the route usually taken from the E. coast to Lake Tanganyika.

Unyeh. See Uniah.

Uphall, *up-hall*, anciently called *Strath-broch* (the valley of brocks or badgers), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.E. of Linlithgow, and 13 m. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 2773; of vil. 360.

Upholland, *up-hol'-land*, a township of Lancashire, England, 4 m. S.W. of Wigan. Pop. 4158.

Upper-Keith, *up-per-keeth*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. of Humble.

Upper Mill, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 4 m. E. of Oldham. Pop. 1236.

Uppernavik, *up-per-na'-vik*, a town of Greenland, the most northerly of the Danish settlements in that country.

Upperthong, *up-per-thong*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5 m. S.W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 2419.

Uppingham, *up'-ping-gam*, a town of England, co. Rutland, 6½ m. S. of Oakham. Pop. 2464.

Upsala, *oop-sâ'-lâ*, a gov. of Sweden, having Lake Mëlar on the S.; Westmanland on the W.; and Stockholm on the E. It contains the iron mines of Dannemora, the most valuable in the world. Area 1978 sq. m.; pop. 107,121.

Upsala, or Upsal (from Scand. *Upsalr*, the high halls or dwellings, or it may be so called from its situation on the Sala), a town of Sweden, the cap. of the above gov., on the Sala, about 40 m. N.W. of Stockholm; it is an ancient city, the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a celebrated university, in which Linnaeus, the distinguished botanist, was a professor. It was long the residence of the Swedish kings, and in its venerable cathedral they used to be crowned. Its archbishop is the Primate of Sweden. Pop. 13,466.

Upton-on-Severn, *up'-tun-on-se'-vern*, a town of Worcestershire, England, situated on a cliff near the Severn, 9 m. S. of Worcester. Pop. 2064.

Uraoh, oo'rah, a town of Wûrtemberg, Germany, in a deep valley of the Alps, 23 m. S.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 8650.

Ural, &ral (a Tartar word signifying "the belt or girdle"), a river of Russia, has its source in the Ural Mountains, and flows into the Caspian Sea, after a course of 1040 m.

Ural Mountains, an extensive range, which, with the river Ural, forms the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia; several of the peaks rise to between 8000 and 9000 ft. above the sea.

Uralsk, &ralsk (town on the Ural), a town of Russia, gov. and about 155 m. W.S.W. of Orenburg, on the Ural, with various manufactures. Pop. 15,455.

Urbanis, oor-bé-ne-d, a town of the Marche, Central Italy, prov. Pesaro-e-Urbino, on the Metauro, 8 m. S.W. of Urbino. Pop. 3004.

Urbino, oor-bé-mo, a town of the Marche, Central Italy, prov. Pesaro-e-Urbino, 30 m. S.W. of Pesaro. Raphael the painter was born here in 1483. Pop. 5162.

Urda, oor-dá, a town of New Castile, Spain, prov. Toledo, in a valley watered by the Amarguillo, 33 m. S.E. of Toledo; it has manufactures of hosiery, and in its vicinity are quarries of jasper, and mines of silver and antimony. Pop. 2370.

Urdingen, ur-ding-en, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 11 m. N.W. of Düsseldorf, with silk and cotton manufactures. Pop. 3216.

Ure (from Gael. *óire*, meaning "the river that flows by the edge or margin"), a river of England, flows from Westmoreland, S.E. through Yorkshire, and joins the Swale to form the Ouse, 14 m. N.W. of York.

Urfahr, oor-fár, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Upper Austria, on the Danube, opposite Linz. Pop. 6375.

Urgel, Sec-de, &ó-o-dá oor-hei', a fortified town of Catalonia, Spain, prov. and 68 m. N.E. of Lerida. Pop. 3200.

Uri, oo'ri, a canton near the centre of Switzerland, bounded N. by Schwytz and the Lake of Lucerne; W. by Unterwalden, Berne, and Valais; S. by Tesin; and E. by Grisons and Glarus. The natives generally are Roman Catholics, speaking the German language, and their chief occupation is the rearing of cattle. Area 415 sq. m.; pop. 17,041.

Uri, Lake of, in Switzerland, is the name given to the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne.

Urlingford, ur-ling-ford, a town of Ireland, co. and 14 m. W.N.W. of Kilkenny. Pop. 1007.

Urquhart, urk'hart (said to have been named from the great length of its sea margin, from Gael. *óire*, coast, edge, or brink; *fâc*, long; and *amhan*, river, or water), a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, extending along the Moray Firth, between

the Lossie and the Spey. The vil. of *Urquhart* is about 4 m. E. of Elgin. Pop. of pa. 2368.

Urquhart and Glenmoriston, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness. Pop. 2780.

Urquhart and Logie Wester, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, but comprising also the district of Ferintosh in the co. of Nairn. Pop. 2363.

Urr, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright. Pop. 4606.

Urr, Loch, loh urr, a small lake of Scotland, between Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 m. S. of Minihive. It discharges by a river of the same name, which enters the Solway Firth, midway between the Nith and the Dee.

Urray, ur-rá (from ur-r, the new ford), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross and Inverness. Pop. 2308.

Urris or Erris Head, ur-ris or er-ris Aed, a cape on the N.W. coast of Mayo, Ireland.—54° 16' N. lat., 9° 58' W. long.

Ursel, Ober, ober oor-sel, a town of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Ussel, 8 m. N.W. of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pop. 3702.

Uruguay, oo-roo-gwé, originally called Banda Oriental del Uruguay, i.e., Eastern Side of the Uruguay, is a country of S. America, bounded N. by Brazil; W. by the Uruguay; S. by the Rio de la Plata; and E. by the Atlantic and Lake Merim. Area 71,740 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 440,000. The surface near the coast is level, bare, and open; inland it consists of grassy undulations traversed by ranges of hills, which, in the S.E., become forest-clad rugged heights designated by a great stretch of imagination "the Oriental Switzerland." The climate, though moist, is on the whole temperate and healthy. The soil is favourable to the growth of fruits, grain, and vegetables, but its cultivation has hitherto been an object of little care. Its pasturages, which are luxuriant and extensive, constitute the wealth of the country, and vast herds of horses, cattle, and sheep are reared, while their produce—hides, horns, tallow, dried beef and wool—forms a large profitable export trade. Valuable minerals are known to exist, but for the most part they have been left undisturbed. The people are mainly of Spanish descent, but a large proportion are foreigners of almost every nationality. The country is an independent republic. It is governed by a president elected by the people once in every four years, with two legislative chambers, but for many years back its prosperity has been blasted by ever-recurring revolutions. *Monte Video* is the cap.

Urumiah, oo-roo-mé-d, a lake of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 70 m. long and 30 m. broad; it is so impregnated with salt that no fish can live in it, and large cakes resembling

a white pavement are often found at the bottom.

Urumiah, a walled town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, in a plain 64 m. S.W. of Tabreez; it is the reputed birthplace of Zoroaster, and for many years was the sacred city of the fire-worshippers. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

Urumtsi or **Ooroomtsee**, *oo-room'tsee*, Chinese *Ti-hoa*, a city of the Chinese Empire, in a district N. of the Thian-shan Mountains, on the Ili River, on the route between Khamil and Ili; it is said to be the seat of a good trade and of several colleges and temples. P. 150,000.

Urup or **Ourup**, *oo-roop'*, one of the Kurile Islands in the N. Pacific Ocean; it is 50 m. in length, 12 m. in breadth, and consists of mountains and deep glens clothed with timber and long rank grass. —45° 20' N. lat., 150° 0' E. long.

Usambara, *oo-sam-bâ'rd*, a mountainous country of E. Africa, between 4° 20' and 5° 25' S. lat., and 38° 20' and 39° 10' E. long. The people are industrious, and export rice, Indian corn, indiarubber, and tobacco.

Usedom, *oo'esh-dom*, an island of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, formed by the mouths of the Oder, which communicates with the Baltic by the Dammer Lake and the Great and Little Haffs. Area 148 sq. m. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in cattle-rearing and fishing. The town *Usedom* is on its S.W. coast. Pop. 1771.

Ushant, *ush'ant*, Fr. *Ouessant*, a small island off the W. coast of the dep. Finistère, France; it has an active fishery of pilchards. Pop. 2377.

Uak (from the Gael. *uisge*, water), a river of England and S. Wales, rises in Brecknockshire, flows through the centre of Monmouthshire, and enters the estuary of the Severn, 34 m. S. of Newport, after a course of 80 m.; it is celebrated for its salmon and trout.

Uak, a town of England, co. and 12 m. S.W. of Monmouth, on the Usk. Pop. 1645.

Uakup, *oo'kup*, or **Scopia**, *sko'pt-d*, a town of Roumelia, European Turkey, the cap. of a sandjak, on the Uskup River, about 100 m. N.W. of Salonica, with manufactures of leather. Pop. 10,000.

Usiar, *oo'slar*, a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, in a valley on the Ahle, 16 m. N.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 2280.

Usman, *oo'man*, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.W. of Tambov, on the Usman. Pop. 7488.

Usogo, *oo-so'go*, a country of Central Equatorial Africa, on the N. shores of the Victoria Nyanza.

Ussel, *us'sel*, a town of France, dep. Corrèze, on the Sarsonne, 34 m. N.E. of Tulle. Pop. 2667.

Usting, *Veliki, ul'le'ke oo-to-oo'g'* (the great Usting), a town of Russia, gov. Vologda, at the confluence of the Yoog and Sukhona. Pop. 7792.

Usumasinta, *oo-soo-mâ-sin'tâ*, a river of Central America, flows N.W. through Chinapas and Tabasco, and joins the Tabasco River after a course of 400 m.

Utah, *û'tâ*, a territory of the United States of N. America, bounded N. by Idaho; W. by Nevada; S. by Arizona; and E. by Colorado. It is a mountainous and naturally barren region, and its population is principally composed of Mormons, who settled here in 1847 after their expulsion from Missouri and Illinois. Area 128,835 sq. m.; p. 143,907. *Salt Lake City* is the cap.

Utica, *û'ti-kâ*, a town of New York, U. S., on the Mohawk, where the Erie Canal joins that river, 56 m. E. of Syracuse. Pop. 33,913.

Utiel, *oo-ti-el'*, a town of New Castile, Spain, prov. Cuenca, 9 m. N.W. of Requena. Pop. 5780.

Utöe, *u'tu-d*, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 26 m. S.E. of Stockholm, with productive iron-mines.

Utrecht, *û'trecht*, Dutch pron. *u'trecht*, a prov. of the Netherlands, E. of Holland Proper, and S. of the Zuyder Zee. Area 534 sq. m.; pop. 188,522.

Utrecht (corr. from its ancient name *Ultra-Trajectum*, "on the other side of the ford"), a city of the Netherlands, the cap. of the above prov., on the Old Rhine, 23 m. S.E. of Amsterdam; it is the oldest city in the kingdom, and the seat of a celebrated university. The city gives name to two documents famous in history, the one called the *Union of Utrecht*, by which the united provinces declared their independence of Spain in 1579; the other called the *Pace of Utrecht*, which terminated the war of the Spanish succession in 1713. Pop. 68,106.

Utrecht, a district and town in the S. of the Transvaal Territory, S. Africa. The Buffalo River divides the dist. from Natal.

Utrera, *oo-trâ'rd*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. Seville, in a luxuriant valley 16 m. S.S.E. of Seville, with salt springs in its vicinity. Pop. 12,440.

Uttoxeter, *ui-tox'et-er* (corr. from its Saxon name *Uttokeshæther*, afterwards changed to *Uttocaster* and *Ulcaster*), a town of England, co. and 13 m. E.N.E. of Stafford, on the Dove. Pop. 3604.

Uxbridge, *us'bridj* (probably the bridge over the *Ux*, i.e., the water, from Brit. *iscn*, or Gael. *uisge*, water), a town of England, co. Middlesex, 15 m. N.W. of London, with large corn markets and manufactures of agricultural implements. Pop. 7497.

Uxbridge, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., on the Blackstone River, 18 m. S.S.E. of Worcester. Pop. 3468.

Uya or **Uyes**, *oo'yâ*, one of the Shetland Isles, Scotland, pa. of Unst. Pop. 2.

Usâs, *u-sâcs*, a town of France, dep. Gard, on the Auzon, 14 m. N.N.E. of Nîmes, with trade in silk, corn, wine, and brandy. Pop. 4781.

V

Vaal, *val* (so named by the Dutch settlers from the river *Waal* of the Netherlands), or **Ky** or **Yellow Gariep**, a river of S. Africa, rises in the Quathlamba Mountains, flows S.W., forming the southern boundary of the Transvaal Territory, and unites with the Gariep or Orange River in the S. of Griqualand West.

Valgat. See **Waygat**.

Valais, *vd-lâ* (the district of valleys), a canton of Switzerland, containing the picturesque valley of the Upper Rhône. Cattle rearing is the chief occupation. Area 2028 sq. m.; pop. 101,131.

Valdagno, *vd-dân-yo*, a town of Venetia, N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. of Vicenza, on the Agno. Pop. 4247.

Valdai, *vd-di*, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.E. of Novgorod, on Lake Valdai, and on the route from St Petersburg to Moscow. Pop. 3734.

Valdai Hills, a range in the gov. of Novgorod, Russia, rising to the height of 1200 ft., and forming the watershed between the rivers flowing to the Baltic, and those flowing to the Black and Caspian Seas.

Val-de-Peñas, *vd-dâ-pân-yâs* (valley of rocks), a town of Spain, prov. and 80 m. S.E. of Ciudad Real, on the Jabalon; it is celebrated for its wines. Pop. 10,768.—Also a town of Andalusia, 15 m. S.S.W. of Jaen. Pop. 4209.

Valdivia, *vd-dâ-vd*, a city and seaport of Chili, S. America, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, with a capacious harbour on the Valdivia River, about 16 m. from its mouth. Pop. 2000. The prov. is the most southerly on the mainland of Chili, and is in the midst of the country occupied by the Araucanian Indians. Its area is estimated at 740 sq. m., and its pop. at 81,826.

Valengay, *vd-lâng-â*, a town of France, dep. Indre, on the Nahon, 25 m. N.N.W. of Chateauroux; it is chiefly noted for its castle, where Ferdinand VII. resided during the usurpation of Napoleon in Spain in 1808-18. Pop. 1842.

Valence, *vd-lâng-er*, anc. *Valentia* (the powerful), a city of France, the cap. of the dep. Drôme, on the Rhône, 42 m. S.W. of Grenoble, with silk manufs. and calico-printing and dye-works. Pop. 17,032.

Valencia, *vd-len-âs-d*, an old prov. in the E. of Spain, forming the modern provs. of Valencia, Alicante, and Castellon-de-la Plana. Area 9512 sq. m.; pop. 1,364,036.

Valencia, anc. *Valentia Edetanorum*, a maritime city of Spain, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, near the mouth of the Guadalquivir; it is a busy seaport, and one of the most thriving towns in Spain. It is the seat of a university founded in 1470, and has a cathedral of great antiquity, uninteresting as an architectural structure,

but rich in paintings by the great masters of the Valencian school. Pop. 163,000.

Valencia, a city of Venezuela, S. America, in a fertile plain, near Lake Tacarigua or Valencia, 77 m. W.S.W. of Caracas; it has an active commerce. Pop. 28,594. The *Lake of Valencia* is 22 m. in length, with an average breadth of 6 m., and is studded with islands.

Valenciennes, *vd-lâng-se-enn* (said to have been named after the Emperor Valentinian), a strongly fortified town of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, 26 m. S.E. of Lille, with manufs. of lace, linen, muslins, cambric, etc. Froissart the historian was born here in 1337. Pop. 30,429.

Valentia, *vd-len-âs-d* (said to have been so called by the Spaniards when long ago they traded to the W. of Ireland; its ancient and present Irish name is *Dairbhre*, a place producing oaks), a fertile island of Ireland, off the coast of Kerry, 7 m. long and 2 m. broad; it is the Cis-Atlantic terminus of the telegraphic cable laid in 1896, and has valuable slate-quarries.—51° 55' N. lat., 10° 23' W. long.

Valenza, *vd-len-âs* (said to have been named after the Emperor Valentinian), a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. and 7 m. N. of Alessandria, on the Po, with manufs. of woollen cloth, wine, leather, and soap. Pop. 8918.

Valetta, *vd-lâ-tâ* (named in honour of John Parisot de la Vaillette, a Grand Master of the Knights of St John), the cap. of the island Malta, on its N.E. coast, with a fine harbour and fortifications of great strength; it was taken by the English in 1801, and is the centre of the commerce of the island. Pop. 80,000.

Valladolid, *val-lâ-do-lîs*, Span. pron. *vd-yâ-dâ-lees*, a city of Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name in old Castile, on the Pisuerga, 27 m. S.S.W. of Palencia; it has several important manufs., and is the seat of a university famous as a school of jurisprudence. Philip II. was born here in 1527, and here Columbus died in 1506. Pop. 43,361.

Valladolid, an inland town of Mexico, N. America, state Yucatan, 90 m. E.S.E. of Merida; much resorted to by invalids because of its salubrious climate. Pop. 15,000.

Valladolid-de-Michoacan or **Morelia**. See **Morelia**.

Vallamartin, *vd-yâ-mar-teen*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 44 m. N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 3176.

Vallate, *vd-lâ-tâ*, a town of Campania, S. Italy, prov. Avellino. Pop. 3742.

Vallay, *val-yâ*, an island of Scotland, co. Inverness, separated by a narrow sound from the N.W. coast of North Uist.

Vallatunga, *vd-lâ-loon-gâ*, a town of the

island Sicily, prov. and 18 m. N.W. of Caltanissetta. Pop. 5167.

Valls, *vâl*, a town of Catalonia, Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.N.W. of Tarragona, in a plain watered by the Francolí. Pop. 12,656.

Valparaiso, *vâl-pâ-rî-âo* (the vale of Paradise, so named from its delightful situation), a city of S. America, the principal seaport of Chili, on a bay of the Pacific, 90 m. W.N.W. of Santiago, of which it is the port, and with which it is connected by a railway; it is the seat of a university, and has a large foreign trade. Pop. 97,737. —The prov. of the same name has a pop. of 180,324.

Valreais, *vâl-râ-â*, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Coronne, about 20 m. N.N.E. of Orange, with manuf. of silk and leather. Pop. 8160.

Valtellina, *vâl-tel-lî-nâ*, or Valtellina, *vâl-tel-lî-nâ*, a dist. of Lombardy, N. Italy, consisting of a long valley traversed by the Adda, and forming the prov. Sondrio.

Valtos, *vâl-tôs*, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Uig. Pop. 310.

Valverde del Camino, *vâl-ver-dâ del âd-mâ-no*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. Huelva, in the Sierra Morena, 36 m. W. of Seville. Pop. 5460. —There are several other towns in Spain called *Valverde*, but they are not large or important.

Van, a salt lake of Turkish Armenia, 70 m. in greatest length, and about 50 m. in greatest breadth. Area about 2000 sq. m.

Van (so called from having been built by King Van), a strongly fortified city of Turkish Armenia, the cap. of a pashalic of the same name, on the E. shore of the above lake, with some remarkable antiquities. It is called by the natives *Shamiramakert*, i.e., *Semiramis-town*.

Vancouver Island, *vân-koo-ver* (named after Captain Vancouver, who visited it in 1793), an island off the W. coast of British N. America, forming part of the prov. of British Columbia. It is separated from the rest of the prov. by Queen Charlotte Sound and the Gulf of Georgia, and from the United States territory by the Juan de Fuca Strait. Its surface is well wooded, and diversified by mountain ranges and extensive prairies, whose soil possesses agricultural capabilities of the highest order. Coal is abundant, and *Victoria*, the cap., has become an important coaling station. Estimated area 16,000 sq. m.

Van Diemen's Land. See *Tasmania*.

Vannes, *vân* (supposed to be named from the *Veneti*, a Celtic people originally from Sarmatia, whose capital it was), anc. *Dariorigum*, a seaport of France, the cap. of the dep. Morbihan, 61 m. N.W. of Nantes; it has various manufactures, shipbuilding yards, and a coaling trade. Pop. 12,068.

Var, a dep. of France, bounded N. by the dep. Basses-Alpes; E. by Alpes-Mar-

times and the Mediterranean; S. by the Mediterranean; and W. by Bouches-du-Rhône. Area 2349 sq. m.; pop. 295,763.

Var, a river of France, rises in the Alps, in the dep. Basses-Alpes, flows S., then E. and S. to the Mediterranean, which it enters near St Laurent-du-Var, after a course of 60 m.

Varasse, *vâr-râ-â*, or Varaggio, *vâr-râ-â*, a town of Liguria, N. Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.W. of Genoa, with some shipbuilding on the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 4394.

Vardar, *vâr-dâr*, anc. *Axiuz*, a river of European Turkey, rises in the Tchar-dagh, flows S.E., passing Uskup and Koprili, and, after a course of 170 m., falls into the Gulf of Salonica, 12 m. W.S.W. of Salonica.

Varel, *vâr-êl*, a town in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, N. Germany, 17 m. N. of Oldenburg. Pop. 4553.

Varese, *vâr-râ-â*, a town of Lombardy, N. Italy, prov. and 18 m. W. of Como, on the small river Verbano, E. of the Lake of Varese, with silk manufactures. Pop. 5307. —The Lake of Varese is 5 m. long, 2 m. broad, and its banks are covered with luxuriant vegetation.

Varese, a town of Liguria, N. Italy, prov. Genoa, 14 m. N.E. of Chiavari. Pop. 2552.

Varinas, *vâr-râ-nâ*, a town of Venezuela, S. America, state Zamora, on the San Domingo, 80 m. S.E. of Merida. Pop. 3850.

Varna, *vâr-nâ* (the fortress), anc. *Odessus*, a seaport of Bulgaria, on a bay of the Black sea, 47 m. E. of Shumla; it has considerable trade, and here the British and French forces embarked in 1864 to invade the Crimea. Pop. 25,000.

Vasa or Wassa, *vâ-â*, a seaport of Finland, Russia, on a small bay in the Gulf of Bothnia, 56 m. N.E. of Christianstadt. Pop. 3837.

Vasarhely, Hold-Mező, *âld-mâ-âo vâ-shâr-hel* (the market-place of the beaver's meadow), a town of Austria-Hungary, co. Csongrad, on Lake Hodos, 14 m. N.E. of Szegedin, with manufactures of wine and tobacco. Pop. 49,153, for the most part Calvinistic Protestants.

Vasarhely, Somlyó, *shom-lo vâ-shâr-hel* (the market-place of Somlyó), a town of Austria-Hungary, co. and 25 m. W. of Veszprim, at the foot of Somlyó Mountain, on the Torna, with manufactures of wine and tobacco. Pop. 25,000.

Vasilkov or Wasilkow, *vâ-sî-kov*, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. of Kiev, on the Stugma. Pop. 16,597.

Vassy, a town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, on the Blaise, 12 m. N.W. of Joinville; it is famous in history for the massacre of its Protestant inhabitants by the Duke of Guise in 1562. Pop. 2604.

Vasto, *vâ-â*, a town of Abruzzo and Molise, S. Italy, prov. Chieti, near the Adriatic, 18 m. W.N.W. of Termoli; it has manufactures of silks, etc., an active

fishery, and a large annual fair. Pop. 13,797.

Vatan, *vâ-tâng*, a town of France, dep. Indre, 18 m. N.W. of Issoudun. Pop. 2030.

Vatersay, *vât'er-sâ*, or Watersay, *vât'er-sâ*, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, between the islands of Barra and Sandarray.

Vatekir, *vât'ekir*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. of Stornoway. Pop. 378.

Vatu-Lele, *vât'loo-lâ'la*, one of the Fiji Islands, S. of Viti-Lele.—18° 31' S. lat., 177° 35' W. long.

Vauelin, *Le, lâ vò-kleng*, a town on the E. coast of the French West Indian island Martinique. Pop. 5146.

Vaucluse, *vò-klur* (corr. from Lat. *vallis-clausa*, the enclosed valley), a dep. in the S.E. of France, bounded N. by Drôme; W. by the Rhône; S. by the Durance; and E. by Hautes-Alpes. Area 1870 sq. m.; pop. 255,703.

Vaucluse, a vil. of France, long the residence of the poet Petrarch, dep. Vaucluse, 15 m. E. of Avignon. Here is a remarkable fountain of pure water, which rises in a vast cavern, surrounded by rocks and mountains, and forms the little river Sorgue, an affluent of the Rhône. This fountain was celebrated for the loves of Petrarch and Laura, whose residence was in the vicinity.

Vaud, *vò* (the valley), a canton of Switzerland, bounded N. by the cant. and lake of Neuchâtel; E. by Fribourg, Berne, and Valais; S. by the Lake of Geneva; and W. by France. Area 1245 sq. m.; pop. 244,353, nearly all Protestants.

Vauxhall, *vauz-hall* (corr. from *Faukhall*, named from Faulk de Brent, a Norman, who by his marriage became possessor of the manor at Lambeth, afterwards called Faukhall), a suburban district of London, co. Surrey, England, 2½ m. S.S.W. of St. Paul's.

Vecht, *echt*, a river of Prussia and the Netherlands, rises in Westphalia, flows N. and W., and, after uniting with several streams, falls into the Zuyder Zee at Genemuiden, the length of its course being 90 m.

Vecht, a river of the Netherlands, branches off from the Old Rhine at Utrecht, flows N., and, after a navigable course of 18 m., enters the Zuyder Zee at Muiden.

Veglia, *vâl'gd* or *vâl'gd*, an Austro-Hungarian island of the Adriatic, in the Gulf of Quarnero, E. of Istria, and N.E. of the island Cherso; it is 23 m. in length, 12 m. in greatest breadth, and produces considerable quantities of wine, fruit, silk, marble, and salt. Pop. 18,725.—Its cap., which is of the same name, is on the S.W. coast, 81 m. S.E. of Trieste. Pop. 1559.

Vellie, *vâl'ek*, a town of Jutland, Denmark, at the head of the Velle Fiord, 18

m. N.W. of Fredericia. Pop. 6092.—The *Velle Fiord* is 15 m. long, and at its entrance 4 m. broad.

Vejer, *vâ-hâr*, or Bejer de la Frontera, *vâ-hâr dâ lâ fron-tâ-râ*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. of Cadix, on the Barbate, with woollen and sacking manufactures. Pop. 8390.

Veles-Málaga, *vâl'eth-mâ-lâ-gâ*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 14 m. N.E. of Málaga, in a fertile dist. near the mouth of the Veles in the Mediterranean, with trade in oil, sugar, and wine. Pop. 21,097.

Vellj, Vellish, or Vellish, *vâl'tish*, a town of Russia, gov. and about 50 m. N.E. of Vitebsk, on the Dwina, with exports of corn, hemp, and linseed. Pop. 7855.

Velletri, *vâl-lâ-trê* (corr. from its ancient name *Vellitra*), a walled city of Italy, prov. Rome, near the Pontine Marshes, 16 m. S.E. of Rome. Pop. 14,798.

Vellore or Vellur, *vâl-loor*, a town and strong fortress of S. India, presidency of Madras, div. North Arcot, on the Palar, 15 m. W. of Arcot; in its fort state prisoners have from time to time been confined, and it has a large and curious pagoda dedicated to Siva. Pop. 83,023.

Venado, *vâ-nâ-dô*, a town of Mexico, N. America, dep. and 45 m. N. of San Luis Potosi. Pop. 5000.

Vence, *vông-gâ*, a town of France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, on the confines of Piedmont, 11 m. N.E. of Grasse. Pop. 2531.

Vendée, *vông-dâ*, a river of France, rises in the dep. Deux-Sèvres, traverses the dep. Vendée, and after a S.W. course of 45 m., falls into the Sèvre-Niortaise, a little above Marans.

Vendée, a dep. in the W. of France, bounded N. by Loire-Inférieure; W. by the Atlantic; S. by Charente-Inférieure; and E. by Deux-Sèvres and Maine-et-Loire. Area 2538 sq. m.; pop. 411,781.

Vendôme, *vông-dôm* (named from the *Veneti*, a Celtic tribe, whose name, according to some, means "dwellers in marshy lands," but others derive it from *Celt. gwent*, the fair plain), a town of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, on the Loire, 30 m. N.E. of Tours. Pop. 6337.

Venetia, *vâl-nâ-shâ-d* (the territory of the *Veneti*, a Celtic tribe originally from Sarmatia), a compartment of N. Italy, bounded N. by Austria; E. by Austria and the Adriatic; S. by Emilia; and W. by Lombardy and Austria. Area 9135 sq. m.; pop. 2,642,907. From 1815 to 1866 it formed a division of the Austrian Empire, but by the Treaty of Vienna, 24 October 1866, it was re-united to Italy, and now comprises the *prova* Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, and Vicenza.

Venezuela, *vên-lâ-vâ-lâ*, an independent republic of S. America, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea; W. by the United States of Colombia; S. by Brazil;

and E. by Guiana. Area 408,361 sq. m.; pop. 1,784,197. The northern part of the country is traversed by the E. cordillera of the Andes, rising in *Sierra Nevada* to the height of 15,027 ft., and in the S.E. is the forest region within the head of the Orinoco generally called the *Mountains of Parimé*. Elsewhere, and more than three-fourths of the whole, the surface consists of vast plains called *llanos*, which are watered by the Orinoco, whose whole course is in this region. With the exception of a few palms the flat country is destitute of trees, but after the annual rains it is luxuriantly covered with long grasses, which, during the season of drought, disappear, and give it then the appearance of a wide-extended arid waste. So low and level is the country that, on the periodical rising of the rivers, it is submerged for hundreds of miles, the Orinoco itself forming a lake 600 m. in length and 100 m. in breadth. During the time of submergence, the native Indians take refuge on scaffolds erected among the tops of the fan-leaved palms, whose fruit and pith for the time is their chief if not their only food. About 80 or 100 m. from the sea the Orinoco begins to form its delta, and, though it divides into about 60 channels, only 7 are navigable, and even these are of difficult navigation. Towns are not erected along the river courses, but in *Lake Maracaybo*, a large inlet of the sea, covering 7800 sq. m. in the N.W., are numerous villages built upon piles rising from 5 to 7 feet out of the water. It was from observing one of these the first explorers named the place *Venezuela*, i.e. "Little Venice," which afterwards extended to the whole country. In the low grounds the climate is hot and unhealthy, but in the table-lands it is cooler and more agreeable. For the most part the soil is fertile. The plants chiefly cultivated are cotton, coffee, sugarcane, indigo, cocoa, tobacco; and these, with sarsaparilla, dye woods, timber, and cattle, are the principal sources of wealth. Great herds of wild horses roam over the llanos, and mules, asses, sheep, goats, and pigs are extensively reared. Mines of silver, tin, and copper exist, and on the N.E. shore of Lake Maracaybo is an inexhaustible mine of asphalt, the vapours from which ignite spontaneously and serve as a light-house, called the lantern of Maracaybo, to those who navigate the lake. The population is made up of whites of Spanish extraction, Indians who are the miners, agriculturists, and manufacturers of the country, some negroes, and a very large proportion of mulattoes and zambos. The country is divided into twenty states and four territories, each of which has its own intendant or governor. The government is vested in a senate and house of representatives, whose seat is at Caracas. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

Venice, *ven'ez*, Ital. *Venezia* (named from the Veneti), a city of N. Italy, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, is situated on a lagoon or salt lake at the head of the Adriatic, from which it is sheltered by strips of land called *Lido*, 2 m. from the continent. As a city it is unique, both as regards position and construction, being built on piles on a cluster of islands, separated by 150 canals and connected by upwards of 300 bridges, the most remarkable of which is the Rialto, consisting of a single marble arch, 90 ft. in span, with shops on each side according to the old fashion. The city contains many magnificent edifices, and presents at a distance the singular appearance of domes and spires, churches and palaces floating on the waves. Its square of St Mark is one of the finest in Europe, and on the portico of the church of St Mark are the famous bronze horses, which, after adorning ancient Corinth, were removed by the Romans first to Rome and then to Constantinople, thence by the Venetians to Venice, thence by the French to Paris, where for eighteen years they adorned the triumphal arch of the Place du Carrousel, and were at length restored to Venice by the peace of 1815. The manu- of Venice are unimportant, but its printing presses are active, and send out more works than any other town in Italy. Pop. 128,901.

Venloo, *ven-lo'* (named from its situation in a marshy plain, from Dan. *veen*, a marsh, and *loo*, a plain), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, on the Maas, 15 m. N.N.E. of Roermond, with considerable trade and numerous distilleries, oil mills, bleacheries, tanneries, etc. Pop. 6916.

Vennachar or Vennachotr, Looh, *ven'-nd-har* (the lake of the fair valley), an expansion of the river Teith, co. Perth, 2½ m. S.W. of Callander; it is 3½ m. long, 1 m. broad, and surrounded by finely-wooded scenery.

Venosa, *və-no'sd*, anc. *Venusia*, a town of Basilicata, S. Italy, prov. Potenza, beautifully situated on a hill among vineyards and olive groves, 11 m. E. of Melfi. Horace the poet was born here about 67 B.C. Pop. 7222.

Ventimiglia, *ven-to-mee'gd*, a town of Liguria, N. Italy, at the mouth of the Roya in the Mediterranean, 18 m. E.N.E. of Nice; with environs noted for wine, fruit, and oil. Pop. 4080.

Ventnor, *ven'nor* (the shore of *Gwent*, or the shining shore), a town on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, about 4 m. E. of Niton; it is much resorted to as a watering-place, and because of its genial climate is a favourite winter residence of invalids. Pop. 4841.

Vera, *və'rd*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.E. of Almería, near the Mediterranean; it carries on extensive fisheries. Pop. 8470.

Vera Cruz, *vê-rd' kroos* (the true cross), the principal seaport of Mexico, N. America, the cap. of the state of the same name, on the Gulf of Mexico, 185 m. E. of the city of Mexico; it is a great centre of trade, but is very unhealthy owing to the prevalence of yellow fever. Pop. 10,000.—The state has a pop. of 504,950.

Veragua, *vê-rd' gûd* (named from the river of the same name, which Columbus, when he first ascended it in 1503, from the colour of its waves called *Verdes Aguas*, of which the name afterwards applied to the prov. and the town is a corruption), or **Santiago de Veragua**, *sân-to-ê-gô dî vê-rd' gûd*, a town of Central America, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, about 120 m. W.S.W. of Panama, with trade in gold dust, copper, cotton, and dye woods. Pop. 5000.

Vera Paz, *vê-rd' pâs* or *pûth*, a dep. of Guatemala, Central America; its surface is full of deep ravines, and is covered with thick and impenetrable woods. The chief products are dye woods, cedar, timber for shipbuilding, sugar, cocoa, and cotton. Pop. 50,000.

Verbicaro, *ver-be-kâr-o*, a town of Calabria, S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, in a fertile valley, 28 m. N. of Paoli. Pop. 5199.

Vercelli, *ver-chê-lê*, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Novara, on the Sesia, 14 m. N. of Casale, with a fine cathedral, silk and woollen manufactures, and an active trade in rice. Pop. 20,623.

Verden, *ver-dên*, Germ. pron. *fer-dên*, a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, on the Aller, 21 m. S.E. of Bremen, with an export trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 7669.

Verdun, *ver-dûng* (corr. from its ancient name *Verodunum*, the fort on the water), a fortified town of France, dep. Meuse, on the Meuse, 35 m. W. of Metz, with manufactures of liqueurs, confectionery, jewelry, etc. Pop. 11,120.

Vereya, *Vereia*, or **Veraja**, *vê-râ-yâ*, a town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. W.S.W. of Moscow, on the Protva; it is of great antiquity, surrounded by high earthen ramparts, and carries on an active trade. Pop. 5502.

Veria, *La, la ver-â*, a town of Roumelia, European Turkey, 36 m. W. of Salonica, with cotton manufactures and dyeworks. It is alluded to by its ancient name *Beres* in Acts xvii. 10. Pop. 8000, mostly Greeks.

Verkhnî-Uralsk, *verk'-ne-â' râlêsk*, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ural, 145 m. S.E. of Ufa. Pop. 4967.

Vermeho, *ver-mâ-ho* (vermillion), also called **Rio Grande**, *rê-o grân-dâ*, a river in the N. of the Argentine Republic, rises on the confines of Bolivia, flows S.E., and joins the Paraguay, after a course of upwards of 750 m.

Vermont, *ver-mont'* (named from the Fr. *verts-monts*, green mountains), one of

the United States of N. America, bounded N. by the Canadian Dominion; E. by New Hampshire; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by New York. The centre is traversed by parallel ranges of the Green Mountains, which are only a few thousand feet high, covered with fir or brushwood on the slopes, and with scanty grass or lichens on the top. The highest is *Mount Mansfield*, 4350 ft. The state abounds in picturesque and sublime scenery. In the valleys the soil is rich and fertile, and the rougher and mountainous parts afford excellent pasture for sheep and cattle. The climate, though severe in winter, is one of the healthiest in the Union. Area 10,319 sq. m.; pop. 332,293.—*Montpelier* is the state cap. Pop. 3023.

Vernon, *ver-mong'*, a town of France, dep. Eure, on the Seine, 28 m. S.E. of Rouen, with manuf. of velvet, etc. P. 5564.

Verola Nuova, *vê-rô-lâ nuô-vâ*, a town of Lombardy, N. Italy, prov. and 16 m. S.W. of Brescia, on the Savorola, with trade in silk. Pop. 4642.—**Verola Vecchia** is about 1 m. W. Pop. 2447.

Verona, *vê-rô-nâ* (said to owe its origin and name to the Tuscan family *Vere*), a city of Venetia, N. Italy, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, beautifully situated on the Adige, 22 m. N.E. of Mantua. Here is a fine amphitheatre, built by Domitian to accommodate 22,000 people, the most perfect specimen of Roman architecture which now exists. Pop. 60,049.

Versailles, *ver-sâ-lê*, Fr. pron. *ver-sâ-yê*, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.W. of Paris, with a royal chateau in which the King of Prussia lodged during the investment of Paris, 1870-71, and where he was proclaimed Emperor of Germany. Pop. 37,549.

Versetz, *Versetz*, or **Warschets**, *ver-sâ-tz*, a fortified town of Austria-Hungary, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 41 m. S. of Temeswar, with a good trade in wine, silk, and rice. Pop. 21,095.

Verriers, *ver-êr-ê*, a town of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. E. of Liège, romantically situated among the Ardennes, on the Vesdre; it has extensive woollen manufactures, and is much frequented for its chalybeate springs. Pop. 37,828.

Vesoul, *vê-sôol'*, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. Haute-Saône, in a fertile district 27 m. N.E. of Besançon, with lace and cotton manufactures, and an active trade in wine, corn, etc. Pop. 7701.

Vesuvius, *ve-sû-vû-us* (said to be derived from Greek words signifying "to throw from within or with violence," or "to throw a dart or missile," because the smoke and fire which issue from it denote a violent agitation within, and may be compared to the hurling of darts or other missiles), a volcanic mountain in Italy, about 8 m. S.E. of the city of Naples. In its first

great eruption on record (A.D. 79), which was accompanied by an earthquake, the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried beneath lava and ashes. Excavations made during the last century, by uncovering these ancient cities, have furnished the world with many curious and interesting relics of classic times. The eruptions of August 1834 and April 1872 were the most destructive of modern times. The mountain is 4165 ft. high, and in 1890 a railway was constructed to carry passengers to the top. On the lower slopes of the mountain is produced the wine called *Lachryma Christi*.

Vesprim, ves'prim, or Wesprim, a town of W. Hungary, the cap. of a co. of the same name, on the Sed, 60 m. S.W. of Buda, with trade in wine, corn, salt, glass, and timber. Pop. 13,002.

Vevay, ve-â' (named from its situation on the Vevayse), a beautiful town in the cant. Vaud, Switzerland, on the Lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the Vevayse, 11 m. S.E. of Lausanne; it has chocolate and tobacco manufactures, and a good trade in wine. Pop. 6494.

Vezir-Koprî, vè-zer'-kô'pre (the bridge of the Vizier), a town of Asia Minor, pashalic Sivas, 43 m. W.S.W. of Samsoun. Pop. 6504.

Viadana, ve-d-dâ'nd, a town of Lombardy, N. Italy, prov. Mantua, on the Po, 20 m. S.S.W. of the city of Mantua, with linen manufactures. Pop. 5886.

Viana, ve-â'nd, a seaport of Portugal, prov. Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Lima, 40 m. N.W. of Oporto, with an active fishery and trade in wine, corn, fruit, and oil. Pop. 8110.

Viana, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, near the Ebro, 4 m. N.E. of Logroño, with manufactures of coarse woollens and hats. Pop. 8146.

Viareggio, ve-d-râ'jô, a seaport of Tuscany, Central Italy, prov. Lucca, 16 m. N.W. of Leghorn; it is much frequented for sea-bathing, and has an export trade in statuary marble. Pop. 9983.

Viatka or Viatka, ve-d'kâ, a gov. of Russia, between Kostroma and Perm, with Vologda on the N. and Kazan on the S. Area 59,114 sq. m.; pop. 2,406,024.

Viatka or Viatka, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., at the confluence of the Viatka and the Tcheptra, 63° 24' N. lat. 50° E. long.; it has extensive distilleries and iron works, and is the great centre of the commerce of the government. Pop. 81,940.

Viazma, ve-â's-â'nd, a town of Russia, gov. and about 100 m. N.E. of Smolensk, on the Viazma, with trade in linen, flax, linseed, hemp, and hempened. Pop. 11,637.

Viborg or Wyborg, ve-borg (holy town), a fortress and seaport of Russia, on the Gulf of Finland, 72 m. N.W. of St Petersburg. Pop. 12,008.

Viborg or Wilborg, an ancient town of Denmark, on a small lake nearly in the centre of Jutland, 24 m. W. of Randers. Pop. 6422.

Vicenza, ve-chen'sâ, a city of Venetia, N. Italy, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, on the Bacchiglione, 38 m. N.W. of Venice, with various manufactures, and a trade in corn and other agricultural produce. It contains many fine specimens of the architectural skill of Palladio, who was a native of this place. Pop. 26,944.

Vich, vik, or Vique, veek, a town of Catalonia, Spain, prov. and 37 m. N. of Barcelona. Pop. 13,712.

Vichy, ve-êh', anc. *Aqua Calida*, a town of France, dep. Allier, on the Allier, 1 m. W. of Cusset, and 14 m. S.W. of La Palisse; it is greatly resorted to for its mineral springs and baths, which were known to the Romans. Pop. 5923.

Vicksburg, vik'sburg, a city of Mississippi, U. S., on the Mississippi River, 400 m. above New Orleans, and 50 m. W. of Jackson, with exports of cotton and tobacco. It was captured from the rebels by General Grant after 48 days' siege, 4th July 1863. Pop. 12,448.

Vico, ve'ko, a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. Foggia, on Monte Gargano, 12 m. W. of Viesti, with trade in wine, olives, and saffron. Pop. 7818.

Victoria, vik-tô're-d (named in honour of Queen Victoria), a British colony situated at the S.E. corner of Australia, separated from New South Wales by the Murray River, and from Tasmania by Bass Strait. Its extreme length from E. to W. is 480 m., its breadth 240 m., and its area 88,190 sq. m.; pop. 887,434. Its surface is mountainous, except in the N.W., in the Wimmers, a region of great swamps, caused by the overflow of the river Murray, yet with splendid pasture, which first suggested its former name Australia Felix. The plains are of such extent, and so sparingly wooded, that it has been said "the plough could in some parts be drawn continuously for 100 miles across tracts well suited for agricultural purposes." The climate is more genial to the British race than that of any other colony on the Australian mainland. The south-western district is especially attractive and fertile. The discovery of gold fields in 1851 attracted emigrants, not only from the United Kingdom, but from various other quarters of the world, and soon placed Victoria at the head of the Australian colonies in point of both population and wealth. *Melbourne*, on the Yarra-Yarra, is the cap.

Victoria, a town of the Canadian Dominion, the cap. of the prov. British Columbia, on Juan de Fuca Strait, at the S.E. extremity of Vancouver's Island; it is remarkable for the beauty of its situation, and its harbour, frequented as a

coaling station, is one of the best on the Pacific. Pop. 7000.

Victoria, a town of the Argentine Republic, S. America, prov. Entre Rios. Pop. about 5000.

Victoria, a town of the British colony Hong-Kong, China; it was founded in 1842, and now stretches 4 m. along the N. coast. Pop. about 10,000.

Victoria, a seaport of Brazil, the cap. of the prov. Espirito Santo, on an island in the fine bay of that name, 270 m. N.E. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 8000.

Victoria, a town of Venezuela, S. America, the cap. of the state Guzman Blanco, 85 m. S.W. of Caracas. Pop. 6523.

Victoria, East, a district on the E. frontier of Cape Colony, between the Great Fish River and the river Keiskama. Area 80 sq. m.; pop. 8292.

Victoria Falls, on the river Zambesi, S. Africa; the river, which here contracts from 1900 yards to 60 or 80 ft. broad, rushes over a precipice of 100 ft. into a zigzag gorge of basaltic rock nowhere more than 200 ft. wide. The falls are also called *Mosi-oatunya*, i.e. "smoke sounding."

Victoria Land, in the Arctic regions, between 60° and 71° N. lat., and 108° and 108° W. long.

Victoria Nyanza (named in honour of Queen Victoria: *Nyanza* means a lake or inland sea, and is pronounced by the native tribes round the lake either *neo-yân'ad* or *neo-yân'â*; the Arabs, however, pronounce it *yân'ad*, the *n* and *y* being joined in the mouth, and not pronounced separately), a lake in Central Africa, on the equator; it is studded with islands, is about 300 m. in length, 80 m. in breadth, has a superficial area of 21,500 sq. m., and is 4168 ft. above the level of the sea. This lake was discovered by Captain Speke in 1858, and circumnavigated by Mr H. M. Stanley in 1875; it and the Albert Nyanza, about 100 m. N.W., are great reservoirs of the White Nile. See **Albert Nyanza**.

Victoria, South, a large tract of land in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered by Sir James Ross in 1841. It is the land nearest to the South Pole that is at present known. Near its N. extremity is *Mount Erebus*, an active volcano 12,869 ft. high, which is believed to be the only phenomenon of the kind in the frigid zones.—73°-78° S. lat., 178° E. long.

Victoria, West, a div. in the N.W. of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony. Area 9000 sq. m.; pop. 8980.—The seat of magistracy is *Victoria West*. Pop. 500.

Vienna, *ve-an'ad*, Germ. *Wien* (supposed to be named from the river *Wien*, which may be derived from Celt. *beag-an*, the little river), anc. *Vindobona*, the cap. of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, situated in a rich and picturesque country, about 2 m. from the main stream of the Danube, at its confluence with the little river *Wien*, which

flows through the city, 340 m. S.S.E. of Berlin. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1365, and famous for its medical school. It is unquestionably the first manufacturing town in the empire, its manufactures comprising silks, gold and silver lace, silver-plate, cloths, linens, mirrors, and porcelain, while in the arts of letterpress and lithographic printing, and in the adaptation of the electrotype process to printing, the specimens produced cannot be surpassed elsewhere. Pop. 1,020,770.

Vienna, *ve-enn'*, anc. *Vienna*, a city of France, dep. Isère, on the Rhone, 45 m. W.N.W. of Grenoble; it contains several Roman remains, and in its neighbourhood is produced the excellent wine known as *Côte Rotie*. Pop. 21,104.

Vienna, a river of France, rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and falls into the Loire above Saumur, after a N. and N.W. course of upwards of 200 m.

Vienna, a dep. in the W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Poitou, and bounded N. by Maine-et-Loire and Indre-et-Loire; E. by Indre; S. by Haute-Vienne and Charente; and W. by Deux Sèvres. Area 2691 sq. m.; pop. 330,916.

Vienna, *Haute*, a dep. of France, bounded N. by Vienne and Indre; E. by Creuse; S. by Corrèze and Dordogne; W. by Charente and Vienne. Area 2130 sq. m.; pop. 336,051.

Vierlande, *veer-lân'deh*, a small territory of N. Germany, between the Elbe and the Bille, S.E. of Hamburg. Cattle-rearing and market-gardening are the chief industries. Pop. about 10,000.

Vierseen, *veer-seen*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Niers, 4 m. N.N.W. of Gladbach. Pop. 19,705.

Vierzon, *ve-er-song'*, a town of France, dep. Cher, on the Yèvre, near its junction with the Cher, 19 m. N.W. of Bourges; it has manufactures of parchment, porcelain, and earthenware, extensive steel and iron forges, and an active trade in wool and timber. Pop. 8994.

Viesti, *ve-est'le* (named from a temple dedicated to Vesta), a town of Puglia, S. Italy, prov. and 47 m. N.E. of Foggia, on the Adriatic, at the N.E. extremity of the promontory of Monte Gargano. Pop. 6595.

Vigan, *ve-gân'*, a seaport town of the Philippines, at the mouth of an arm of the Abra, on the N.W. coast of the island Luzon, with an active trade. Pop. 17,325.

Vigan, Le, *leh ve-gang'*, a town of France, dep. Gard, on the Arre, 41 m. W.N.W. of Nîmes, with manufactures of silk and cotton hosiery, etc. Pop. 4230.

Vigevano, *ve-jâ-ud'no*, a town of Lombardy, N. Italy, prov. Pavia, on the Mora, 10 m. N.E. of Mortara, with manufactures of silks, macaroni, etc. Pop. 14,096.

Viggianno, *vid-jâ'no*, a town of Basilicata, S. Italy, prov. and 24 m. S. of Potenza. Pop. 5242.

Vignola, *ve-n-yô'ld*, a town of Basilicata, S. Italy, prov. and 5 m. S.W. of Potenza. Pop. 5689.

Vigo, *ve'gô*, a seaport of Galicia, Spain, prov. and 14 m. S. of Pontevedra, on the S. coast of the bay of Vigo, with an export trade in wine, and an active pilchard fishery. Pop. 8914.—The Bay of Vigo is 20 m. in length, and 6 m. in greatest breadth.

Vigo, a lake of Russia, gov. Olonetz, 45 m. N. of Lake Onega. Area 336 sq. m. It is traversed by the river Vig, by which it discharges into the White Sea.

Vigten Isles, *vi'g'ten*, a group of islands off the coast of Drontheim, Norway.—64° 55' N. lat., 11° 0' E. long.

Vilagosa, *ve-lô-gôsh'*, a town of Austria-Hungary, co. and 15 m. N.E. of Arad; wine is extensively made in its vicinity.

Vilaine, *ve-lain'*, a river of France, rises in the dep. Mayenne, flows W., passing Rennes, where it receives the Ille, thence it flows S.S.W., till, after a total course of 130 m., it falls into the Bay of Biscay at Penér, dep. Morbihan.

Villa-Cidiro, *vil'la-çê'dro*, a vil. of the island Sardinia, prov. and 26 m. N.W. of Cagliari. Pop. 4749.

Villa-del-Fuente, *veel'yâ del fuer'tâ*, a town of Mexico, N. America, state and 75 m. N. of Sinaloa, on the Rio-del-Fuente. Pop. 8000.

Villafraanca, *vil'la-frân'hâ*, a town of Venetia, N. Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.W. of Verona, on the Tartaro; here was signed a treaty between the French and the Austrians, by which was ended the Italian war of 1859. Pop. 4766.—There are several other towns in Italy of this name, but they are not large or important.

Villafraanca de los Barros, *veel'yâ-frân'hâ dâ-lôce bar'roce*, a town of Extremadura, Spain, prov. Badajoz, 21 m. S.W. of Merida, with numerous oil-mills. Pop. 7575.

Villafraanca de Panades, *veel'yâ-frân'hâ dâ-pâ-nâ-des* (named from the franchises granted to it by one of the Counts of Toulouse, by whom it was subjected in 1000), a town of Catalonia, Spain, prov. Tarragona, on the Tet, 36 m. W. of Barcelona. Pop. 6223.

Villajoyosa, *veel'yâ-ho-yô'ed*, a town of Valencia, Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.E. of Alicante, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 7968.

Villalon, *veel'yâ-lôn'*, a town of Old Castle, Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.W. of Valladolid, noted for its cheese. Pop. 4948.

Villanova, *veel'la-nô'ed*, several towns of Portugal, of which the largest is Villanova de Porto, on the Douro, a suburb of Oporto; it has large warehouses for wines, intended to be shipped for England, and an active trade in shipbuilding. Pop. 7515.

Villanueva, *veel'yâ-nuev'ed*, numerous towns and vills. of Spain. The largest are—*I. Villanueva y la Geltrú*, 35 m. S.W. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. Pop.

10,809.—*II. Villanueva de la Berena*, in the prov. of Badajoz, near the Guadiana. Pop. 9630; and *III. Villanueva de los Infantes*, in the prov. of Ciudad Real, near the Jabalon, with copper mines in its neighbourhood. Pop. 6130.

Villa-Real, *veel'yâ-rê-âl'* (royal town), a town of Valencia, Spain, prov. and 6 m. S.W. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, in a fertile plain, on the Mejares. Pop. 8685.

Villa-Real, *veel'la-rê-âl'*, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, on the Corgo, 15 m. N. of Lamego. Pop. 4500.

Villa Rosa, *veel'la-rô'sâ*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 13 m. N.E. of Caltanissetta, situated in a fertile district producing olives, figs, etc. Pop. 6340.

Villa Vigosa, *veel'la-ve-ro'sâ* (abundant town), a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, in a fine valley, 15 m. S.W. of Elvas, with trade in wine and oil produced in its vicinity. Pop. 3742.

Villa Vigosa, a town of Brazil, surrounded by groves of cocoa palms, prov. and 150 m. W. of Ceara, on the Sierra-Hibapaba. Pop. 5000.

Villafraanche, *veel-frânghê'*, a town of France, dep. Aveyron, 25 m. W. of Rodez, with copper foundries, and a considerable trade in wine, corn, and cattle. Pop. 7338.

Villafraanche-sur-Saône, *veel-frânghê'-sur-sôn'*, a town of France, dep. Rhône, on the Morgon, an aff. of the Saône, 18 m. N.N.W. of Lyons, with linen and cotton manufactures. Pop. 11,398.

Villana, *veel'yâ-nâ*, a town of Valencia, Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.W. of Alicante, in a fertile plain at the foot of Santo-Christoval. Pop. 8350.

Villeneuve-sur-Loir, *veel-nuev'-sur-lô'* (the new town on the Loir), a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 15 m. N.N.E. of Agen, with various manufl. and a trade in corn, wine, etc. Pop. 3948.

Vilna. See Wilna.

Vilvorda, *veel-vord'*, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 6 m. N.E. of Brussels; here William Tyndale, who first printed the New Testament in English, was strangled and burnt for heresy in 1536. Pop. 7299.

Vimiera, *ve-me-ê'r'd* (the place of oysters), a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 7 m. N. of Torres Vedras, celebrated for the victory gained by Wellington over the French under Junot, 21st August 1808.

Vinaros, *ve-nâ-roth'*, a town of Valencia, Spain, prov. Castellon-de-la-Plana, to the S.W. of the embouchure of the Ebro in the Mediterranean, 9 m. N.N.E. of Peñíscola; it has active fisheries, and a trade in brandy and salt. Pop. 9735.

Vincennes, *vin-sen'*, Fr. pron. *vang-sen'*, a town of France, dep. Seine, 4 m. E. of Paris; it is celebrated for its castle, used as a state prison in which Condé, Diderot, Mirabeau, and many other distinguished persons were confined: and here the Duc

d'Enghien was shot by order of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1804. Pop. 18,920.

Vincennes, *vin-sen-s*, a city of Indiana, U. S., on the Wabash, 28 m. N.E. of Palmyra, and 56 m. N. of Evansville; it is the oldest town in the state, having been founded by a body of French emigrants from Canada about the year 1735. Pop. 5440.

Vincent, *St.* See *St Vincent*.

Vindhya Mountains, *vin'dyâ* (the barrier, "so called from its being near the Tropic of Capricorn, the barrier, as it were, to the sun's progress in his northern course"), a range in India from 2000 to 2600 ft. high, between 22°-24° N. lat., and 74°-80° E. long.

Vingoria or Vinguria, *vin-gur'ia*, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, dist. Ratnagiri or Southern Concan, at the mouth of the Vingoria, 82 m. N.N.W. of Goa. Pop. 5000.—The *Vingoria Islands* are 25 m. distant in the Indian Ocean.

Vinnitsa, *vin-nit'sa*, a town of Russia, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 82 m. N.E. of Kamieniec. Pop. 18,780.

Virginia, *vir-jin'i-a* (named in honour of the virgin Queen Elizabeth of England and Ireland), one of the United States of N. America, bounded N. by Maryland; E. by Maryland, the Bay of Chesapeake, and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; and W. by West Virginia and Kentucky. It presents a great variety of surface, from the mountain ranges of the Alleghanies to sandy flats on the sea-coast. Useful minerals are found in abundance, and the soil, though various, is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes. The state is especially famous for tobacco. Area 38,848 sq. m.; pop. 1,512,308. Richmond is the capital.

Virginia, West, one of the United States of N. America, formerly the western section of the state of Virginia, from which it separated in 1862, when the eastern part declared for secession from the central government. West Virginia was erected into a state, and admitted into the Union in 1863. Area 23,000 sq. m.; pop. 618,198. Wheeling is the capital.

Virgin Gorda, one of the Virgin Isles belonging to Britain, in the West Indies.—18° 30' N. lat.; 64° 25' W. long.

Virgin Isles (so called from having been discovered by Columbus on the day sacred to St Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins), a numerous group in the West Indies, to the E. of Porto Rico. Pop. 47,572.—*Santa Cruz, St Thomas, and St John* belong to Denmark; *Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada*, etc., belong to Britain.

Viseu, *ve-sê-oo*, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, in an elevated but fertile district, 46 m. N.N.E. of Coimbra, with a great annual fair. Pop. 9180.

Vishni Volotchok, *vis'h'ne vo-lo-tchok*, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. of Tver on the Zna or Tsna, with a large

trade in corn, butter, tallow, chicory, etc. Pop. 17,408.

Viso, Monte, *mon'te vis'so*, a summit of the Cottian Alps, in Piedmont, Italy, 12,598 ft. high, about 40 m. S.W. of Turin.

Vistula, *vis'tu-lâ* (the west flowing river, or, according to others, the flood river), Germ. *Weichsel*, a river of Europe, rises in Austrian Silesia, at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, and flowing through Poland and West Prussia, divides into three branches, two of which, the *Nogat* and *Old Vistula*, run into the Frische Haff, while the main stream, turning westward, falls into the Baltic below Dantzic. The Vistula is to a large extent navigable, and is the great channel for conveying corn and other commodities from the interior of Poland. The length of its entire course is about 580 m.

Vitebak, *ve-itebak*, a gov. of Russia, E. of Courland, S. of Pskov, and W. of Smolensk. Area 17,489 sq. m.; pop. 899,000.

Vitebak, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov. at the confluence of the Southern Dwina and the Viteba, 96 m. N. of Mohilev. Pop. 31,182.

Viterbo, *ve-ter-bo*, a city in the prov. of Rome, Italy, at the foot of Monte Cimone, 40 m. N.N.W. of Rome. Pop. 16,326.

Viti Islands. See *Fiji*.

Vitoria, *ve-tôr-re-d*, a town of Spain, the cap. of the prov. Alava, in the Basque Provinces, 30 m. S.S.E. of Bilbao. Here Wellington gained a great victory over the French in 1813. Pop. 18,773.

Vitré, *ve-trê*, anc. *Victoriacum* (the victorious), a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 30 m. E. of Rennes. Pop. 7906.

Vitry le François, *ve-trê lê frang-sud* (named after Francis I., in whose reign it was built), a town of France, dep. Marne, on the Marne, 20 m. S.E. of Châlons. Pop. 6917.

Vittoria, *vit-tôr-re-d*, a town of the island Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 14 m. W.N.W. of Modica, with trade in honey and silk. Pop. 17,528.

Vivero, *ve-vê-ro*, a town of Galicia, Spain, prov. and 45 m. N. of Lugo, near the mouth of the Landrovo, in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 4606.

Vizagapatam, *ve-sâ-pâ-tâ-tâm*, a maritime town of British India, presidency of Madras, the chief town of the dist. of the same name, on the Coromandel coast, 57 m. E. of Golconda, famed for its elegant ivory, sandal wood, and elk-horn boxes. Pop. 32,192.

Vizianagram, *ve-sâ-an-d-grâm* (the town of victory), a town of British India, presidency of Madras, dist. and 25 m. N.E. of Vizagapatam. Pop. 20,169.

Vlaardingen, *vlâr-ding-en*, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Maas, 6 m. W.S.W. of Rotterdam, with an extensive herring fishery. Pop. 5134.

Vladimir, *vlâ-de-meer*, a gov. of Russia

E. of Moscow, W. of Nijni-Novgorod, and S. of Jaroslavl and Kostroma. Area 18,062 sq. m.; pop. 1,290,000.

Vladimir (named from the ducal family of that name by whom it was founded in the 12th century), a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov. on the Kliazma, about 115 m. N.E. of Moscow. Pop. 16,422, many of whom are Jews.—Also a town in the gov. Volhynia on the Lui, 27 m. S.S.W. of Kovel. Pop. 5239.

Vladivostok, *vld-is-os'tok* (dominion of the East), a seaport of Asiatic Russia, in the S. of the Maritime Province of Siberia, on an inlet of the Sea of Japan; it has a safe and capacious harbour surrounded by scenery resembling that of England. Its chief exports are fuel and timber.

Vlieland, *vli'land*, an island of the Netherlands, at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, 10 m. in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in greatest breadth. Pop. 630.—53° 15' N. lat., 5° 0' E. long.

Voel, Loch, *loh vó'el*, a lake 3 m. long and 1 m. broad in Balquidder, co. Perth, Scotland.

Voghera, *vo-g'ér*, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. Pavia, 19 m. N.E. of Alessandria, on the Staffora, with silk and woollen manufactures. Pop. 11,903.

Volcan de Agua, *vol-kán' dè á'guá* (water volcano), a remarkable volcano of Central America, state and from 25 to 30 m. S.W. of Guatemala; it is 15,000 ft. high, and is so called from its discharging torrents of water and stones instead of fire.—Volcan de Fuego (fire volcano) is in the vicinity.

Volcano. See Vulcano.

Volga or Wolga, *vol'gá* (Sarmatian for the great), the largest river in Europe, rises among the Valdai Hills near the frontier of Novgorod, Russia, and flows eastward till it reaches the city of Kazan, below which it is joined by the Kama; it then takes a southerly direction, and, after separating into numerous branches, discharges its waters by 70 mouths into the Caspian. It contains an abundance of fish, and salmon, sturgeon, etc., are extensively exported. Being navigable through almost its whole course of 2400 m., it forms the principal channel of commerce in Russia, in consequence of which, taken in connection with its central position and the value of its fisheries, it is fondly called by the Russians the "nursing mother" of the empire.

Volgak or Volak (town on the Volga), a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.E. of Saratov, on the Volga, with an active trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 31,390.

Volhynia, *vol-áin'-d* (Slav. the plain), a gov. of West Russia, between Grodno and Minak on the N. and Podolia on the S. Area 27,039 sq. m.; pop. 1,790,000.

Volkhov, *vol-kov*, a river of Russia, issues from Lake Ilmen, flows N.N.E.

through the govs. Novgorod and St Petersburg, and enters Lake Ladoga after a course of 180 m.

Volo, *vo'lo*, a seaport of Thessaly, European Turkey, on the N. side of the gulf of the same name. Pop. 2600.—The Gulf of Volo forms part of the boundary between Turkey and Greece, and is about 18 m. in length, and of the same breadth.

Vologda, *vo-log'dá*, a gov. of Russia, S. of Archangel and N. of Kostroma, Viatka, and Perm. Area 151,384 sq. m.; pop. 1,008,000.

Vologda, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., on the Vologda, about 110 m. N. of Jaroslavl; it has an active trade and various manufactures. Pop. 17,223.

Volpiano, *vol-pe-d'no*, a town of Piedmont, N. Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.E. of Turin. Pop. 4440.

Volak. See Volgak.

Volta, *vo'tá*, a river of Guinea, W. Africa, rises in the Kong Mountains, forms the boundary between the Gold Coast and the Slave Coast, and enters the Gulf of Guinea at Adda, after a course estimated at 800 m.

Volterra, *vol-tér'ra*, anc. *Volaterra*, a town of Tuscany, Central Italy, prov. Pisa, 22 m. S.W. of Florence, with alabaster manufactures, which employ one-half of the males of the town; it has also trade in corn, wine, oil, and salt. Its monuments and walls of Etruscan construction prove it to be a place of great antiquity. Pop. 6798.

Voltri, *vol'trè*, a town of Liguria, N. Italy, prov. and 9 m. W. of Genoa, at the mouth of the Cervo in the Gulf of Genoa. Pop. 5943.

Volturno, *vol-tóor'no*, a river of Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows S.E., afterwards W., past Capua, and enters the Mediterranean 30 m. S.E. of Gaeta, after a course of 90 m. On its banks in October 1890, the Italians under Garibaldi defeated the army of the King of Naples.

Voorn or Voonne, an island of S. Holland, about 13 m. in length and 6 m. in breadth, between the Maas and the Harlingvliet.

Vorarlberg, *för-erl'berg* (in front of the Arlberg, properly Adler's berg, *i.e.*, the eagle's mountain), a mountainous district of Austria-Hungary, connected officially with the prov. of Tyrol, of which it forms the W. extremity.

Voronets, *vo-ro-net's*, or Voronej, *vo-ro-nesh'*, a gov. of Russia, N.W. of the Don Cossacks, N. of Kharkov and E. of Kursk. Area 25,441 sq. m.; pop. 2,154,000.

Voronets or Voronej, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., at the confluence of the Voronets and the Don, about 180 m. E. of Kursk; it has considerable trade in wine, iron, corn, oil, etc. Pop. 42,142.

Vosges, *vos'h*, a chain of mountains in the N.E. of France, and the W. of Germany. Many of them are of a rounded shape, and are hence called *ballons*; of

these the highest is the *Ballon d'Alsace*, which attains an elevation of 4688 ft. They are extensively covered with forests, and contain silver, copper, lead, and coal; but the most valuable mineral product is rock salt.

Vooges, a dep. in the N.E. of France, bounded N. by the depts. Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle; E. by Germany; S. by Haute-Saône; and W. by Haute-Marne. Area 2266 sq. m.; pop. 407,082.

Voensesak or *Womesenak*, *vos-nâ-snak*, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. N.W. of Kherson, on the Bug. Pop. 9458.

Votka or *Wotka*, *vo'tka*, a town of Russia, gov. Viatka, on the Ij, with imperial iron works, anchor forges, and musket factories. Pop. 9000.

Vou-chang, *voo-chang*, or *Woo-chang*, a city of China, the cap. of Hoo-pe, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, at the influx of the Han-Kiang; it is one of the finest cities in China. Pop. 200,000.

Vukovar, *voo-ko-var* (the fortress on the Vuka), a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Croatia-Slavonia, at the confluence of the Danube and the Vuka, 23 m. S.E. of Essek. Pop. 6590.

Vulcano, *vool-kâ'no*, or *Volcano*, *vol-kâ'no*, anc. *Fulcania*, the most southerly of the Lipari Islands in the Mediterranean, 12 m. N. of Sicily; it is about 12 m. in circumference, and has near its centre a crater about 3000 ft. in height, which constantly emits smoke and vapour charged with sulphur, ammonia, etc.

W

Waag, *wag* or *wdg*, a river of Austria-Hungary, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows S.W. and S.E., and, after a course of upwards of 200 m., joins the Danube at Komorn.

Waal, *wâl* or *wdl*, a large branch of the Rhine, flows westward through N. Brabant, in the Netherlands, and joins the Maas near Gorkum.

Wabash, *wâ'bash*, a river of the United States of N. America, rises on the W. border of Ohio, separates Indiana from Illinois, and joins the Ohio 100 m. above its confluence with the Mississippi. The length of its course is estimated at 550 m.

Wadhurst, *wâd'hurst*, a pa. and town of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. S.E. of Tunbridge Wells. Pop. of pa. 3191.

Wadsworth, *wâd'swerth*, a township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 7 m. W.N.W. of Halifax. Pop. 4373.

Waereghem, *wâ'rah-phem*, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. N.E. of Courtray, with linen manufactures. Pop. 6674.

Wagram, *wâ'grâm* or *wd'grâm*, a vil. of Lower Austria, 10 m. N.E. of Vienna, the scene of a victory gained by the French over the Austrians, 6th July 1809.

Wahleren, *wâ'leh-ren*, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. S.W. of Berne. Pop. 5220.

Waikato, *wi-kâ'to*, a river of North Island, New Zealand, flows N.W. from Lake Taupo, and enters the ocean at Waikato Harbour, after a course of 140 m.

Wainfleet, *wâ'flet* (the way by the harbour), a town of England, co. Lincoln, on a small creek in a marshy district, 16 m. N.E. of Boston. Pop. 2378.

Waitsen, *wi'tsen*, or *Waatsin*, *wâd'sen*, a town of Austria-Hungary, beautifully situated on the Danube, 20 m. N. of Pesth, with large cattle fairs and trade in wine. Pop. 12,824.

Wakefield, *wâk'feld* (the field by the wayside), a town in the N. R. of York-

shire, England, on the Calder, 9 m. S. of Leeds; it has various manufactures, iron works, and an active trade in corn, wool, cattle, and coal. Pop. 28,069.

Walcheren, *wâ'har-en*, or *wâ'ker-en* (the island of the strangers), an island of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, in the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Schelde; it is about 12 m. in length, 10 m. in breadth, fertile, and well cultivated, but in spring and autumn very unhealthy. Pop. 40,000.

Waldeck-Pyrmont, *wâ'dek peer'mont*, Germ. pron. *wâ'dek peer'mont*, a principality of Germany, consisting of the principality of Waldeck, N. of Hesse-Nassau, and of the principality of Pyrmont, W. of Brunswick. About a third of the surface is covered with forests. The mountainous tracts contain iron, copper, and lead. Salt, alabaster, and marble are also important mineral products, and Pyrmont is especially famed for its mineral waters. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are cattle-rearing and agriculture. Area 459 sq. m.; pop. 64,743, nearly all Protestants.

Waldenburg, *wâ'den-boorg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, on the Polanitz, 10 m. W.S.W. of Schwednitz; it has extensive coal mines in its vicinity. Pop. 11,307. —Also a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 14 m. W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 2969.

Walden, *Walton*. See *Saffron Walden*.

Waldheim, *wâ'd'hime*, a town of Saxony, Germany, 31 m. W. of Dresden, with linen and woollen manufactures. Pop. 7151.

Wales, Principality of, a mountainous country on the W. side of S. Britain, extending from the Bristol Channel in the S. to the estuary of the Dee in the N. It gives the title of the Prince of Wales to the heir apparent of the British Crown, and is occupied by a purely Celtic population, who speak a Celtic dialect known as British or Welsh. Area 7998 sq. m.; pop. 1,217,125. The *Cambrian Mountains* (so called from Cambria, the Latin for Wales)

traverse it in all directions, the main range running from N. to S. The chief summits are—*Snowdon*, 3580 ft.; *Carn-y-Llewellyn*, 3482 ft.; *Carn-y-David*, 3430 ft.; *Arran-Fowdday*, 2973 ft.; *Cader Idris*, 2969 ft.; *Brecknock Beacon*, 2910 ft.; and *Plinlymmon*, 2481 ft. The country is divided into two sections, North and South, and Plinlymmon may be regarded as the boundary between the two. This mountain is also important as containing the sources of the rivers *Severn* and *Wye*. The coast-line is deeply indented by a number of bays, the principal of which are *Cardigan Bay*, *Carnarvon Bay*, and *Carmarthen Bay*. The island of *Anglesea*, in the N.W., is the largest of the Welsh islands; it forms a county, and is linked to the mainland by a tubular iron bridge across the Menai Strait. Wales is politically incorporated with England, and divided into twelve counties, six in the N. and six in the S. In *North Wales* are Flintshire, Denbighshire, Carnarvonshire, Anglesea, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire; in *South Wales* are Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire or Breconshire, Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire. The chief ports are *Swansea*, *Cardiff*, *Newport*, *Carnarvon*, and *Beaumaris*. *Holyhead*, on Holy Island, close to the W. coast of Anglesea, is the point of S. Britain nearest Ireland, and derives its importance from being an Irish mail-packet station. The mineral wealth of Wales is very considerable, and embraces iron, copper, coal, lead, silver, slate, and limestone. *Merthyr-Tydvil*, in Glamorganshire, is the centre of the South Wales coal and iron district. At *Swansea* and *Neath*, large quantities of American and other copper ores are smelted. The Welsh flannel trade has been long celebrated, and its principal seats are *Welshpool* and *Wrexham*. At *Milford*, in Pembrokeshire, an extensive government dockyard has been established.

Walfish Bay, *wâl'fsh*, an extensive harbour on the coast of Damara, S.W. Africa, under the jurisdiction of Great Britain.

Walker, *wâ'ker*, a town of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of Newcastle, with iron shipbuilding, chemical manufactures, and collieries. Pop. 8898.

Walkerburn, *wâ-ker-bûrn*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Peebles, on the Tweed, 1 m. E. of Innerleithen, with woollen manufactures. Pop. in 1871 was 802, but now largely increased.

Wallacetown, *wâl'ace-town* (named after Sir T. Wallace of Craigie, by whom it was founded in 1760), a populous suburb of Ayr, Scotland.

Wallacetown, a vil. of Stirlingshire, Scotland, pa. of Polmont. Pop. 371.

Wallachia, *wâl'id'-ke-s* (the land of strangers, from Slav. *slach*, foreign, so

called because colonized by Romans). See Roumania.

Wallasey, *wâl'lâs-s*, a town of England, co. Chester, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. of Birkenhead. Pop. 14,819.

Wallensee, *wâl'len-sê*, or Lake of Wallenstadt, a lake of Switzerland, between cant. St Gall and Glarus, connected with the Lake of Zurich by the Linth Canal; it is 11 m. in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth, and abounds in fish.

Wallenstadt, *wâl'len-stîdt* (the town of the foreigners, i.e., the Romans), a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, at the E. extremity of the above lake. Pop. 2706.

Wallingford, *wâl'ling-fôrd* (the ford at the old fort, from Brit. *gualien*, an old fort, and *fôrd*), a town of Berkshire, England, at a ford on the Thames, 13 m. N.W. of Reading, and 13 m. S.E. of Oxford, with trade in corn, flour, and malt. Pop. 8368.

Wallkill, *wâl'kill*, a town of New York, U. S., 18 m. W. of Newburgh. Pop. 2477.

Walls (probably from *wos*, a bay or inlet of the sea), a pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland. Pop. 2679.

Walls and Flotta, a pa. in the S. Orkney Isles, Scotland. Pop. 1530.

Wallsend, *wâl'send* (so named from being at the end of the wall built by Severus), a town of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.N.E. of Newcastle; in its neighbourhood are extensive coal mines, which produce an excellent quality of coal known as Wallsend coal, largely exported to London and elsewhere. Pop. 4189.

Wallyford, *wâl'le-fôrd*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Inveresk. Pop. 552.

Walmer, *wâl'mer* (the embankment by the sea), a town of England, co. Kent, on the E. coast, 1 m. S.W. of Deal; it is much frequented for sea-bathing, and near it is a castle in which the Duke of Wellington resided as Lord-Warden of the Cinque Ports, and in which he died, 14th September 1852. Pop. 3816.

Walsall, *wâl'sel*, a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. N.W. of Birmingham, and 6 m. E. of Wolverhampton, with extensive iron works, manufactures of saddlers' ironmongery, and a good trade in malt. Pop. of munic. bor. 46,447; of parl. bor. 49,018.

Walsham, North, *wâl'sham*, a town of England, co. Norfolk, 14 m. N.E. of Norwich, with trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 2842.—*South Walsham* is a vil. 11 m. W.N.W. of Norwich. Pop. 538.

Walsoken, *wâl'so-ken* (the place near the wall where the judicial courts were held), a town of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. N.E. of Wisbeach, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 2911.

Walston, *wâl'stun*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark. Pop. 426.

Waltham, *wâl'tham*, a town of Massa-

chusetta, U. S., co. Middlesex, on Charles River, 10 m. N.W. of Boston. Pop. 9065.

Waltham Abbey or Holy Cross, a town of England, co. Essex, on the Lea, 13 m. N.N.E. of London, with silk and other manufactures, and government gunpowder mills in the vicinity. Pop. 5197.

Waltham, Bishop's, *bish'op's wot'hem*, a town of England, co. Hants, 10 m. E.N.E. of Southampton. Pop. 2618.

Walton-le-Dale, *wot'tun-le-dale*, a township of Lancashire, England, on the Ribble, 1½ m. S.E. of Preston, with cotton mills and printworks. Pop. 8187.

Walton-on-the-Hill, a town of Lancashire, England, with cotton manufactures, 3 m. N. of Liverpool, in which borough it is partly included. Pop. 6449.

Walworth, *wot'wuth*, a populous suburb of London, co. Surrey, 3 m. S. of St Paul's.

Wamphray, *wam'frā* (from *wamh-frā*, the den or deep glen in the forest), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and about 18 m. N.E. of Dumfries, and 6 m. S.E. of Moffat. Pop. of pa. 505.

Wandsbek, *wand'bek*, a town of Prussia, prov. Schleswig-Holstein, 3 m. N.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 13,528.

Wandsworth, *wans'wuth* (the estate or manor on the Wandle), a pa. of England and suburban dist. of London, co. Surrey, at the confluence of the Wandle and Thames, 5½ m. S.W. of St Paul's. Pop. 19,783.

Wanganui, *wan-ga-noo'e*, a river, town, and co. in the provincial dist. of Wellington, North Island, New Zealand. Pop. of town 3681.

Wanlockhead, *wan'lok-head* (named from its situation at the head of the Wanlock), a vil. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 6½ m. E.N.E. of Banquhar, with extensive lead mines. Pop. 772.

Wanstead, *wan'sted* (Woden's town or place, from *Woden*, the Saxon god of war, and *A. S. sted*, a place or town), a town of England, co. Essex, on the Roding, 7 m. N.E. of London. Pop. 5119.

Wantage, *wan'tage*, a town of England, co. Berks, on the border of the Vale of the White Horse, 22 m. N.W. of Reading, with trade in malt, corn, and other agricultural produce. Alfred the Great was born here in 849. Pop. 3295.

Wapping, *wap'ping*, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, included within the metropolis, on the Thames, 3 m. E.S.E. of St Paul's; it contains extensive docks and warehouses, and its inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufactures connected with shipping. Pop. 3410.

Waranger, *war'ang-gher*, a bay of the Arctic Ocean, between Swedish and Russian Lapland.

Varadin or Varasdin, *var-da-deen'*, Hung. *Varasd*, *var-roshd'*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Croatia-Slavonia, on the Drava, 28 m. N.N.E. of Agram, with manufactures of silks, wine, etc. Warm

mineral springs and sulphur baths are in the vicinity. Pop. 10,623.

Warberg, *war'berg*, a town of Gothland, S. Sweden, on the Cattegat, 36 m. N.W. of Halmstad; much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 2363.

Warburg, *war'boorg*, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the Diemel, 22 m. S.E. of Paderborn. Pop. 4390.

Wardhuus, *ward'hooss*, a small island of Norway, with a fort, off the N.E. coast of Finmark.—70° 22' N. lat., 31° 7' E. long.

Ward-Hunt Strait (named in honour of the Right Hon. George Ward-Hunt, who was for some time First Lord of the Admiralty in the Beaconsfield ministry), a channel between Cape Vogel, on the N. coast of the E. part of New Guinea, and Goodenough Island.

Ware (so called from being originally a weir or dam, constructed and fortified by the Danes on the river Lea in 964), a town of Hertfordshire, England, on the Lea, 2 m. N.E. of Hertford, with an active trade in malt, grain, and coal. Pop. 4917.

Wareham, *ware'ham* (corr. from its Saxon name *Wærham*, dwelling or habitation on the weir), a town of Dorsetshire, England, near the mouth of the Frome, 15 m. S.E. of Dorchester, with trade in agricultural produce, and potters' clay found in its neighbourhood. Pop. 6532.

Warendorf, *war'en-dorf*, a manufacturing town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Ems, 16 m. E. of Münster. Pop. 4761.

Wari, *war'-re*, a town of Benin, Upper Guinea, W. Africa. Pop. 5000.

Warkworth, *wark'wuth* (the estate or manor near the fortress, i.e., Wark Castle), a town of England, co. Northumberland, 7 m. S.E. of Alnwick, with woollen manufactures, limestone quarries, and coal mines. Pop. 5109.

Warley, *war'ld*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 3 m. W. of Halifax, with iron foundries, chemical works, stone quarries, and woollen mills. Pop. 3341.

Warminster, *war'min-ster* (the monastery near the weir), a town of England, co. Wilts, on the Willey, 4 m. S. of Westbury, and 21 m. W.N.W. of Salisbury, with trade in corn and malt. Pop. 5786.

Warrenpoint, *war'ren-point*, a seaport town and bathing-place of Ireland, co. Down, 6 m. S.E. of Newry. Pop. 1806.

Warrington, *war'ring-tun* (corr. from its Saxon name *Woringtun*, derived from *wearring*, a fortification, and *tun*, a town), a munic. and parl. bor. and important manufacturing town of Lancashire, England, on the Mersey, about midway between Liverpool and Stockport; the bor. extends into Cheshire. Pop. of munic. bor. 32,144; of parl. bor. 39,055.

Warrnambool, *war-nam-bool'*, a seaport of Victoria, Australia, 170 m. W. of Melbourne, with extensive works for pre-

serving meat for exportation. Pop. about 5,000.

Warsaw, *wår'saw*, anc. *Varsovia* (the fortified place), a town of Russia, the ancient cap. of Poland, finely situated on the Vistula, in 52° 20' N. Lat., 21° 10' E. long. It suffered terribly in the sieges of 1794 and 1831. It has extensive manufactures, and large fairs held twice a year. Its university was suppressed in 1834, and its library of 150,000 volumes has been transferred to St Petersburg, but it still contains two colleges, a theological seminary, and numerous learned associations. Pop. 308,000.

Warta, *wår'tå*, a river which rises in Poland, flows N., then W., through Posen, and joins the Oder at Küstrin, in Brandenburg, Prussia, after a course of 450 m.—Also a town of Poland, on the above river, 24 m. E. of Kalisz. Pop. 4490.

Warwick, *wår'ik* (the fortress town, from A. S. *wearring*, a fortification, and *wic*, a dwelling or town), a munic. and parl. bor. and the co. town of Warwickshire, England, on the Avon, 2½ m. W. of Leamington; it is chiefly noted for its castle, which is the most complete specimen of a feudal fortress in the kingdom. Pop. 10,986.

Warwickshire, *wår'ik-shir*, an inland co. of England, bounded by Stafford and Leicester on the N.; Northampton on the E.; Oxford and Gloucester on the S.; and Worcester on the W. Area 885 sq. m.; pop. 634,189. The scenery is eminently beautiful. The soil is fertile, and is nearly all under tillage or in meadows and pastures. The chief rivers are the *Avon*, *Tame*, *Leam*, *Eca*, *Stour*, *Alne*, *Arrow*, *Anker*, *Blythe*, *Swift*, *Dene*, and *Itchen*. The manufactures are important, their chief seats being *Birmingham* (originally *Bromwicham*), noted for hardwares and firearms; *Coventry* for ribbons, watches, and jewelry; *Alcester* for needles and fish-hooks; and *Kenilworth* for combs. Many of the population are also employed in collieries, iron mines, brick and lime kilns, and in brewing and paper-making, which are carried on upon a large scale. *Stratford-upon-Avon*, in this co., was the birth and burial place of Shakespeare. On the borders of Northamptonshire is *Rugby*, the seat of a famous public school. *Warwick*, on the Avon, is the co. town.

Wash, The, a large bay of the North Sea, on the E. coast of England, laving the co. of Lincoln, Cambridge, and Norfolk.

Washington, *wår'sing-ton* (named in honour of George Washington, frequently called "the father of his country"), the cap. of the United States of N. America, situated in the Federal District of Columbia, on the Potomac, 39 m. S.W. of Baltimore. The government buildings, styled the Capitol, built entirely of white marble, are considered the grandest edifices in the United States. The President's residence is called the White House. Pop. 147,807.

Washington, a territory of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by British America; on the E. by Idaho; on the S. by Oregon; and on the W. by the Pacific. It is to a large extent mountainous, and contains *Mount Rainier*, 12,300 ft. high, and covered with perpetual snow, one of the highest peaks of the Cascade Range in the Rocky Mountains. Area 176,141 sq. m.; pop. 75,120.—*Olympus* is the cap.

Washington, about 100 co., townships, vila, etc., in the United States, are called by this name. Washingtonville is the name of places in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Mount Washington is the principal peak of the White Mountains in New Hampshire; it is 6298 ft. high.

Washita, *wår'så-tå*, a river of Arkansas and Louisiana, U. S., flows E., and joins the Red River, a trib. of the Mississippi, after a course of 400 m. Below the mouth of the Tensas it is sometimes called the *Black River*.

Waslui or *Vaslui*, *vår-loo's*, a town of Romania, on the Birlat, 40 m. S. of Jassy. Pop. 7760.

Wasselnheim, *vår'sole-hime*, Fr. *Wasselonne*, a manufacturing town of Elsass-Lothringen, Germany, on the Muegg, 14 m. W.N.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 4043.

Wast Water, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, pa. of St Bees; it is 3 m. in length, ½ m. in breadth, and abounds in trout and other fish.

Waterbury, *vår'ter-bers*, a city of Connecticut, U. S., co. and 31 m. N.N.W. of Newhaven, with varied and extensive manufactures, for which it has long been distinguished. Pop. 10,896.

Waterford, *vår'ter-ford*, a maritime co. of Ireland, bounded S. by the Atlantic Ocean; W. by Cork; N. by Tipperary and Kilkenny; and E. by Waterford Harbour, separating it from Wexford. The co. extends 29 m. from N. to S., and 52 m. from E. to W. Area 721 sq. m.; pop. 123,810. Most of the surface is mountainous, the principal ranges being *Knockmeledown*, *Cummeragh*, *Monowolagh*, and *Drum*; but there is much undulating and level land along the banks of the *Suir*, the *Blackwater*, and the *Bride*, as well as skirting the coast, which is indented by several inlets, of which the principal are *Waterford Harbour*, *Tramore Bay*, *Dangarron Harbour*, and *Ardmore Bay*. Copper and marble are the principal minerals worked; the former is found at *Knockmahon*, and the latter near *Whitechurch* and *Cappoquin*. The occupations of the population are chiefly those connected with pasturage and dairy-farming. Waterford being the principal dairy co. in Ireland, large quantities of butter and bacon are exported. *Waterford*, on the Suir, is the co. town.

Waterford (corr. from Dan. *vårder-ford*,

the fordable part of the bay), a parl. bor., episcopal city, and seaport of Ireland, the cap. of the above co., at the mouth of the Suir, 83 m. S.W. of Wexford. Pop. 23,337.

Waterloo, *wô-ter-loo'* (watery marsh), a vil. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 9 m. S.E. of Brussels, where the most celebrated victory of modern times was gained by the Duke of Wellington over Napoleon I., 18th June 1815.

Waterloo, a town of New York, U. S., on Seneca River, 20 m. W. of Auburn. Pop. 4499.—Also a city of Iowa, U. S., co. Black Hawk, on the Red Cedar River, 7 m. E.S.E. of Cedar Falls. Pop. 4337.—Also numerous townships and vills. in other states, and vills. in the Dominion of Canada.

Waterloo, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Cambusnethan. Pop. 633.—Also a vil., co. Perth, pa. of Auchtertool.

Waterloo with Seaforth, a town of Lancashire, England, at the mouth of the Mersey, 4 m. N.W. of Liverpool. Pop. 6168.

Waterside, *wô-ter-side*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. of Dalmellington. Pop. 1681, chiefly miners.—Also a vil., co. Dumbarton, pa. of Kirkintilloch. Pop. 426.

Waterston, *wô-ter-stun*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. of Ecclesmachan.

Watertown, *wô-ter-toun*, a town of New York, U. S., the cap. of Jefferson co., on the Black River, 86 m. by railway N.N.W. of Utica, with various extensive manufactures. Pop. 9336.—Also a city of Wisconsin, U. S., on Rock River, 40 m. N.E. of Madison. Pop. 7550.—Also several townships in other states.

Waterville, *wô-ter-veel*, a town of Maine, U. S., on the Kennebec, 18 m. N.E. of Augusta, with manufactures of edge-tools, machinery, agricultural implements, railway cars, etc. Pop. 4852.

Watervliet, *wô-ter-vleet*, a town of New York, U. S., on the Hudson, opposite Troy, with an arsenal. Pop. 22,609.

Watford, *wô-ter-ford* (the ford on Watling Street), a town of England, co. Herts, near the Colne, 15 m. N.W. of London; it has manufactures of straw-plait, and a considerable trade in corn, malt, and live stock. Pop. 7461.

Wath-upon-Dearne, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5½ m. N. of Rotherham, with potteries, iron works, and collieries. Pop. 2142.

Watling Street, *wô-ter-ing street*, a famous road, supposed to have been originally formed by the British, and re-constructed by the Romans, which extended from Dover in Kent to Carnarvon in Wales, passing Canterbury, Rochester, Dartford, to Watling Street in London, thence through the cos. Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, and Stafford to Chester, and thence W. through N. Wales.

Watlington, *wô-ter-ing-tun* (supposed to be derived from A. S. *waetlar*, in allusion to its having been a British village formed of

wattles or wicker), a town of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. S. of Tetworth. Pop. 1943.

Watten, *wô-ten* (supposed to be from a Danish word signifying "water"), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Caithness, 9 m. N.W. of Wick. Pop. of pa. 1453.

Wattenscheidt, *wô-ten-shiite*, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 41 m. W.N.W. of Arnsberg. Pop. 7966.

Watton, *wô-tun*, a town of England, co. Norfolk, 21 m. S.W. of Norwich, with a great trade in butter. Pop. 1388.—Near it is *Wayland or Waiting Forest*, the scene of the old ballad of "the Babes in the Wood."

Wattstown, *wô-tes-toun*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of New Monkland.

Waveney, *wô-ven-d*, a river of Suffolk, England, rises at Brettenham, near the source of the Little Ouse, flows N.E. and joins the Yare 4 m. S.W. of Yarmouth, after a course of 50 m.

Wavertree, *wô-ver-tree*, a town of Lancashire, England, 3 m. S.E. of Liverpool. Pop. 7810.

Wavre, *wô-er*, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Dyle, 15 m. S.E. of Brussels, with manufs. of leather, cotton, yarn, etc. Pop. 5966.—*Wavre-Notre-Dame* and *Wavre-St-Catherine* are towns in the prov. of Antwerp, 18 and 12 m. S.E. of Antwerp city. Pop. respectively 2452 and 3255.

Wawarsing, *wô-wô-r-sing*, a town of New York, U. S., 22 m. S.W. of Kingston. Pop. 8151.

Waygat (from the Dutch, and signifies "blow gap," from the strong winds prevailing here), an island in the Arctic Ocean, to the S. of Nova Zembla, separated from the mainland by a strait of the same name.

Waseerabad or Vaseerabad, *wô-see-râ-bdd*, a town of the Punjab, British India, about 3 m. from the Chenaub, and 64 m. N.W. of Lahore; it is built in European style, and is one of the handsomest towns in India. Pop. 16,846.

Wear, *weer*, a river of England, rises in the W. of Durham, and after a circuitous course falls into the North Sea between Sunderland and Monk-Wearmouth, after a course of 67 m.

Wearmouth, Bishop. *See* Bishop Wearmouth.

Wearmouth, Monk. *See* Monk Wearmouth.

Weaver, *wee-ver*, a river of Cheshire, England, rises near Nantwich, flows N. and N.W., and joins the estuary of the Mersey at Winton, after a course of 45 m.

Wednesbury, *wen-d'ber-s*, or *Wodensbury* (named after *Woden*, the Saxon god of war), a parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Stafford, 7½ m. N.W. of Birmingham; it has coal and iron mines, and ironware manufs. of every description are extensively carried on. Pop. of parl. bor. 116,809; of town 25,030.

Wednesfield, *wen-s'foid*, a town of Eng-

land, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.E. of Wolverhampton, with extensive manufs. of locks, keys, chain cables, etc. Pop. 5730.

Wehlau or Welau, *wé'lou*, a town of East Prussia, at the junction of the Alle and the Pregel, 28 m. S.E. of Königsberg, with manufs. of steam engines, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Pop. 5178.

Weida or Weyda, *wí'dá*, a town in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on the Weida, 14 m. E. of Neustadt. Pop. 5256.

Weighton Market, *wé'tun mår'ket*, a pa. and town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, England, 10 m. W. of Beverley. Pop. of pa. 2354.

Wei-hsien, a city of China, prov. Shan-tung, with iron foundries and manufactures of hardware. Pop. estimated at 100,000.

Weimar, *wí'mår* (abounding in vines), a city of Central Germany, the cap. of Saxe-Weimar, finely situated on the Ilm, 18 m. N.E. of Erfurt; it has various manufactures, a good trade in corn and wool, and has long held a high rank as a seat of literature through the liberal patronage of the ducal family. Pop. 17,523.

Weinheim, *wín'híme*, a town in the grand-duchy of Baden, Germany, on the Weachtitz, 11 m. N.E. of Mannheim, with manufactures, oil-mills, and mineral baths. Pop. 6723.

Weissenburg, *wís'sen-boorg* (white town), a town of Bavaria, Germany, on the Rezat, 27 m. S.E. of Anspach, with manufactures of jewelry, needles, pins, etc. Pop. 5303.

Weissenburg, *Fr. Wí'ssembourg*, a town of Elsass-Lothringen, Germany, on the Lauter, 35 m. N.N.E. of Strasburg; it has various manufs. and its environs are noted for their wine. Pop. 5939.

Weissenfels, *wís'sen-fels* (white rock), a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 11 m. S. of Merseburg, with manufs. of woollens, porcelain, jewelry, and leather. Pop. 16,921.

Weisskirchen, *wís - keer'h'm* (white churches), a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Hungary, on the Nera, about 55 m. S.E. of Temesvar, with silk manufs. and extensive vineyards in its vicinity. Pop. 7490.—Also a town of Moravia, on the Betshava, 21 m. E.S.E. of Olmütz. Pop. 6735.

Welland, *wé'land* (probably the river into which the tide flows), a river of England, rises on the borders of co. Leicester and Northampton, flows N.E., then N., and enters the Wash at Fosdyke in Lincolnshire after a course of 70 m.

Welland or Chippeway, *chip'pé-wé*, a river of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, forming part of the Welland Canal, flows E., and after a course of 60 m. joins the Niagara not far above its falls. The *Welland Canal*, 35 m. long, connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and was constructed to avoid the Falls of Niagara.

Wellenley Islands, *wé'les-iz* or *wé'l'iz*, a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, North Australia.—16° 30' S. lat., 139° 30' E. long.

Wellesley Province, a British settlement on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, opposite Penang or Prince of Wales Island. Area 140 sq. m.; pop. 75,196.

Wellingborough, *wé'ling-bur-o*, a town of England, co. and 10 m. N.E. of Northampton, with manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. 9385.

Wellington, *wé'ling-ton* (probably the town of the *gual-hen* or old fort), a town of England, co. Somerset, 13 m. S.W. of Bridgewater. Pop. 5119. The first Duke of Wellington had his title from this town.

Wellington, a town of England, co. Salop, 10½ m. E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 5626.

Wellington, a central pastoral district of New South Wales, Australia, extending between the Lachlan and Macquarie rivers, and adjacent to the co. of Wellington and Bathurst. Area 16,696 sq. m.—Also a co. of New South Wales, traversed by mountain ranges and the Macquarie River. P. 14,631.

Wellington, a provincial dist. in the S. of North Island, New Zealand; it is well watered and timbered, and consists of fine districts suitable for agricultural purposes. Its chief town, *Wellington*, co. Hutt, is the seat of the government of the colony. Pop. of dist. 51,069; of town and suburbs 19,126.

Wellington, a town in Paari div., Western Province, Cape Colony. Pop. 2500.

Wellington Island, off the S.W. coast of Patagonia, S. America; it is 140 m. in length, and has an average breadth of 35 m.—45° 0' S. lat., 74° 50' W. long.

Wellington Lake, in Gipps Land, co. Bruce, Victoria, Australia; it is 20 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth.

Wells (named from the numerous springs in its neighbourhood, and more especially from that dedicated to St Andrew, which flows through the south-western part of the city), a munic. and parl. bor. and ancient city of Somersetshire, England, at the base of the Mendip Hills, 19 m. S.W. of Bath, and the same distance S. of Bristol; its cathedral is one of the finest in England. Pop. 4518.

Wells, a town of Norfolk, England, 4½ m. N.W. of Walsingham, with trade in corn, malt, etc. Pop. 3044.

Wellwood, a colliery vil. of Fifeshire, Scotland, pa. of Dunfermline. Pop. 678.

Welshpool, *welsh'pool* (so called by the English to distinguish it from Poole in Dorsetshire; its original name was *Ywâl-lwm*), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of Montgomeryshire, N. Wales, pleasantly situated in the vale of the Severn, 7½ m. N. of Montgomery; it is a great market for Welsh flannels. Pop. 7199.

Wem (probably from Saxon *wem*, a hollow), a town of England, co. Salop, on the Roden, 10 m. N. of Shrewsbury; with tanneries and trade in malt. Pop. 3650.

Wemyss, weems (the caves, from Gael. *uaimh*, a cave), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 m. N.E. of Dysart. Pop. 6400. In the pa. are the vils. East and West Wemyss. Pop. respectively 777 and 1231.

Wemyss Bay, a haven in the Firth of Clyde, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 6 m. S.W. of Greenock; it is the terminus of the Glasgow, Greenock, and Wemyss Bay branch of the Caledonian Railway.

Wendover, wen'dô-ver, a pa. and town of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. S.E. of Aylesbury, with manufs. of lace and straw-plait. Pop. of pa. 2033.

Wener, wê'ner, or **Wenner, wen'ner**, a large lake of Sweden, forming, by the Gotha Canal, one of the great channels of communication between Gottenburg and the Baltic. Area 2015 sq. m.

Wenersborg, wê'ners-borg, a town of Sweden, the cap. of the gov. Elfsborg, on Lake Wenner, near the efflux of the river Gotha. Pop. 4068.

Wenham, wen'əm, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., N. America, 20 m. N.E. of Boston. Pop. 985.—From a lake about 1 m. sq., on its S. border, many thousand tons of ice, which is celebrated for its purity, are annually exported.

Wenlock, wen'lok, a munic. and parl. bor. and town of England, co. Salop, including Much Wenlock, 12 m. S.E. of Shrewsbury, with coal mines; and Little Wenlock, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. of Much Wenlock. Pop. of munic. bor. 19,401; of parl. bor. 21,306.

Werdau, wê'dou, a town of Saxony, Germany, on the Pleisse, 5 m. W.N.W. of Zwickau, with woollen, cotton, and shoe manufs., dyeworks, and calico-printing works. Pop. 11,899.

Werden, wêr'den (a dwelling near a river island), a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Ruhr, 15 m. N.E. of Düsseldorf, with silk and other manufactures. Pop. 6864.

Werl, wêrl, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, 19 m. W.S.W. of Lippstadt, with important salt works in its vicinity. Pop. 6746.

Wermland, wêrm'land, a gov. of Sweden, on the Norwegian frontier, with great iron mines. Pop. 268,557.

Wernigerode, wêr-nô-gô-rô'deh, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Holzemme, 12 m. W.S.W. of Halberstadt, with woollen manufactures and trade in corn, chicory, and leather. Pop. 7577.

Werra, wêr'rd, a river of Central Germany, rises in the forest of Thuringia, flows N.W. and joins the Fulda, after which the united streams take the name of the Weser. The total length of its course is 180 m.

Wesel, Neider, nê'der wê'tel (Lower Wesel), a strongly fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, at the confluence of the Lippe and the Rhine, 28 m. E.S.E. of Cleves, with manufactures, distilleries, and an

active trade. Pop. 19,104.—Ober Wesel, on the Rhine, is 23 m. S.E. of Coblenz. Pop. 2580.

Weser, wê'ser, Germ. pron. wê'ser (probably from Celt. *woys-aru*, the turbid stream, derived from *wiege*, water, and *garw*, rough), a large river of Germany, formed by the junction of the Werra and the Fulda at Münden; it flows through the territories of Prussia and Brunswick, skirts Oldenburg on the N.E., and falls into the German Ocean after a course of 250 m.

Wessel Islands, wê'ssel, a group off N. Australia, N.W. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. —11° 0' S. lat., 136° 40' E. long.

West Africa Settlements, embracing *Gambia* and *Sierra Leone*, are the most northern of the British possessions on the W. coast of Africa. The chief settlements on the river Gambia are *Bathurst*, at the mouth, and *Fort James, Fort George*, and *McCarthy Island*, farther up the stream. Sierra Leone proper consists of a peninsula terminating in a cape of the same name. *Freetown* and *Sherboro Island* are the principal settlements. Total area 489 sq. m.; pop. 63,126.

West Arthurlie, wêst ar'thur-lie, a vil. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. of Neilston. Pop. 481.

West Australia. See *Australia, West*.

West Barns, a vil. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. of Dunbar. Pop. 536.

Westbury, wêst-bêr-s (west town), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Wilts, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.E. of Trowbridge, with trade in fancy cloths and malt. Pop. 6396.

Westbury-on-Severn, a town of Gloucestershire, England, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. 2496.

West Calder. See *Calder, West*.

Westeråsa, wêst-er-ös (corr. from its ancient name *Vestra-aros*, western dwelling, as distinguished from *Ostra-aros*, eastern dwelling, i.e., Upsala), a commercial town of Sweden, the cap. of the gov. Westmanland, and a bishop's see, on Lake Mälär, about 60 m. N.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 5116.

Westerbotten, wêst-er-bôt'ten, or **West Bothnia**, a gov. of Norrland, Sweden. Area 22,841 sq. m.; pop. 101,449.

Westerkirk, wêst-er-kîrk, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries. Pop. 640.

Westerly, wêst-er-le, a town of Rhode Island, U. S., 45 m. S.W. of Providence. Pop. 4708.

Wester Norrland, wêst-er norr'land, a maritime gov. of Norrland, Sweden, lying along the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia. Area 951 sq. m.; pop. 156,134.

Westerwick, wêst-er-wîk, a seaport of Sweden, gov. and 76 m. N. of Calmar, on the Baltic, with shipbuilding, linen manufactures, etc. Pop. 5201.

West Fjord, wêst fjord, a great sound separating the Lofoden Isles from the

mainland of Norway, through which the tides of the Northern Ocean rush with great force and rapidity.

West Houghton, *west how'tun*, a township of Lancashire, England, 5 m. N.E. of Wigan, with silk and cotton manufactures, and coal mines. Pop. 6609.

West Indies, *The, west in'dez*, or **West India Islands**, an extensive archipelago which separates the Atlantic from the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. They were so called because when the first of them was discovered by Columbus, he supposed that it formed part of an outlying portion of India. In honour of the discoverer, they are sometimes called the **Columbian Archipelago**. The islands differ much in size, and consist of three principal divisions—the *Greater Antilles*, the *Lesser Antilles*, and the *Bahamas* or *Lucayas*. Their total area is upwards of 94,800 sq. m. Pop. 4,194,700. The *Greater Antilles* include *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *Haiti* or *San Domingo*, and *Puerto Rico*. They are all mountainous, some of their summits being 8000 ft. high. The *Lesser Antilles* are divided into the *Windward Islands* and the *Leeward Islands*. They are of volcanic origin, and abound in *soufrières* or expiring volcanoes, which emit sulphurous vapours, and sparks of fire visible at night. The name *Antilles* was probably transferred to these islands from a land named *Antilla*, which, according to tradition, before the discovery of the West Indies, existed to the W. of the Azores. The *Bahamas* are a low group rising hardly more than six feet above high-water mark, and their shores are formed by madrepores or coral. Situated for the most part within the torrid zone, the heat is excessive till it is moderated by sea-breezes which spring up daily about two hours before noon, when all nature revives, and the temperature in the shade becomes pleasant. On many of the islands the elevation of their surface has a corresponding effect. In general the lower grounds may be described as hot and unhealthy, while the climate of the mountainous regions is equable and salubrious. As elsewhere in tropical climates, the year is divided between the wet and dry seasons. The first periodical rains set in about the middle of May, and continue to fall every day at noon for about a fortnight, creating a bright verdure and luxuriant vegetation. From June to August the sky is without a cloud, and the atmosphere is so transparent that the smallest print can be read by moonlight, and the planet Venus shines with such splendour that it even casts a shadow. Hurricanes occur from the beginning of August till the end of October. During the latter month rain falls in torrents. In November or December the weather becomes serene and pleasant, and continues settled till the end of April.

The West Indies are valuable chiefly for their vegetable productions. Delicious fruits grow in abundance. On the mountains are extensive forests, whose woods take the highest polish and are admirably adapted for cabinet work. The great staples, however, are sugar-cane, yielding the threefold produce of sugar, molasses, and rum, coffee, cotton, indigo, spices, medicinal drugs, and tobacco. Wild animals are almost extinct. Horses, asses, and mules have been imported. The cattle are inferior, sheep and goats are found on only a few of the islands, but swine find plenty of food in the forests and are numerous. One animal peculiar to these islands is the land-crab, which is esteemed excellent food. Birds of brilliant plumage and elegant in form, insects, reptiles, and fish abound. Of the present population three-fourths are African negroes. The rest are whites of different European nations, mulattoes, Chinese labourers, and Indian coolies. Slavery, which formerly prevailed in all these islands, exists now only in the Spanish possessions. When slavery was abolished in the British dominions 20 millions sterling were paid to the planters as compensation. Christian effort has long been directed to the evangelization of the negroes and mixed races, and has been crowned with great success. The language spoken in the several islands is for the most part that of the white race dominant in each. The following is a list of the principal islands and the governments to which they respectively belong:—

	<i>British.</i>	<i>Ile of Pines.</i>
<i>Bahamas.</i>	Great Bahama.	Puerto Rico.
	Lucaya or Abaco.	<i>French.</i>
	Andros.	Guadeloupe.
	New Providence.	Martinique.
	San Salvador.	N. part of St Martin.
	Turks and Caicos.	Marigalante.
	Jamaica.	Desirade.
	Grand and Little Caymans.	Les Saintes.
	Anegada.	St Bartholomew.
	Virgin Gorda.	<i>Dutch.</i>
	Tortola.	S. part of St Martin.
	Anguilla.	Saba.
	Barbuda.	St Eustatius.
	St Christopher or St Kitts.	Curaçoe.
	Nevis.	Buen-Ayre.
<i>Danish.</i>	Antigua.	Oruba.
	Montserrat.	
	Dominica.	
	St Lucia.	
	Barbadoes.	
	St Vincent.	
	Grenada.	
	Grenadines.	
	Tobago.	
	Trinidad.	
<i>Spanish.</i>		<i>Venezuelan.</i>
	Cuba.	Margarita.
		<i>Independent.</i>
		Haiti or San Domingo.

West Kilbride. See Kilbride, West.
Westland, *west'land*, a provincial district on the W. coast of South Island, New Zealand. Pop. 17,632.

West Linton. See Linton, West.
Westmanland, a gov. of Sweden, on the N. shore of Lake Maelar, containing the rich silver mines of Sala. Pop. 128,763.

Westmanna Islands, *west-man'nd* (so called because peopled by men from the west), a group of the coast of Iceland. They are 14 in number, but only 4 produce any kind of vegetation, and of these only one called *Hrimsey* or *Home Island* is inhabited.—68° 20' N. lat., 30° 30' W. long.

West Marytown, *west mâr'town*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Old Monkland. Pop. 541.

Westmeath, *west'meeth*, an inland co. of Ireland, bounded by Longford, Meath, Kildare, King's County, Roscommon, and Lough Ree. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 35 m.; greatest breadth from E. to W. 40 m. Area, 708 sq. m.; pop. 78,432. The surface is picturesquely diversified with hill, valley, and lake, but there are no mountains, the greatest elevation being only 849 ft. The soil is fertile, interspersed with bog. The co. is well watered. In the W. is the river *Shannon*; the *Uny* flows through the N. and the *Broena* through the centre. Connected with these rivers are Loughs *Rea*, *Derowagh*, *Bnel*, *Owel*, *Lane*, *Iron*, and *Sheelin*. The *Royal Canal* intersects the co., and a branch of the *Grand Canal* proceeds to *Kilbeggan*. The occupations are wholly connected with agriculture, grazing and dairy farming being the chief. *Mullingar* is the county town.

Westmill, *west-mill*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. of Cockpen.

Westminster, *west'min-ster* (so named from being built at the west side of London, in contradistinction to the East Minster or St Paul's), a city of Middlesex, England, adjoining London, of which it may be considered a part, although it possesses distinct rights and privileges. Pop. 246,608.

Westminster, New, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. British Columbia, on the Fraser River, 15 m. from its mouth.

Westmoreland, *west'more-land* (corr. from *West-moringa-land*, the west moorland, from A. S. *west moring*, or *mor* and *land*), a co. of England, celebrated for its lake scenery, is bounded by Lancashire on the W. and S.; Yorkshire on the E.; and Cumberland on the N. Area 758 sq. m.; pop. 85,010. Surface very mountainous, with large and numerous tracts of moorland, from which the co. derives its name. The principal mountain summits are *Helvellyn* (partly in Cumberland), *Bowfell*, and *Crossfell*. The principal lakes are *Windermere* and *Ullswater*, both in the N. The *Eben* in the N. and the *Ken* in the S. are the chief streams. Great numbers of geese

and swine are reared for exportation. Sheep and cattle are also extensively bred for the supply of southern markets. *Appleby*, on the Eden, is the co. town, but *Kendal*, on the Ken, is a more important place.

Weston-super-Mare, *west-tun-su'per-mâr*, a town of England, co. Somerset, 20 m. W.S.W. of Bristol; much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 10,470.

Westphalia, *west-fâl'e-d* (according to some, corr. from *Vestalia*, and named after the goddess *Vesta*; according to others, from *west* and *walen*, a colt, and so called because it is situated west of the Weser, and its first inhabitants bore the device of a colt on their ensigns), a prov. of Prussia, S. of Hanover, E. of the Netherlands; N. of Rhenish Prussia; and W. of the Weser. Area 7823 sq. m.; pop. 1,905,897.

Westport, *west'port*, a munic. bor. and seaport of Ireland, co. Mayo, on Clew Bay, 10 m. S.W. of Castlebar, with trade in corn and other agricultural produce. Pop. 3863.

Westquarter, *west'quar-ter*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Glassford. Pop. 406.

Westra or **Westray,** *west'rd*, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 6 m. N. of Rousay. Pop. 2090.

Westruther, *west'ruth-er*, original name *Wolfstruther* (the marshy place occupied by wolves), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 7 m. E. of Lauder. Pop. of pa. 784.

West Town, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Errol.

Westward Ho, *west'ward ho*, a watering-place in Devonshire, England, on Bideford Bay; it has a United Service College, which was opened in 1875.

Wetherby, *weth'er-by* (corr. from its ancient name *Wederby*, from the Saxon word to *turn*, descriptive of its situation on a bend of the river Wharfe), a town in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, 7 m. N.W. of Tadcaster. Pop. 1637.

Wetter, *wet'ter* or *wet'ter*, a lake of Sweden, 80 m. in length, and 10 m. in average breadth, communicating with the Baltic by the river Motala.

Wetteren, *wet'ter-en*, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Schelde, 8 m. E.S.E. of Ghent, with lace, linen, and woollen manufactures. Pop. 6338.

Wetterhorn, *wet'ter-horn* (stormy peak), a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Berne, between the valleys of Hasli and Grindelwald, and in the N. spur of the Bernese Alps. Height about 12,900 ft.

Wetlar, *wet'lar*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on a height near the Lahn, 42 m. E.N.E. of Coblenz, with manufactures of leather. Pop. 6837.

Wexford, *wes'ford*, a maritime co. of Ireland, bounded on the E. and S. by St George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the landward sides by Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wicklow. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 55 m.; greatest breadth 34 m. Area 900 sq. m.; pop. 132,636. The E.

coast is dangerous from sandbanks. The S. shores are skirted by several lagoons, and off the coast are some small islands. The surface of the co. is hilly, rising in the N.W. into the ridge of *Mount Leinster* and *Blackstairs*, and declining to a level peninsula in the S.E. The river *Slaney*, navigable for barges to *Enniscorthy*, passes through the co., and the *Barrow* skirts it on the W. Grazing and dairy-farming are leading pursuits. Manufactures are unimportant, but fishing is general along the coast. *Wexford*, on the *Slaney*, is the co. town.

Wexford, *wex'ford* (corr. from *Weisford*, a Danish name said to mean "west ford or bay"), a munic. and parl. bor., seaport, and market town of Ireland, and the co. town of Wexford, at the mouth of the *Slaney*, 13 m. S.S.E. of *Enniscorthy*, with shipbuilding docks, and an extensive trade. Pop. 12,077.

Wexio, *wex'she-u*, a town of Sweden, the cap. of the gov. *Kronoberg*, on the *Sodre*, 60 m. W.N.W. of *Calmar*, with carpet manufactures and large annual fairs. Pop. 8754.

Wey, *wê* (from Celt. *guy* or *wy*, water), a river of England, co. Dorset, rises near *Upway*, flows S.E., and enters the *English Channel* between *Weymouth* and *Melcombe Regis*.—Also a river of *Hants* and *Surrey*, flows N.E., and joins the *Thames* at *Weybridge*.

Weymouth, a town of *Massachusetts*, U. S., co. *Norfolk*, 12 m. S.S.E. of *Boston*, with extensive manufactures of boots and shoes. Pop. 10,571.

Weymouth and *Melcombe Regis*, *wê'muth* and *mel-kum ref's*, a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of *Dorsetshire*, England, united by a bridge over the *Wey*, 8 m. S.W. of *Dorchester*; the former is a seaport, and the latter a fashionable watering-place. Pop. 18,259.

Whalsay, *whâl'sêd*, one of the *Shetland Islands*, Scotland, 2½ m. E. of *Mainland*. Pop. 854.

Whampoa, a port of *China*, on an island off the same name, 12 m. E. of *Canton*.

Whang-Hai or *Yellow Sea*, an inlet of the *Pacific Ocean*, E. of the *Chinese* provs. *Shan-tung* and *Kiang-su*.

Wharfe, *wharf*, a river of England, co. *York*; it is a very picturesque stream, and joins the *Ouse* a little above *Cawood*.

Wharton, *whar'tun*, a township of England, co. *Chester*, 2½ m. W.N.W. of *Middlewich*, with salt works. Pop. 2597.

Wheeling, *wheel'ing*, the cap. city of *Western Virginia*, U. S., on the *Ohio*, 92 m. below *Pittsburg*. Pop. 31,268.

Whernside, *whern'side*, a mountain in the N.W. of *Yorkshire*, England, 2414 ft. high.

Whins of Milton, a vil. of Scotland, co. *Stirling*, pa. of *St Ninians*. Pop. 481.

Whitadder, *whit'ad-dor*, a river of Scot-

land, rises in *Haddingtonshire*, unites with the *Dye* in a vale among the *Lammermoor Hills*, receives the *Blackadder* near *Allanbank*, in the vale of the *Merve*, and falls into the *Tweed* 4 m. above *Berwick*.

Whitburn, *whit'burn*, formerly written *Whiteburn* (in contradistinction to *Blackburn*, which lies to the eastward), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. *Linlithgow*, 21 m. S.W. of *Edinburgh*. Pop. of pa. 6911; of vil. 1432.

Whitburn, a pa. and vil. of England, co. *Durham*, on the coast, 3 m. N. of *Sunderland*; resorted to for sea-bathing and for its mineral springs. Pop. of pa. 1343.

Whitby, *whit'be* (white town, from A. S. *whit*, white, and Dan. *by*, a town), a parl. bor. and seaport in the N. E. of *Yorkshire*, England, 18 m. N.W. of *Scarborough*; it is famed for its jet. Pop. 13,094.

Whitchurch, *whit'church*, a town in *Shropshire*, England, 19 m. N. of *Shrewsbury*. Pop. 3698.

Whitechapel, *white-tchap'el*, a pa. of England, co. *Middlesex*, included within the metropolis. Pop. 34,874.

Whitefield, *whit'feild*, a town of *Lancashire*, England, 8 m. S. of *Bury*. Pop. 9064.

Whitegate, *white-gate*, a fishing vil. of Ireland, co. *Cork*, 2½ m. S.S.E. of *Queens-town*, and 5 m. S.W. of *Cloyne*. Pop. 951.

Whitehall, *white-hall*, a town of *New York*, U. S., co. *Washington*, at the head of *Lake Champlain*, 77 m. N.E. of *Albany*. Pop. 5564.

Whitehaven, *whit-hê'v'n* (named after a fisherman called *White*, who occupied the first house in the place), a parl. bor. and seaport of England, co. *Cumberland*, 12 m. S.W. of *Maryport*, with coal mines. Pop. of parl. bor. 18,451; of town 17,008.

Whitehill, *white-hill*, a vil. of Scotland, co. *Edinburgh*, pa. of *Dalketh*. Pop. 331.—Also a vil., co. *Kincardine*, pa. of *St Cyrus*.—Also a vil., co. *Dumfries*, pa. of *Kirkcunneil*.

Whitehills, a fishing vil. of Scotland, co. *Banff*, 4 m. E. of *Portsoy*. Pop. 833.

Whitewash, *white'wash*, a vil. of Scotland, co. *Lanark*, pa. of *Govan*. Pop. 1488.

Whitekirk and *Tynninghams*, *white-kirk* and *tin'ning-gam*, a united pa. of Scotland, co. *Haddington*. *Whitekirk* takes its name from the white appearance of the church, and *Tynninghams* signifies "the hamlet on the meadow by the river Tyne." Pop. 1073.

Whiterigg, *whit'erig*, a vil. of Scotland, co. *Lanark*, pa. of *New Monkland*.

White Sea, a large gulf between *Lapland* and *Archangel* in the N. of *Russia*; it contains the *Solovetaki* islands, and abounds with herrings, cod, and other fish. Its shape is nearly that of a semicircle, and it is covered with ice during three or four months of the year. Area estimated at 45,000 sq. m.

Whithorn, *whit'horn* (white dwelling or place, from A. S. *whit*, white, and *orn*, a

place), a royal burgh and seaport of Wigtownshire, Scotland, on the Bay of Wigtown, 13 m. S. of Wigtown, with the ruins of a cathedral on or near the site of the first Christian church built in Scotland. Pop. 1577. — The pa. of Whithorn has a pop. of 2906.

Whiting Bay, *whit'ing* (the bay of fishing), an inlet of the Firth of Clyde, on the S.E. side of the island of Arran, Scotland.

Whitlotta, *whit'lets*, a vil. of Ayrshire, Scotland, pa. of St Quivox, 1½ m. N.E. of Ayr. Pop. 505.

Whitsome and Hilton, *whit'sum* and *hit'sum*, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick. Pop. 608.

Whitstable, *whit'stå-bl*, a town of England, co. Kent, at the mouth of the Swale, 6 m. N.W. of Canterbury, with extensive oyster beds off the coast. Pop. 5481.

Whittingham, *whit'ing-gam* (the dwelling on the white mead), a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. and about 6 m. E. of Haddington. Pop. of pa. 657.

Whittlesey, *whit'ts-æd*, or Whittlesea, *whit'ts-æ*, a town of England, co. Cambridge, about 6 m. S.E. of Peterborough. Pop. 4297.

Whitwick, *whit'wik*, a town of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, with collieries and some manufactures of hosiery. Pop. 4277.

Whitwood, *whit'wood*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 4½ m. N.W. of Pontefract. Pop. 3342.

Whitworth, *whit'worth*, a township of England, co. Durham, 4 m. N.N.E. of Bishop Auckland, and 6 m. S.W. of Durham. Pop. 5028.

Whydah, *avid'då*, a seaport on the Slave Coast, Upper Guinea, W. Africa, the chief commercial town of a country of the same name, subject to the King of Dahomey. Pop. 15,000.

Wick (station or town on the bay), a royal and parl. burgh, seaport, and market town of Scotland, the co. town of Caithness-shire, at the mouth of a river of the same name; it is the chief seat of the northern herring fishery, and the principal trade is connected with the herring fishery and herring curing establishments. Pop. 8145.

Wicklow, *wik'lo*, a maritime co. of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, and on the landward sides by Wexford, Carlow, Kildare, and Dublin. Its greatest length is 40 m.; greatest breadth 33 m. Area 781 sq. m.; pop. 78,697. Wicklow is the most picturesque co. in Ireland, the surface being beautifully diversified with mountain, valley, stream, and lake. The central portion is quite a maze of mountains, the chief of which are *Lugnaquilla*, 8039 ft.; *Tonelagee*, 2638 ft.; and *Duff Hill*, 2964 ft. The vale of *Avoca*, at the mouth of which *Arklow* stands, is that celebrated by the poet Moore in his "Meeting of the

Waters." Near to *Rathdrum* is the mountain valley of *Glendalough*, famous for its scenery, for the ruins of the "Seven churches," with St Kevin's kitchen, a round tower, and a lake, called the *Lake of Serpents*, because St Patrick is said to have drowned in it all the serpents that were once in Ireland. The principal rivers are the *Liffey* and the *Slaney* in the W., and the *Avoca* and the *Vartry* in the E., all of which rise in the co. The principal minerals are pyrites and copper and lead ores, but silver, iron, zinc, tin, and some others are also found. Except in the *Avoca* district, where important mining operations are carried on, and at *Arklow*, where there is a good fishery, the pursuits of the people are chiefly agricultural. *Wicklow* is the co. town.

Wicklow (a Danish name, probably meaning "bay shelter," having been used by the Danes as a station for ships), a munic. bor., seaport, and market town of Ireland, the co. town of Wicklow, at the head of a small bay, 15 m. N. of Arklow; it is resorted to for sea-bathing, and exports agricultural produce and copper and other ores. Pop. 5164.—About 2½ m. distant is *Wicklow Head*, the site of two lighthouses.—53° 58' N. lat., 6° 1' W. long.

Wicklow, a county of West Australia, surrounded by the cos. Wellington, Grantham, Peel, Goderich, and Nelson; it contains several salt lakes and some excellent pasture lands.—Also a county in Queensland drained by the Burnett River.

Wicklow Mountains, a range extending from the extreme N. to the extreme S. of the co. of Wicklow, Ireland. They are not of great elevation, but, containing numerous deep glens, skirted by abrupt precipices, and several fine valleys occupied by small lakes, are distinguished for the great beauty of their scenery. Their highest summits are *Lugnaquilla*, 8039 ft. and *Tonelagee*, 2638 ft.

Widdin, *vid'din* (probably named from a Sarmatian tribe called the *Vidini*), a city in the N.W. of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, on the Danube, near the Servian frontier; it has trade in wine, corn, and rock-salt. Pop. 25,000.

Widnes, *wid'nes*, a town of Lancashire, England, on the Mersey, opposite Runcorn, and 5 m. S.E. of Prescott, with chemical, oil, and copper works. Pop. 14,859.

Wieliczka, *ve-litch'ka* or *wyålitch'ka*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, at the N. extremity of a spur of the Carpathians, 8 m. S.E. of Cracow; near it are the most extensive salt mines in the world, yielding annually 700,000 cwt. of rock-salt. Pop. 4945. Within the mine, after a descent of 350 steps, is reached a chapel 39 ft. high, with floor, roof, pillars, statues, altar, and even crucifix, all of rock-salt, and by an underground walk of 2 m. other levels are reached, in which are a

ball-room 100 ft. high, a rivulet, and a lake 83 ft. deep.

Wiener-Neustadt, *vee'-ner-not'statt*, a strongly fortified town of Lower Austria, 13 m. S. of Vienna; it is most beautifully laid out, and from its unswerving loyalty is called "the ever faithful." Pop. 19,173.

Wienerwald, *vee'-ner-vâlt* (the Vienna forest), a mountain range of Lower Austria, extending from the Styrian frontier N.E. to the Danube near Vienna.

Wiesbaden, *vee'-bâ-den* (the baths in the meadow, from Germ. *wiese*, a meadow, and *baden*, baths), a town of Prussia, prov. Hesse-Nassau, on the Salzach, 5 m. N.N.W. of Mentz; it is one of the oldest watering-places in Germany, and is still much frequented for its mineral baths and mineral waters, the *Fonies Maticæ* of the ancients. Pop. 43,674.

Wieselburg, *vee'-sel-boorg*, Hung. *Mosony, mo-shôn'*, a town of Hungary, 21 m. S.S.E. of Eressburg. Pop. 4429.

Wigan, *wig'-an* (from A. S. *wi-biggan*, sacred or holy building), a munic. and parl. bor. and manufacturing town of Lancashire, England, on the Douglas, 15½ m. S. of Preston, and 17 m. N.W. of Manchester. Pop. 39,110.

Wight, Isle of (corr. of *Fectis*, the Roman name for the island), a beautiful island off the S. coast of Hampshire, England, between which and Portsmouth is the great naval road of Spithead. In the centre of the island is *Carisbrooke Castle*, where Charles I. was confined, and near Cowes is *Osborne House*, a favourite residence of Queen Victoria. In consequence of the mildness and salubrity of its climate, the Isle of Wight has long been a favourite resort of invalids, and on account of its great fertility it is often called the "Garden of England." Pop. 66,219.

Wigton, *wig'-tus* (holy town), a town of England, co. Cumberland, 10½ m. S.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 3425.

Wigtown, *wig'-tus* (the town on the bay), a royal and parl. burgh, seaport, and market town of Scotland, the co. town of Wigtownshire, on Wigtown Bay, 7 m. S. of Newton-Stewart. Pop. of royal burgh 1841; of parl. burgh 1780.

Wigtownshire or West Galloway, a maritime co. of Scotland, bounded N. by Ayrshire; E. by Wigtown Bay and the river Cree, which separate it from Kirkcubright; S. by the Irish Sea; and W. by the Irish Channel. It extends from E. to W. 33 m., and from N. to S. 29 m. Area 512 sq. m.; pop. 38,830. It is divided into three districts:—the *Râinas*, or the "peninsula," which lies W. of Loch Ryan and Luce Bay; the *Macera*, or the "flat country," between Wigtown and Luce Bays; and the *Moore*, which includes the remainder of the co. No part is above 13 m. from the sea. The physical aspect of the co. is neither striking nor varied. Its surface is irregu-

lar, but its most elevated part is not above 500 ft. high. The *Cree* and *Bladenoch* are the chief rivers, both partially navigable, and the co. contains a number of small lakes. The coasts are indented by several spacious bays and harbours, such as *Loch Ryan*, on the N.W., which extends inland about 9 m.; *Luce Bay*, on the S.; and *Wigtown Bay*, on the E. These two bays form remarkable promontories—the *Burrow Head* and the *Mull of Galloway*, the latter being the most southerly point of Scotland. There being no manufs. beyond those required for local purposes, and almost no mining operations, agriculture is the principal source of occupation. The principal towns are *Wigtown*, *Stranraer*, *Newton-Stewart*, *Whithorn*, and *Portpatrick*. In ancient times the inhabitants of E. and W. Galloway were designated the "wild Scots of Galloway" from their savage disposition and their peculiar mode of warfare, and they were so conspicuous for their daring intrepidity and heroism, that they were allowed the privilege of forming the van in every battle at which they were present.

Wigtown Bay, a fine bay of the Irish Sea, running northward between the co. of Wigtown and Kirkcubright, Scotland; it is 15 m. in length, and its breadth at its entrance is 12 m.

Wildbad, *vîl'-bâd'*, a town of Württemberg, Germany, noted for its thermal mineral springs. Pop. 8236.

Wilhelmshafen, a naval station in the N. of Oldenburg, Germany, but belonging to Prussia, on the North Sea, at the entrance to Jade Bay. Pop. 10,000.

Willamstad, *wîl'-lam-sidd* (named in honour of William the Prince of Orange, by whom it was founded in 1583), a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the left bank of the Maas, here called *Hollandsdiep*, 18 m. W.N.W. of Breda. Pop. 1848.

Willamsted, the cap. of the island Curaçoa, S. America, in the Caribbean Sea, on its S. coast; it is the centre of commerce of the Dutch West Indies. Pop. estimated at 8000.

Willenhall, *wîl'-les-hall*, a town of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. E. of Wolverhampton, with manufs. of locks, keys, hinges, bolts, etc. Pop. 15,902.

William Henry, Canada. *See* Sorel.

Williamsport, *wîl'-yams-port*, a city of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, 90 m. N. of Harrisburg. Pop. 16,080.

Williamstown, *wîl'-yams-town*, a seaport of Victoria, Australia, on Gellibrand Point, on the S.W. shore of Hobson's Bay; it carries on shipbuilding, and has patent slips, a graving dock, and a government marine yard. Pop. 7134.

Willington, *wîl'-ling-ton*, a township of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, 3 m. S.W. of North Shields, with extensive coal mines and iron works. Pop. 5177.—

Also a township in co. Durham, on the Wear, 3½ m. N. of Bishop Auckland, with collieries. Pop. 4392.

Willington Quay, *wil'ling-tun ke*, a town of England, co. Northumberland, township of Willington, 8 m. W.S.W. of North Shields. Pop. 4096.

Wilmington, *wil'ming-tun*, a city of Delaware, U. S., 26 m. S.W. of Philadelphia; it is the metropolis of Delaware, and by far the most important and populous town in the state. Pop. 42,499.

Wilmington, a town of N. Carolina, U. S., on Cape Fear River, 24 m. N. of Cape Fear; it is well situated for trade, but from the lowness of its site, is considered unhealthy. Opposite the town are two islands noted for their rice. Pop. 15,446.

Wilna or **Vilna**, *vil'nd*, a gov. of Russia, S. of Courland and Kovno, W. of Minsk, N. of Grodno, and E. of E. Prussia. Area 16,434 sq. m.; population 1,002,000.

Wilna or **Vilna**, a town of Russia, the cap. of the above gov., at the confluence of the Vileika and the Villa, 90 m. N.E. of Grodno; it is the see of a Greek and a Roman Catholic bishop, and has a cathedral of the 14th century. Pop. 64,217.

Wilsden, *wil'den* (willow hollow, from A. S. *wilig*, the willow, and *den*, a deep valley), a town in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, 4 m. S.E. of Keighley, with woollen manufactures and extensive collieries. Pop. 3127.

Wilson Promontory, the S. extremity of the Australian continent in Bass Strait, S. of Victoria; it is 24 m. long, 9 m. broad, and almost entirely covered with wood. → 86° 8' S. lat., 146° 28' E. long.

Willsontown, *wil'son-town*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Carnwath. Pop. 586.

Wilton, *wil'tun* (town on the Willy), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Wilts, 8½ m. N.W. of Salisbury; it has long been noted for its manufacture of carpets. Pop. 6865.

Wilton, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Tiviot. Part of the town Hawick is in the pa. Pop. of pa. 3836; of town 2966.

Wilts or **Wiltshire** (contr. of *Wiltshire*, the shire or division of Wilton, anc.

Wilsæton, the settlement on the Willy), an inland co. of England, surrounded by Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, Berks, and Hants. Area 1851 sq. m.; pop. 257,177. Its centre is occupied by the table-land of *Salisbury Plain*, on which are the celebrated Druidical remains called *Stonehenge*. The rivers *Avon* and *Kennet*, and some affluents of the Thames, have their sources in Salisbury Plain. In the N. and S. much of the soil is highly fertile, but more attention is given to dairy farming than to tillage. On the downs in the S. about 100,000 sheep are pastured, and in many places pigs are reared in large numbers. The county is

celebrated for its bacon, and also for its cheese, usually sold as single and double Gloucester, though made in Wilts. The manufacturing industry of Wilts is important and varied. Broadcloths are woven at *Bradford*, *Trowbridge*, *Westbury*, *Chippenham*, etc.; carpets at *Wilton*; lace at *Malmesbury*; gloves and railway carriages at *Swindon*; and cutlery and steel goods at *Salisbury*, the county town.

Wimbledon, *wim'bi-dun* (corr. from its ancient name *Wibbandun*, probably so called from Wibba, one of its early proprietors), a pa. and town of England, co. Surrey, 4 m. N.E. of Kingston, and 7½ m. from London by the London and South-Western Railway. *Wimbledon* is chiefly famous for its extensive common, on which the annual gatherings of the National Rifle Association take place. Pop. 9067.

Wimborne Minster, *wim'burn min'ister*, a town of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. N. of Poole, and 10 m. S.E. of Blandford. Pop. 2113.

Wimmera, *wim-me'rd*, a district in the N.W. of Victoria, Australia, consisting of sandy or sparsely grassed plains, watered by numerous streams, of which the chief are the Murray, Wimmera, and Avoca. The only cultivated land is in the S.E. Pop. 25,000. The river *Wimmera* rises in Mount Cole, flows through Lake Hindmarsh, and enters Lake Albury, from which there is no outlet.

Wimpfen, *wimp'fen*, a town in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, at the junction of the Jart and the Neckar, 7½ m. N.N.W. of Heilbronn, with extensive salt works. Pop. 2061.

Wincanton, *win'kan-tun* (corr. from its ancient name *Wyndecoleton*, so-called from its situation among the windings of the river Cale, which bounds the pa. on the W.), a town of England, co. Somerset, 23 m. S. of Bath, with trade in corn, cattle, butter, and cheese. Pop. 2377.

Winchburgh, *winsk-bur-o*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. of Kirkcaldy.

Winchcombe, *winsk'com* (the corner valley or hollow), a town of England, co. and 14 m. N.E. of Gloucester, with a silk factory, and some manufactures of stockings and thread. Pop. 2998.

Winchelsea, *win'chel-see* (said to be named after Wincheling, son of Cissa, the first king of the South Saxons, by whom it was founded), an ancient seaport town and cinque port of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. N.E. of Hastings. Pop. 1115.

Winchester, *win'ches-ter* (corr. from *Wintancestre*, so called by the Saxons when it became the cap. of Wessex), a munic. and parl. bor., ancient city, and market town of England, the co. town of Hants, 12 m. N.E. of Southampton; it has a spacious cathedral founded in 1357, and is famous for its public school, which is known to have existed before 1186. Alfred the

Great was buried here in 901. Pop. 16,366.

Winchester, a town of Virginia, U. S., co. Frederick, 71 m. N.W. of Washington. Pop. 4477.—There are upwards of 20 other places of the same name in the U. S., but they are generally small and unimportant.

Windermere, *win'der-meer*, a pa. and town of England, co. Westmoreland, 7 m. W.N.W. of Kendal. Pop. of pa. 4787; of town 908.

Windermere or Winandermere (the clear water lake, from Welsh *gwen* *dwr*, the clear water, and A. S. *mere*, a lake), the largest lake in England, between Westmoreland and Lancashire, but chiefly in the latter; it is 10½ m. in length, 1 m. in breadth, and contains a number of islands, most of them forming a cluster near the centre.

Windhill, *wind-hill*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 3 m. N. of Bradford. Pop. 5783.

Windsor or New Windsor, *win'sor* (corr. from its ancient name *Windlesora*, the winding shore, from A. S. *windan*, to wind, and *ora* for *ofer*, a boundary or shore, and so called from the winding course of the Thames at this place), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of Berkshire, England, on the Thames, 23 m. S.W. of London; it is celebrated for its castle, the chief residence of the British sovereigns, and for its park, covering 10,000 acres, and containing plantations of oak, beech, elms, and chestnuts. Pop. of munic. bor. 11,769; of parl. bor., which extends into Buckinghamshire, 17,281.

Windsor, a town of the Canadian Dominion, prov. Ontario, on the Detroit River, opposite Detroit city. Pop. 4263.

Windsor, a seaport of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, 45 m. N.W. of Halifax, the seat of King's College, the principal educational institution in Nova Scotia, and a place of considerable trade in connexion with extensive mines in its vicinity. Pop. 8000.—Also several townships and small towns in the U. S.

Windward Islands. *See* West Indies.

Wingate, *win'gate*, a township of England, co. and 7 m. E.S.E. of Durham, with coal mines. Pop. 3104.

Winnenden, *win'nē-den*, a town of Württemberg, Germany, 12 m. N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3163.

Winnipeg, *win'ni-peg*, a large lake of Manitoba, Dominion of Canada, N.W. of Lake Superior. Length 240 m.; breadth 55 m.

Winnipeg, the cap. of the prov. of Manitoba, Dominion of Canada, at the junction of the Assiniboine and the Red River, 40 m. S. of Lake Winnipeg. Here is *Fort Garry*, the chief fort of the Hudson Bay Company. Pop. 10,000.

Winslow, *win'slo*, a town of England,

co. Bucks, 6½ m. S.E. of Buckingham, with manufactures of lace. Pop. 1836.

Winterthur, *win'ter-toor*, a town of Switzerland, in a fine valley, on the Enlach, 12 m. N.E. of Zurich. Pop. 9404.

Wingenheim, *win'sen-hime*, a town of Elsass-Lothringen, Germany, 3 m. W. of Colmar. Pop. 3633.

Wipperfürth, *wip'per-foot*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wipper, 23 m. N.E. of Cologne, with a copper mine in its vicinity. Pop. 4839.

Wirksworth, *wirks'wurth* (the town near the works or mines), a town of England, co. Derby, in a valley, 12½ m. N.N.W. of Derby; it has manufactures of hosiery, etc., but many of its inhabitants are also employed in the lead-mines in its vicinity. Pop. 3338.

Wisbeach, *wis'beech*, a munic. bor., seaport, and market town of England, co. Cambridge, on the Nene or Nen, 25 m. N. of Ely, with a large trade in grain, malt, and timber. Pop. 3362.

Wisby, *wis'be*, or *wis'be*, a seaport town of Sweden, the cap. of the island Gotland, on its W. coast; it is a bishop's see, and has manufs. of leather and tobacco. Pop. 6043.

Wisconsin, *wis'-kon'sin*, one of the United States of N. America, bounded N. by Michigan and Lake Superior; E. by Lake Michigan; S. by Illinois; and W. by Iowa and Minnesota. To a large extent it consists of prairie-land elevated from 600 to 1200 ft. above the level of the sea, but there is no elevation worthy of the name of a mountain in the state. The climate, though severe, and the winters long, is exempt from those frequent and unhealthy changes that prevail farther south. The soil in many parts is well adapted for tillage, and many valuable minerals are found. Area 53,924 sq. m.; pop. 1,315,386. *Madison* is the state cap.

Wishaw, *wish'aw*, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, 4 m. E. of Hamilton, with extensive coal mines. Pop. 5612.

Wismar, *wis'mdr* (rich or beautiful meadow), a seaport in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, N. Germany, on an inlet of the Baltic, 18 m. N.E. of Schwerin; it has an excellent harbour, nearly landlocked. Pop. 14,463.

Wissembourg. *See* Welsenburg.

Wiston and Roberton. *See* Roberton and Wiston.

Witham, *with'am*, a river of Lincolnshire, England, rises in Rutland, flows N.E. past Lincoln, then E. and S.E. past Boston, and falls into the Wash, after a course of 80 m.

Witham (willow dwelling, from A. S. *withig*, a willow, and *æam*, a dwelling), a town of England, co. Essex, 8 m. N.E. of Chelmsford. Pop. 3347.

Witney, *wit'nd*, a town of England, co. Oxford, on the Windrush, 10½ m. W.N.W. of Oxford; it has manufactures of gloves,

and has long been noted for its blankets. Pop. 2976.

Witten, *vi'ten*, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, on the Ruhr, 32 m. W.N.W. of Arnsberg, with silk, woollen, iron, and steel manufactures, and trade in corn. Pop. 18,106.

Wittenberg, *vi'ten-berg* (white fortress), a town of Prussian Saxony, on the rt. bank of the Elbe, 47 m. N.E. of Merseburg; it is interesting as being the cradle of the Reformation, and the burial-place of its two great champions, Luther and Melancthon, to the former of whom a statue has been erected in the market-place. Pop. 12,427.

Wittenberge, *vi'ten-berg-eh*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Elbe and the Stepnitz, 65 m. N.W. of Potsdam. Pop. 7640.

Wittingau, *vi'tin-gau*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, 14½ m. E.N.E. of Budweis. Pop. 5117.

Witton, *wi'ton*, a township of Lancashire, England, 3 m. N.W. of Blackburn, with cotton manufactures. Pop. 3803.

Witton with Twambrooks, a town of England, co. Chester, forming a suburb of Northwich. Pop. 4229.

Wittstock, *vi'stok* (woody place), a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Dosse, about 60 m. N.W. of Berlin, with linen, woollen, and other manufs. Pop. 7421.

Wivelscombe, commonly pron. *wi'sham*, a town of England, co. Somerset, 11 m. W. of Taunton; here is the largest brewery in the W. of England. Pop. 2059.

Wladislawaw, *wi'dis-la-waw* (the town of Wladislav), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Angustowo, on the Szesupa, 25 m. N.W. of Mariampol. Pop. 9306.

Wloclawak, a town of Russian Poland, on the Vistula, 30 m. N.W. of Plotak, with manufactures of chloery and trade in corn. Pop. 12,445.

Woburn, *woburn*, a town of England, co. Bedford, 7 m. N. of Leighton-Buzzard; near it is Woburn Abbey, originally founded in 1145 for monks of the Cistercian order, but now the splendid mansion of the Duke of Bedford. Pop. of pa. 1605.

Woburn, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., 10 m. W.N.W. of Boston. Pop. 8560.

Wodnian, *wod'-na-on*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, on the Blanita, 12 m. S. of Pisek. Pop. 4193.

Woking, *wok'-ing*, a town of England, co. Surrey, on the Wey, 3 m. N.W. of Ripley, with a retreat for decayed actors. Pop. of pa. 6568.

Wokingham, *wok'-ing-gam*, or Oakingham, *ok'-ing-gam* (the dwelling among oaks), a town of England, co. Berks, 7 m. S.E. of Reading, with trade in malt, and manufactures of silks, gauze, and shoes. Pop. 2963.

Wolborough, *wol'-bur-o*, a town of England, co. Devon, 14 m. S.S.W. of Exeter. Pop. 6062.

Wolfenbüttel, *wol'-fen-but-tel* (dwelling of Wolfa or Ulpha), a town in the duchy of Brunswick, Germany, pleasantly situated on the Ocker, 8 m. S. of Brunswick; it has a public library of 200,000 volumes, among which are some of Luther's manuscripts. Pop. 11,106.

Wollin, *wol'-leen*, a seaport of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on the Divenow, and on an island at its mouth in the Baltic, 30 m. N. of Stettin; it carries on shipbuilding, and has woollen manufactures and extensive fisheries. Pop. 5222.

Wolsingham, *wol'-sing-gam*, a town of England, co. and 16 m. W.S.W. of Durham, on the Wear, with woollen and hardware manufactures, and coal, lead, iron, and lime works in its vicinity. Pop. of pa. 7778.

Wolverhampton, *wol-ver-hamp'tun* (corr. from *Wulfrenas Hantune*; its original name was *Hantune* or *Hampton*, and *Wulfrenas* was added to it in 998, in honour of Wulfrena, sister of King Ethelred, and relict of Athelm, Duke of Northampton, who founded a monastery here, and also endowed the town with many privileges), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Stafford, 12½ m. N.W. of Birmingham; it has extensive manufactures of tin and iron japanned wares and papier-maché and plated goods. Pop. of munic. bor. 68,291; of parl. bor. 156,978.

Wolverton, *wol-ver-tun*, a town of England, co. Bucks, 1 m. N.E. of Stony Stratford, and nearly half-way between London and Birmingham; it is the central station of the London and North-Western Railway, and has factories, foundries, and workshops for the repairs of the locomotive engines and carriages belonging to the company, which afford employment to a great many of the inhabitants. Pop. of pa. 2304.

Wombwell, *wom'-bel*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 4½ m. E.S.E. of Barnsley. Pop. 5009.

Woodbridge, *wood'-bridj*, a town of England, co. Suffolk, on the Deben, 8 m. N.E. of Ipswich, with shipbuilding, and a trade in flour, corn, and malt. Pop. 4408.

Woodend, *wood'-end*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Newhills. Pop. 486.—Also a small vil., co. Perth, pa. of Methven.

Woodhall Colliery, a vil. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. of Old Monkland. Pop. 330.

Woodhead, *wood'-hed*, a vil. of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, pa. of Carstairs.

Woodside, *wood'-side*, a small town of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, pa. of Old Machar, 2 m. N.W. of New Aberdeen, of which it is a suburb. Pop. 4290.

Woodside, a vil. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. of Largo.—Also a vil. in the same county, pa. of Markinch.

Woodside and Burrelltown, a vil. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. of Cargill. Pop. 560.

Wood's Point, a mining district on the Goulburn, Victoria, Australia, 74 m. W.N.W. of Melbourne. Pop. about 8000.

Woodstock, *wood'stok* (woody place, from A. S. *weoda*, wood, and *stoc*, a place), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. and 8 m. N.W. of Oxford, with extensive manufactures of gloves. Near it is *Blenheim*, the magnificent mansion presented by Queen Anne to the Duke of Marlborough as a reward for his victory over the French and Bavarians in 1704. Pop. 7477.

Woodstock, a town of the Dominion of Canada, prov. Ontario, co. Oxford, 29 m. from London. Pop. 5006.

Woodstock, a town of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, co. Carleton, on the St. John River, about 60 m. N.W. of Fredericton, with iron manufactures, and iron and manganese mines in its vicinity. Pop. 2000.—Also several townships in the United States.

Wooldale, *wool'dale*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 5 m. S. of Huddersfield, with woollen manufactures. Pop. 4454.

Wooler, *wool'er*, a town of England, co. Northumberland, on the eastern declivity of the Cheviots, 18 m. N.W. of Alnwick. Pop. 1610.

Woolton, *wool'tun*, two towns in Lancashire, England: I. Little Woolton, 2½ m. S. of Prescott. Pop. 1128.—II. Much Woolton, 5 m. S.W. of Prescott. Pop. 4643.

Woolwich, *wool'wich* or *wool'ich* (corr. from its ancient name *Hyl'wich*, hill town), a town of England, co. Kent, on the Thames, 2½ m. E. of Greenwich, within which borough it is included; it is famous for its military academy, and for its arsenal, said to be the largest depot for army stores in the world. Pop. of pa. 35,557.

Woonsocket, *won-sok'et*, a town of Rhode Island, U. S., at the falls of the Blackstone River, 16 m. N.W. of Providence; it has manufactures of cottons, flannels, jewelry, etc. Pop. 11,537.

Wooster, *woos'ter*, a city of Ohio, U. S., co. Mayne, 53 m. S.W. of Cleveland. Pop. 5419.

Wootton Bassett, *woot'tun bas'set* (originally named *Wootton*, from the great quantity of wood in the neighbourhood, to which was added *Bassett*, the name of a family to whom it formerly belonged), a town and formerly a representative bor. of England, co. Wilts, 18 m. N. of Devizes. Pop. of pa. 2392.

Worcester, *woos'ter* (corr. from its Saxon name *Hwic-wara-ceaster*, the camp of the people called the Hwicci), a munic. and parl. bor. and city of England, the co. town of Worcestershire, and a bishop's see, on the Severn, 26 m. S.W. of Birmingham; it is noted for its manufactures of china, gloves, lace, leather, etc. Here Cromwell defeated the army of Charles II. in 1651. Pop. of munic. bor. 32,236; of parl. bor. 38,116.

Worcester, a town of Massachusetts, U. S., 45 m. S.W. of Boston; it is situated

in a rich agricultural district, and has extensive manufactures of steel and iron wire, machinery, etc. Pop. 58,295.

Worcester, a town of S. Africa, the cap. of a div. of the same name, in the S.W. of Cape Colony. Pop. 3357.

Worcestershire, *woos'ter-shir*, an inland co. of England, of very irregular outline, encompassed by Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Gloucester, and Hereford. Area, 738 sq. m.; pop. 338,537. It is fertile, well watered, and richly wooded, level in the centre, and hilly towards the E. and W. sides. The *Severn*, *Avon*, *Stour*, *Teme*, and *Salwarp*, are the chief rivers. Wheat is grown to a great extent; hop-gardens are plentiful; and from the produce of the numerous orchards vast quantities of cider and perry are made. Coal and iron mines are largely worked near *Dudley* and *Stour-bridge*; and glass and iron wares are extensively manufactured within these towns. Brussels carpets are made at *Kidderminster*; needles and fish-hooks at *Redditch*; and gloves and porcelain at *Worcester*, the co. town.

Wordingborg or **Vordingborg**, *vor'ding-borg*, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Zealand, opposite Falster, with woollen manufactures. Pop. 1500.

Workington, *work'ing-tun*, a seaport and market town of England, co. Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, 5 m. S.W. of Maryport, with iron works, ship-building yards, a salmon fishery, and extensive collieries in its neighbourhood. Pop. 7979.

Workshop, *work'sop*, a town of England, co. Nottingham, pleasantly situated in a valley, 12 m. N.E. of Mansfield, with a large trade in malt. Pop. 10,409.

Wormditt, *worm'dit*, a town of E. Prussia, on the Drewenz, 43 m. S.S.W. of Königsberg, with woollen and leather manufactures. Pop. 4673.

Worms, *worms* (corr. from its ancient name *Vorms*), an ancient city of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the Rhine, 26 m. S.E. of Mentz. Here Luther made his famous appearance before the diet in 1521. Pop. 16,575.

Worms Head, a dangerous promontory on the S. side of Rhossilly Bay, co. Glamorgan, S. Wales.—51° 24' N. lat., 4° 30' W. long.

Worringen, *vor'ring-en*, a town of Rhinish Prussia, on the Rhine, 9 m. N.N.W. of Cologne, with brandy distilleries and breweries. Pop. 4936.

Worsbrough, *wurs'bur-o*, a township of England, co. York, 2½ m. S.S.E. of Barnsley, and 11 m. N. of Sheffield, with extensive collieries, iron works, and stone quarries in its vicinity. Pop. 6060.

Worsley, *wurs'li*, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 6 m. S. of Bolton, with extensive coal mines, connected by subterranean canals and tunnels, formed by

the late Duke of Bridgewater at a cost of £160,000. Pop. 15,837.

Worthing, *worthing* (from A. S. *weorthing*, a farm, manor, or estate), a seaport and fashionable watering-place of England, co. Sussex, on the English Channel, 10 m. W. of Brighton. Pop. 7418.

Wortley, *wurt'le*, a township in the W. E. of Yorkshire, England, 2 m. W.S.W. of Leeds, with woollen and iron manufactures, and trade in the making of sanitary tubes and fire bricks. Pop. 15,923.

Wotton-under-Edge, locally pronounced *wot-un-d'rij* (so called from being situated under the western ridge of the Cotswold Hills), a town of England, co. and 19 m. S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. 2314.

Wrangell Land, *wang'ghet*, a large extent of land in the Arctic Ocean, off the Asiatic continent, to the N.W. of Behring Strait; its existence was reported by Admiral Wrangell in 1823, hence its name.

Wrath, Cape. See Cape Wrath.

Wrekin, *rek'in*, a hill in Shropshire or Salop, England, 1320 ft. high, 1 m. from Wrorester; it commands a view over 13 counties.

Wreschen, *wresh'en*, or Wryczyna, *wrisk-in'd*, a town of Prussia, prov. and 30 m. E.S.E. of Posen, with linen and woollen manufactures. Pop. 4260.

Wrexham, *wrez'am*, a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 12 m. S.W. of Chester; it has iron works and is a considerable seat of the flannel trade. Pop. of munic. bor. 5576; of parl. bor. 9547.

Wriexen, *wreet'sen* (the place of birch trees), a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on a branch of the Oder, 34 m. E.N.E. of Berlin, with important fisheries. Pop. 7920.

Wrotham, *roth'am*, a town of England, co. Kent, 9 m. W.N.W. of Maidstone. Pop. 3201.

Wudwan, *wood-wdn'*, a town of Gujerat, India, on a small river in the dist. Jhalawar, the principal place in a subdivision of the same name, which is noted for its cotton.

Wu-hu, a river port of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, on the Yang-tze-Kiang, 50 m. S.W. of Nankin. Pop. from 40,000 to 50,000.

Würtemberg, *wur'tem-berg*, a kingdom in S.W. Germany, bounded by Baden on the W. and Bavaria on the E. It is traversed by the *Neckar* from S. to N., and by the *Danube* from W. to E., its western frontier being occupied by the mountain-range of the *Black Forest*. It is a very fertile country, and exports large quantities of all kinds of agricultural produce. Salt is the principal mineral product, and the extensive forests supply vast stores of valuable timber. There are many mineral springs, the most frequented of

which are those of *Wildbad*. About three-fourths of the people are Lutherans, the remainder being Roman Catholics and Jews; they are distinguished for their intelligence, industry, and morality. There is a university at Tübingen, and schools of all kinds are numerous. The government is a limited monarchy. Area 7640 sq. m.; pop. 1,881,505.

Würrsburg, *wurt'sboorg* (the city of herbs or plants, so called from the beautiful gardens with which it is surrounded), a fortified town of Bavaria, Germany, delightfully situated on the Main, 63 m. W.N.W. of Nuremberg; it has various manufactures, and is the seat of a university founded in 1408. Pop., with Marienberg, 44,975.

Wurzen, *wurt'sen*, a town of Saxony, Germany, on the Mulde, 15 m. E. of Leipzig, with several bleacheries and manufactures of linen, hosiery, and tobacco. Pop. 8165.

Wycombe, High, or Chipping, *wi'kom* (so called from its situation in a valley watered by the Wye), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. and 28 m. S.E. of Buckingham, with manufactures of chairs and numerous corn and paper mills in its vicinity. Pop. of munic. bor. 4811; of parl. bor. 10,492.

Wye, a vil., formerly a market town of England, co. Kent, 9 m. S.W. of Canterbury. Pop. of pa. 1820.

Wye (from the Celt *gwy* or *sey*, water), a picturesque river of Wales, rises in the S. of Montgomeryshire, crosses Radnor and Herefordshires, divides Monmouth from Gloucester, and falls into the Severn below Chepstow.

Wymondham or Windham, *wind'am*, a town of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.W. of Norwich, with manufactures of crape, etc. Pop. 2150.

Wynberg, *win'berg*, a town of Cape Colony, 8 m. from Cape Town. Here is produced the celebrated wine known as *Constantia*. Pop. 2446.

Wyoming, *wi-o'ming*, a territory of the United States of N. America, bounded N. by Montana; E. by Dakota and Nebraska; S. by Colorado and Utah; and W. by Utah and Idaho. It is mountainous, and in the lower regions are immense forests. Towards the S.E. corner is Sherman Station, 8263 ft. above the ocean level, the highest railway station in the Rocky Mountains, said to have been named after the tallest man at the time in the United States army. W. of Sherman Station an immense field of coal and iron has been found. Mineral springs are abundant. Area 97,833 sq. m.; p. 20,788. *Chayenne* is the cap.

Wyre, *wire*, a river of England, co. Lancaster, flows W. and N., and expands into a navigable estuary, which joins the Irish Sea at Fleetwood.

X

Xalapa or **Jalapa**, *hâ-lâ'pâ*, a city of Mexico, N. America, state and about 60 m. W.N.W. of Vera Cruz; it is much resorted to by invalids on account of its healthy situation. The drug *jalap* derives its name from this city. Pop. 12,000.

Xalisoo. See *Jalisoo*.

Xanten, *kân'ten*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, near the Rhine, 15 m. S.E. of Cleves, with silk, woollen, and other manufactures. Pop. 3392.

Xanthus, *sân'thus* (from Gr. *santhos*, yellow, probably named from its colour), a river of Asia Minor, rises in Mount Taurus, and falls into the Mediterranean near Patara.—Also an ancient city on the above river, whose site and remains were first explored in 1838, 90 m. S.E. of Makri.

Xarayes, *shâ-rî'es*, Span. pron. *hâ-rî'es*, a lake of Brazil, formed by the waters of the Paraguay, which, during the rainy season, spread over a vast extent of ground. At other times the plain is dry and covered with vegetation.

Xauxa or **Jauja**, *hau'hâ*, a town of Peru, S. America, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, about 125 m. E. of Lima; it has a trade in grain, fruit, and cattle, and has silver mines in its vicinity. Pop. 3000.

Xavea, *hâ-vâ'd*, or **Jabea**, *hâ-bâ'd*, a town of Valencia, Spain, prov. and 46 m. N.E. of Alicante, with a good trade in fruit. Pop. 3654.

Xelsa, *he'ed*, a town of Aragon, Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. of Saragossa, on the Ebro. Pop. 2250.

Xenia, *se'ne-d*, a town of Ohio, U. S., 65 m. N.E. of Cincinnati, with an active trade. Pop. 6377.

Xeres, *hâ'reth*, or more fully **Xeres-de-la-Frontera**, *hâ'reth-dâ-lâ-fron-tâ'râ*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.E. of Cadix, near the Guadalete. The wine called *Sherry* takes its name from this town. Pop. 38,898.

Xeres, a town of Extremadura, Spain, near the Ardilla, about 40 m. S. of Badajoz. Pop. 8236.

Xertigny, *ser-teen-yé*, a town of France, dep. Vosges, 10 m. S. of Epinal. Pop. 2025.

Xilo-Castron, *se'lo-kâ'stron*, a town of the Morea, Greece, nomarchy of Argolis and Corinth, 24 m. W.N.W. of Corinth, with trade chiefly in currants.

Ximena-de-la-Frontera, *he-mâ'nd-dâ-lâ-fron-tâ'râ*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. Cadix, 22 m. N.W. of Gibraltar, with manufactures of leather. Pop. 5878.

Xingu, *shin-goo'*, a river of Brazil, which, after a tortuous course of upwards of 1300 m., joins the Amazon about 240 m. W. of Para.

Xixona or **Jijona**, *he-ho'nd*, a town of Valencia, Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.W. of Alicante; it is noted for its almonds, and has manufs. of linens and shoes. P. 4796.

Xucar or **Jucar**, *hoo'kar*, anc. *Sucro*, a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra de Albarracin in New Castile, flows S.W., then E., through Valencia, and falls into the Mediterranean at Cullera, after a course of about 200 m.

Y

For names not inserted under this letter, see I or J.

Y, i, Dutch *Hei'y*, a branch of the Zuyder Zee, Netherlands, extending in a western direction 16 m. into the prov. of N. Holland, with an average breadth of 3 m.

Yablonoi Mountains. See *Stanovoi*.

Yadkin, *yâd'kin*, a river of N. Carolina, U. S., flows S.E. into S. Carolina, where it takes the name of *Great Pedee*. See *Pedee*, Great.

Yakova or **Jakova**, *yâ-ko'ed*, a town of Albania, European Turkey, pashalic and 67 m. N.E. of Scutari, on the Drin. Pop. 25,000.

Yakutak, *yâ-kootsk'* (named from a Tartar tribe called the Yakuts), a town of E. Siberia, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Lena; it is the chief entrepôt for north-eastern Siberia, and a great mart for furs, ivory, and fossil remains. Pop. 4630.

Yalou-kiang, a river of the Chinese empire, separates Manchuria from Corea, and enters the Yellow Sea after a course estimated at 300 m.

Yamina, *yâ-mâ'nd*, a town of W. Africa, state Bambarra, on the Joliba.

Yanaon, *yâ-nâ-ong'*, a French settlement in the delta of the Godavery, India, prov. Golconda, presidency of Madras. Area 8147 acres; pop. 6450.

Yang-tohou, *yang-tchoo'*, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, on the Imperial Canal, 50 m. N.E. of Nanking.

Yang-tse-kiang, *yang-tse-ke-ang'* (the son of the great water, or the son of the sea), the largest river of Asia, has its source in the mountains of Tibet, traverses all the central provs. of China, and, after a course of 3300 m., falls into the Pacific Ocean about 100 m. below Nanking.

Yanina. See *Janina*.

Yankton, *yank'tun*, a city of the United States, the cap. of Dakota territory, on the left bank of the Missouri River. Pop. 787.

Yao-nan, *yâ-o-nân'*, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, about 95 m. W.N.W. of Yun-nan, with a great trade in musk and salt.

Yaouri or Yaouri, *yâ'oo-re* or *yow're*, a populous state of Soudan, Central Africa; it produces indigo, tobacco, rice, etc., and affords pasturage for large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep.

Yaouri or Yaouri, a large town of Soudan, Central Africa, the cap. of the above state, near the Joliba, 65 m. N. of Boussa; it is surrounded by a clay-built wall, nearly 24 m. in circumference, and is entered by 8 gates, all well fortified.

Yar or Yare (from Brit. *garw*, rough), a river of England, co. Norfolk, rises near Wymondham, flows E. past Norwich, and enters the North Sea, 2½ m. S. of Great Yarmouth, after a course of 50 m.—In the Isle of Wight there is a stream called the *Western Yar*, at the mouth of the estuary of which is the small town of Yarmouth.

Yarasoul, *yâ-râ-kwâ'*, a state and a river of Yenesuela, S. America. Pop. of state 71,689.

Yarkand, *yâr-kâd'*, a river of Eastern Turkestan, rises in the Mouz Tagh, flows E., and falls into Lake Lob Nor after a course estimated at 1230 m.

Yarkand, a city of Eastern Turkestan, in a fertile plain on the above river, 140 m. S.E. of Kashgar; it is surrounded by a ditch and a wall of sun-burnt brick from 25 to 30 ft. high, and the houses are generally one-storied, and built of clay, while the streets are intersected by numerous canals and aqueducts. It rivals Bokhara as a seat of Mohammedan learning, having sixty endowed colleges for the study of divinity and law according to the Koran. Population estimated at 120,000.

Yarm, a town in the N. E. of Yorkshire, England, on the Tees, 4 m. S.S.E. of Stockton. Pop. 1340.

Yarmouth, *yâr'muth* (named from its situation at the mouth of the Yar), a seaport town in the Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, 104 m. W. of Newport. Pop. 806.

Yarmouth, a seaport on the S.W. coast of Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada, about 130 m. S.W. of Halifax. Pop. 3500.

Yarmouth, Great (named from its situation at the mouth of the Yare, with Great added to distinguish it from Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight), a munte. bor., seaport, and market town of England, co. Norfolk, 20 m. S.E. of Norwich; it has an extensive fishery and is famous for its herrings called *Wooters*. Pop. 34,452. — *Yarmouth Roads* lie between the coast and a line of outer sandbanks about 3 m. from it.

Yarra-Yarra, *yâr-râ-yâr-râ'* (the ever-flowing), a river of Victoria, Australia, on which is the town Melbourne, 9 m. by water and 2 m. by land from its mouth in Port Phillip Bay; its course, which is nearly due E., is about 100 m.

Yarriba, *yâr-râ-bâ'*, or Yoruba, *yôr'oo-bâ'*, a country of W. Africa, E. of Dahomey, and N. of Benin; it is very fruitful, and is

inhabited by a mild and industrious people. Population estimated at 2,500,000.

Yarrow, *yâr're* (corr. from Gael. *garbh*, rough, and as applied to a river rapid), a celebrated river of Scotland, co. Selkirk, flows E. through the Loch of the Lowes and St Mary's Loch, and joins the Ettrick 1½ m. above Selkirk.

Yarrow (named from the above river), a pa. of Scotland, co. Selkirk, containing Ettrick Forest and Mount Benger, once the residence of Hogg the Ettrick Shepherd. Pop. 632.

Yassy. See Jassy.

Yasoo, *yâ-soo'*, a river of Mississippi, U. S.; after a S.W. navigable course of about 300 m. it joins the Mississippi, 12 m. above Vicksburg.—Also a town on the above river, 50 m. N.N.W. of Jackson.

Ye, *yâ'*, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, formerly the cap. of a prov. of the same name on the Tensherim coast in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, 90 m. S.E. of Mouleim.

Yendon, *yâ'den*, a town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, England, 6 m. N.E. of Leeds, with woollen manufactures. Pop. 5246.

Yedo. See Tokio.

Yekaterinboorg. See Ekaterinburg.

Yekaterinola. See Ekaterinola.

Yellala Falls, *yel-lâ-lâ'*, the name given to the principal cataracts of the river Congo or Livingstone, where it descends from the plateau of the interior to the coast slope, at a distance of 140 m. from its mouth. They form an impassable barrier to navigation.

Yell, the second in size of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, and, excepting Unst, the most northerly in situation; it is separated from Mainland by Yell Sound. Pop. 2732.

Yellow Sea, Hoang-hai, or Whang-hai, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, between China and the peninsula of Corea, terminating in the Gulfs of Pe-tche-li and Leao-tong.

Yellowstone River, the largest affluent of the Missouri, U. S., flows N.E. from the Rocky Mountains, and falls into the Missouri in about 48° 5' N. lat. and 104° W. long.; it is said to have a navigable course of 700 m.

Yambo, *yem'bo*, or Yambo, *yâm'bo*, a town of Hedjaz, Turkish Arabia, on the Red Sea, 120 m. S.W. of Medina, of which it is the port. Pop. 6000.

Yamen, *yem'en* (originally the country "on the right hand," but the same term was also used to signify "prosperous," and hence the country was known to the Romans as *Arabia Felix*, or Happy or Fortunate Arabia), a prov. of Asiatic Turkey, bordering upon the Red Sea, and bounded N. by Hedjaz; S. by the Gulf of Aden; and E. by Hadramaut. Sana is the capital.

Yenesaiak, *yem-zâ-sâ'ik* or *yem-zâ-sâ'ik'* (the new town on the Yenisei), a town of Siberia, Asiatic Russia, the cap. of a vast

gov. of the same name, on the Yenisei, with an active export trade in furs, and a periodical fair for the sale of Chinese products, etc., resorted to by merchants from all the surrounding regions. Pop. 6000.

Yeni-Bazar, *yen'-e-bā-adr'* (new market), a town of Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, 14 m. N.E. of Shumla.

Yenikale, *yen'-e-kā'la* (new castle, from Turk. *yen*, new, and *kā'ch*, castle), a fortified town of the Crimea, S. Russia, gov. Taurida, on a cape 5½ m. E. of Kerch. Pop. 1700.

Yenikale, Strait of, or Strait of Kertch, anc. *Cimmerius Bosporus*, connects the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea, and separates the Crimea on the W. from the Caucasus on the E.; it is 20 m. in length, and from 8 to 10 m. in breadth.

Yenisei, *yen'-e-sē'i* or *yen'-e-sē'* (the new river), a large river of Siberia, issues from the mountains to the S.W. of Lake Baikal, unites with the Angara above Yeniseisk, and flows into the Arctic Ocean after a course estimated at 2500 m.

Yeo'vil, *yo'vil* (the town on the Yeo), a munic. and parl. bor. and market town of England, co. Somerset, on the Yeo or Ivel, 21 m. S.E. of Bridgewater, with manufactures of kid gloves. Pop. 8527.

Yepes, *pā'pes*, a town of New Castle, Spain, prov. and about 30 m. E. of Toledo; it is noted for its wines. Pop. 3096.

Yerma, *yer'-ma* (named from Yerma, a Roman colonist, who was noted for his sanctity), a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, on an aff. of the Sakaria, 66 m. S.W. of Angora, with mineral baths.

Yesso. See *Jesso*.

Yesta, *yes'-ta*, a town of Murcia, Spain, prov. Albacete, 51 m. S.W. of Chinchilla, with coarse linen and woollen manufs. and an active trade in honey. Pop. 5900.

Yester, *yes'-ter*, or Gifford, *ghif'-ford*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, containing the vils. of *Gifford*, *Long-Yester*, and *Long-Newton*. The vil. of *Long-Yester* is 5 m. S.E. of Haddington, and about 2 m. S.E. of Gifford. The name *Yester* is of Cambro-British origin, and is a corr. of *Ystrad* or *Ystrad*, a strath or vale. Pop. of pa. 1084.

Yetholm, *yet'-um*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, in which are the two contiguous vils. of *Kirk-Yetholm* and *Town-Yetholm*, on the Bowmont, about 8 m. S. of Kelso. *Kirk-Yetholm* is the headquarters of the Scotch gipsies. P. of pa. 1100; of vils. 796.

Yezd, a city of Persia, cap. of a prov. of the same name; it occupies an oasis in the great salt desert of the central country. Pop. 40,000, among whom are many Parsees or fire-worshippers.

Ynyssynharn, *in-le-his-hā'arn*, a town of N. Wales, co. and 15 m. S.S.E. of Carnarvon. Pop. 3367.

Yoker, *yo'-ker*, a vil. of Scotland, cos. Dumbarton and Renfrew, pa. of Old Kilpatrick. Pop. 535.

Yokohama, *yo-to-kā'-mad* (cross shore), a town of Japan, on the E. coast of the island Nippon, 17 m. S. of Tokio; it is built after the fashion of a European town, and is the principal seat of foreign settlers in Japan. It has an extensive foreign trade.

Yolla, *yo'l'da*, a town of Central Africa, the cap. of the kingdom of Adamawa, on the Chadda or Benue, about 25 m. from Mount Atlantika, the highest mountain in Soudan. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

Yonkers, *yonk'-ers*, a town of New York, U. S., co. Westchester, on the Hudson, 17 m. N.E. of New York city. Pop. 18,367.

Yonne, *yon'*, a river of France, rises in the S.E. of Nièvre, flows N.W., and falls into the Seine at Montereau, after a course of 155 m.

Yonne, a dep. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Burgundy, and having the dep. Seine-et-Marne on the N.; Aube and Côte-d'Or on the E.; Nièvre on the S.; and Loiret and Seine-et-Marne on the W. Area 2968 sq. m.; pop. 359,070.

York (corr. from its ancient name *Eborac*, probably derived from Brit. *Eborac* or *Eborac*, and may have denoted a town or fortified place on the banks of a river, but various other etymologies are also given), a city and munic. and parl. bor. of England, the co. town of Yorkshire, and the see of an archbishop, on the Ouse, 23 m. N.E. of Leeds; it is chiefly noted for its cathedral or minster, one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in Europe. Pop. of munic. bor. 43,798; of parl. bor. 50,765.

York, a city of Pennsylvania, U. S., the cap. of York co., 28 m. S.S.E. of Harrisburg. Pop. 11,003. There are several other towns in the U. S. called by this name, but the above is the most important.

York, Cape. See *Cape York*.

Yorke Peninsula, a tongue of land in South Australia, extending 100 m. S.W. between Spencer Gulf on the W., and the Gulf of St. Vincent on the E.; its greatest breadth is 30 m.

York, Fort, an important station or factory in Kewatin Territory, Dominion of Canada, on the W. shore of Hudson Bay.

York, New. See *New York*.

York Peninsula, a mountainous or hilly triangular tongue of land which separates the Gulf of Carpentaria, in the N. of Queensland, Australia, from the Pacific; it extends between 10° 41' and 17° S. lat., and is, generally speaking, unproductive, and insufficiently watered.

Yorkshire, the most extensive co. in England, lies to the S. of Durham, from which it is separated by the River Tees. Westmoreland and Lancashire bound it on the W.; Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln on the S.; and the North Sea on the E. Area 5985 sq. m.; pop. 2,436,355. The co. is divided into three Ridings—North, East, and West—and the Alnsey or Liberty of

the city of York. Each Riding may be regarded as a separate co., having a civil and military jurisdiction distinct from the others. The North Riding contains the rich agricultural districts of *Cleveland* and *Ryedale*, and is chiefly famous as a grazing country. The principal rivers are the *Tees*, *Swale*, and *Ure*. The most important towns are *Northallerton*, *Scarborough*, and *Whitby*. The East Riding comprises the hilly district called the *Wolds*, which extends from N. to S. through nearly the whole Riding. Here agriculture is very extensively carried on. The *Hull*, *Ouse*, and *Don* are the chief rivers; and *Hull*, *Beverley*, *Bridlington*, and *Great Driffield* are the principal towns. All the S. and W. parts of the co. are embraced in the West Riding, which contains some of the most fertile tracts and most picturesque scenery in England. The N. part is traversed by a range of lofty hills, the highest summit of which is *Wharfedale*, 2414 ft. above the level of the sea. This Riding is one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world. *Leeds*, *Bradford*, *Huddersfield*, *Hali-fax*, *Wakefield*, and *Doncaster* are great seats of woollen manufacture; and *Sheffield* has won a world-wide reputation for its cutlery and plated goods. This division of Yorkshire is intersected by the rivers *Wharfe*, *Caldre*, *Aire*, *Don*, and *Ribble*; and numerous canals and lines of railway connect all the large towns. *York* is the co. town.

Yoro, *yo-ro*, a dep. in the N. of Honduras, Central America, of which *Yoro* is the cap., and *Truxillo* the seaport. Pop. 8000, chiefly mahogany cutters.

Yoruba. See *Yarriba*.

Yosemite Valley. See *California*.

Yosida, *yo-se'da*, a town in the island of Nippon, Japan, about 160 m. S.W. of Tokio.

Youghal, *yau'hal* or *yawl* (corr. from its ancient name *Eochaill*, yew wood, so called from a yew wood which grew anciently on the hill slope, now occupied by the town), a munic. and parl. bor., seaport, and market town of Ireland, co. Cork, at the mouth of the Blackwater, about 28 m. E. of Cork.

Yperlee, *i-per-lē'*, Fr. pron. *ee-per-lē'*, a river of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, rises in the S. of the dep. Ypres, flows N., past the town of that name, and falls into the North Sea at Nieupoort.

Ypres, *ee'p'r* (the dwelling on the Yperlee), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Yperlee, 30 m. S.W. of Bruges, with lace, linen, and cotton manufactures. The linen called *diaper*, i.e., d'Ypres, takes its name from this town. Pop. 16,165.

Ypsilanti, *ip-se-lan'te*, a city of Michigan, U. S., 30 m. W.S.W. of Detroit. Pop. 5471.

Yssel, *ī'sel*, two rivers of the Netherlands:—1. A branch of the Rhine which passes Zutphen, Deventer, and Kampen, and falls into the Zuyder Zee, after a course

of 80 m.—II. A branch of the Leek, which passes Ysselstein, Oudewater, and Gouda, and joins the Maas opposite Ysselmonde, after a course of 30 m.

Ysselmonde, *i-sel-mon'deh* (the mouth of the Yssel), an island of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, formed by the Maas, the Merwe, and the Yssel; it is 15 m. in length, 5 m. in breadth, and has a town of the same name.

Yssingeaux, *ee-seng-āko'*, a town of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 14 m. N.E. of Le Puy, with lace and ribbon manufactures, etc. Pop. 3551.

Ystad, *ī'stad*, anc. *Istadum*, a seaport of Gothland, S. Sweden, prov. Malmöhus, on the Baltic, 36 m. E.S.E. of Malmö. Pop. 5872.

Ystwyth, *ī'st-wyth* (springing, derived from Welsh *ys* and *wyth*, a spring or pliancy, hence aptness to proceed, or celerity), a river of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, flows W. and enters Cardigan Bay at Aberystwyth, after a course of 28 m.

Ythan or *Ithan*, *ī-th'an* (the boggy river, or, according to some etymologists, "the champion's river"), a river of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, has a tortuous eastward course of 20 m., and enters the North Sea at Newburgh.

Ythan Wells, a vil. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. of Forgue. Pop. 1494.

Yucatan, *yoo-kā-tān'* (derived, according to some, from one *Jocan*, who came from the E., and settled here, but more probably the name is derived from Span. *jucatan*, because when the Spaniards first arrived here, and asked the natives the name of the country, they, not understanding them, replied *jucatan*, which means in the Indian language, What do you say?), a peninsula of Mexico, N. America, projecting from the continent between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea; its length from N. to S. is about 250 m., and its average breadth is 200 m.—Also a state of Mexico, occupying 29,560 sq. m. of the peninsula, and having a population of 232,334.

Yuen-Kiang, *yoo-en'ke-ang'*, a river of China, prov. Hoo-nan, flows N.E. and enters Lake Tong-ting, after a course estimated at 400 m.

Yukon, *Youcon*, *yoo'kon*, or *Kwichpak*, a river of Alaska, U. S., flows S.W. and enters Behring Strait, after a course of about 3000 m.

Yunnan, *yun-nān'* (the cloudy region of the south), a mountainous prov. in the S.W. of China, celebrated as a tea-growing district, and very rich in mineral products. Pop. 5,323,670.

Yunnan, a city of China, the cap. of the above prov., on the N. side of Lake Tien-chi, with manufactures of silks and fine carpets.

Yunquera, *yoong-kē'rd*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 33 m. W.N.W. of Malaga, with woollen manufactures,

numerous fulling-mills, and brandy distilleries. Pop. 4162.

Yuthia, *yoot-hé'd*, or Ayuthia, a city of Siam, Indo-Chinese Peninsula, on the Menam, 40 m. N. of Bangkok; it has a large royal palace, and is the residence of most of the Bangkok merchants. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

Yverdun, *œ-ver-dung* (corr. from its

ancient name *Ebrodunum*, from Celt *y-ber-din*, a town near the water), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, at the S. extremity of the lake of Neuchâtel. Pop. 4084.

Yvetot, *œv'it* (corr. from its ancient name *Yvetot-les*, the farm of Ivo), a manufacturing town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 20 m. N.W. of Rouen. Pop. 7563.

Z

Zaandam, *zân-dâm*, improperly Saardam, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the Zaan, an aff. of the Y., 6 m. N.W. of Amsterdam, with an extensive oil trade. Here Peter the Great of Russia, under the name of Peter Mikhailov, worked for a short time as a common shipwright. Pop. 12,000.

Zab, Great and Little (from Arab *zâb*, a fountain), two rivers of Kurdistan, Asiatic Turkey, tributary to the Tigris.

Zabrze, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, 12 m. E. of Fraustadt. Pop. 6516.

Zacatecas, *zâk-â-tâ-kâs*, a state of the central table-land of Mexico, N. America, to the E. of Jalisco; it is rich in minerals, especially in silver. Area 22,992 sq. m.; pop. 413,903.

Zacatecas, the cap. city of the above state, in a narrow valley, 150 m. N.N.W. of Guanajuato; in its vicinity are rich silver mines. Pop. 31,000.

Zacatula, *zâk-â-tû-lâ*, a town of Mexico, N. America, state Guerrero, at the mouth of the Zacatula River; it is the oldest port on the Pacific, being the place where Cortes built his first ships on that ocean.

Zafarin or Zafarine Islands, *zâ-fâ-rîn*, or Zaphran, *zâf-rân*, a group in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Morocco, opposite the mouth of the Mahala; they belong to Spain.

Zafra, *zâf-râ*, a town of Extremadura, Spain, prov. and 37 m. S.E. of Badajoz. Pop. 5595.

Zagarolo, *zâg-gâ-rô-lo*, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 19 m. E.S.E. of Rome. Here the council of theologians under Gregory XIV. revised the edition of the Bible now known as the Vulgate. Pop. 5197.

Zagora, *zâ-gô-râ*, the modern name of Mount Pellon, in Thessaly, Turkey in Europe.

Zagoshi, *zâ-gô-shê*, an island in the Niger, W. Africa, opposite Rabba, about 15 m. long and 3 m. broad; its inhabitants manufacture the finest cloths in this part of Africa.

Zaidpoor, *zâid-poor*, a town of Oudh, India, North-West Provinces, div. Lucknow. Pop. 10,830.

Zaire, *See* Congo.

Zaisan, *zi-zân*, or Dzaisang, *dzâ-sang*, Chinese *Kong-ho-tô*, a lake of Russian Cen-

tral Asia, gov. Semipalatinsk, until 1879 belonging to China; it is 80 m. in length, 20 m. in breadth, and is traversed by the river Irtysh.

Zak Rivier, a town of Cape Colony, S. Africa, div. Fraserburg. Pop. 3470.

Zalamea, *zâl-â-mâ-â*, a town of Estremadura, Spain, prov. and 74 m. E.S.E. of Badajoz, on a granitic rock near the Sierra Morena, with argentiferous lead mines in its vicinity. Pop. 4436.

Zalamea-la-REAL, *zâl-â-mâ-â-lâ-râ-â-l'*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.E. of Huelva. Near it are the famous copper mines of Rio Tinto. Pop. 4130.

Zalathna, *zâl-â-nâ*, or Zlakna, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Transylvania, 18 m. W.N.W. of Karlsburg; it is noted for the rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, and mercury in its neighbourhood. Pop. 5337.

Zambesi, *zâm-bê-âs*, a large river of S. Africa, formed by the junction of the *Kuando*, *Loaba*, and the *Loambye* (the first two springing in the Mosambique Mountains, and the last supposed to have its rise in the mountains W. of Lake Bangweilo); it flows S.E. through the Makololo country, past the towns Mariel and Sesheke, then flows N.E. past Sinamane, and after an eastward course, estimated at 1350 m., through a fruitful and populous country, falls into the Channel of Mosambique by several mouths. About 800 m. from the sea Dr Livingstone discovered the Mostwuntja or "Smoke Sounding" Falls, named by him the Victoria Falls, which see. Like the other great African rivers—the Nile, the Niger, and the Congo—the Zambesi periodically overflows its banks.

Zamboanga, *zâm-bô-ang*, a seaport town of the Philippine Islands, on the S.W. point of the island of Mindanao. Pop. estimated at 10,000.

Zamora, *zâm-mô-râ*, a city of Leon, Spain, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Douro, about 30 m. N.N.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 13,146.

Zamora, a state of Venezuela, S. America. Pop. 59,449.

Zamora, a town of Mexico, N. America, state of Michoacan, in a valley surrounded by dense forests, 75 m. W.N.W. of Valladolid.

Zanesville, *zân-â-vel*, a manufacturing

town of Ohio, U. S., co. Muskingum, on the Muskingum River, 54 m. E. of Columbus. Pop. 10,011.

Zanguebar, *sdn-gâ-bâr*, or **Zanzibar, *sdn-sâ-bâr*** (the country of the Zangés or negroes), a country of E. Africa, stretching along the coast to the N. of Mozambique. It is subject to the Seyyid or Sultan of Zanzibar, who rules through the chiefs of the various tribes. Coffee, sugar, rice, cotton, spices, indigo, ivory, and gum-copal are the principal products. Of the coast stations, the best known is *Bagamoyo*, at the mouth of the Kingani River, opposite the island of Zanzibar; it is the seaward terminus of the main caravan route into the interior—a route followed by many of the recent explorers of Central Africa, viz., Burton, Speke, Grant, Stanley, and Cameron.

Zante, *sdn'is* or *sdn'is* (corr. from its ancient name *Zacynthus*, probably derived from Heb. *sachuth*, height, and so called from the mountainous character of the island), one of the Ionian Islands, Greece, 8 m. S. of Cephalonia; it is the most fertile, the best cultivated, and the most densely peopled of the Ionian islands. It sends immense quantities of dried currants to England and Holland, and contains wells of petroleum, which were known to Herodotus, and are still productive.

Zante, a town of Greece, the cap. of the above island, on its E. coast. Pop. 20,000.

Zanzibar, *sdn-sâ-bâr*, an island in the Indian Ocean, off the E. coast of Africa; it is the largest of the islands that form part of the Zanzibar dominions, and contains the residence of the Sultan, whose proper title is Seyyid Bargash Bin Said. The island is fertile, but its climate, in consequence of excessive humidity, and there being no cold season, is very enervating and unhealthy. The chief town called *Shanganyu* has a good trade. Pop. 50,000. See also *Zanguebar*.

Zara, *sd'rd*, a city of Austria-Hungary, the cap. of the prov. Dalmatia, in the N. W., on the Adriatic, opposite the island of Ugliano; it is strongly fortified, and is famous for its liqueur called *Maraschino*. Pop. 8014.

Zarashan, *sdn-af-shân* (distributor of gold), a river of Western Turkestan, flows W. past the city of Bokhara, and is lost in the lake Kara-Kul.

Zaragosa. See Saragossa.

Zaria, *sd're-gd*, a town of Sokoto or Houssa, Central Africa. Pop. 40,000.

Zarakoe-Belo, *sdn'ko-bâ-lo*, a town of Russia, gov. and 17 m. S. of St Petersburg; it is chiefly noted as a summer residence of the emperor. Pop. 14,495.

Zaruma, *sd-roo-mâ*, a town of Ecuador, S. America, dep. and from 95 to 80 m. N. W. of Loja, in the Tumbes. Pop. 6000.

Zaslav or Basslav, *sdn'lv*, a town of

Russia, gov. Volhynia, on the Gorin, 85 m. W. S. W. of Jitomir. Pop. 7380.

Zbarass, *sd'raek*, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, on the Ikva, 12 m. N. E. of Tarnopol. Pop. 7115.

Zeâ, *sd'd*, anc. *Ceas*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, about 18 m. E. of Cape Colonna. Pop. 5000.

Zealand or Zeeland, *see'land* (land surrounded by the sea), a prov. of the Netherlands, composed chiefly of the islands *Schouwen, Duiveland, Tholen, Walcheren, N. and S. Beveland, Wolferdyk*, and a strip of land on the continent along the bank of the W. Schelde. Linen weaving, distilling, shipbuilding, and cattle rearing are the chief branches of industry. Area 681 sq. m.; pop. 189,522.

Zealand (corr. from *Sjælland* from *sæl*, soul or spirit), an island of Denmark, between the Cattegat and the Baltic; its aspect is finely varied with gentle eminences and cultivated fields, while its soil is fertile, and its numerous bays and creeks abound with fish. Here are concentrated most of the manufactures and trade of Denmark. Area 2900 sq. m.; pop. 637,711.

Zebayer, *sd-b'er*, a group of volcanic islands in the Red Sea.—15° 7' N. lat., 42° 12' E. long.

Zebid, *sd-beed*, a fortified town of Turkish Arabia, prov. Yemen, in the valley of the Tehama, 21 m. S. of Beit-el-Fakh; it is a place of great antiquity, and at one time enjoyed considerable commercial prosperity. Pop. 7000.

Zebu, *sd-boô*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, having the island Negros on the W. and those of Leyte and Bohol, on the E. *Zebu* the cap. is on its E. side. On a small island opposite the town, Magellan the navigator was killed by the King of Zebu in a skirmish in 1521.

Zeeland. See Zealand.

Zehree, *seh're*, a town of Baluchistan, the cap. of the prov. Jhalawan, in a comparatively fertile district, 35 m. S. E. of Kelat. Pop. from 10,000 to 15,000.

Zeist or Zelst, *sist*, a vil. of the Netherlands, 5 m. E. of Utrecht, in which is a colony of about 800 Moravian Christians, who manufacture jewelry, lacquered ware, gloves, wax candles, and soap, besides employing themselves as gardeners and agriculturists. Pop. 3994.

Zeita, *zita* (named from the Sclavonian goddess *Clea*), a town of Prussian Saxony, on the White Elster, 31 m. S. S. E. of Merseburg, with cotton, piano, and other manufactures, breweries, distilleries, and wax blecheries. Pop. 16,490.

Zelaya or Celaya, *sd-lâ'yâ*, a town of Mexico, N. America, state and 85 m. S. E. of Guanajuato, in a fertile territory on the Rio Grande, with trade in sugar, wine, and olives produced in the environs. Pop. 14,000.

Zala, sâ'leh, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Schelde and the Durme, 4 m. N.W. of Dendermonde or Termonde. Pop. 10,484.

Zell. See *Celle*.

Zell, Lake of, zell, between Thurgau in Switzerland and the S. part of the grand-duchy of Baden, Germany; it is traversed by the Rhine, is 19 m. in length, 4 m. in breadth, and contains the island *Reichenau*, on which are the two villages *Ober* and *Unter Zell*.

Zellerfeld or Cellarfeld, zell'ler-felt; a town of Prussia, prov. Hanover, a little to the N. of Klausthal, from which it is separated by the river *Zellerbach*. Pop. 4980.

Zempalburg, zemp'et-boory, or *Zemplen, zemp'len*, a town of W. Prussia, on a small lake of the same name, 61 m. W.S.W. of Marienwerder. Pop. 3616.

Zemplin, zemp'plen, a town of N.E. Hungary, in the co. of the same name, on the Bodrog, 9 m. E.N.E. of Ujhely-Sator-ajka.

Zendarood or Zendah-Rud, zen-dâ-rood' (living stream), a large river of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, flows N.E. past Ispahan, then turning E.S.E. is gradually lost in the sands and marshes of the Persian Desert, after a course of about 180 m.

Zeng or Zengs, a town of Austria-Hungary, military frontier of Croatia, on the Adriatic, opposite the island of Veglia, 50 m. S.W. of Caristadt. Pop. 5000.

Zenjan or Zengan, zen-jân, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the river Zengan, about 135 m. N. of Hamadan, with a trade in woollen cloths, carpets, skins, firearms, etc. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

Zenta or Eszenta, zen'tah, a town of Austria-Hungary, co. Bacs, 34 m. S. of Szegedina. Here Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1696. Pop. 19,938.

Zerafshan. See *Zarafshan*.

Zerbst, zerpst, a town of Anhalt-Desau, N. Germany, 14 m. N.W. of Dessau. It is noted as the birth-place of the Empress Catherine II. of Russia. Pop. 12,678.

Zernagora, zen-nâ-gô'rd, or *Tzernagora* (black mountain), the native name of Montenegro, which see.

Zetland Isles. See *Shetland*.

Zeulnroda, zœ'len-rô'dd, or *Zeullnroda, zœ'len-rô'dd*, a town of the principality of Reuss-Greiz, Germany, in a woody district, 9 m. W.S.W. of Greitz. Pop. 6300.

Zhitomeer. See *Jitomir*.

Ziegenhals, zœ'gen-hals, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Biela, 13 m. S.S.E. of Neisse. Pop. 5838.

Zielennig, zœ'len-teig, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Poste, 26½ m. E.N.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 5732.

Zieriksee, zœ'rik-sê, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, in the S.E. of the Isle of Schouwen, 17 m. N.E. of

Middelburg; it is the oldest town in Zeeland, having been built and surrounded with walls in 869. Pop. 7460.

Zillah or Zillah, sâ'leh, a town of Asia Minor, 30 m. N.W. of Sivas; it is noted for its fair, held annually in November, and, lasting from 15 to 20 days, is often attended by from 40,000 to 50,000 persons from all parts of Asiatic Turkey. Pop. 14,384.

Zilgia, sâ'gho-d, a fortified town of Eastern Turkistan, prov. Khotan, 45 m. W. of Ichi. Pop. 7600.

Zinder, zin'der, a town of Bornou, Central Africa, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, about 300 m. W.N.W. of Kouka. Pop. 10,000.

Zingst, zingst, an island of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, in the Baltic, 10 m. N.W. of Stralsund; it is 14 m. in length, 2 m. in average breadth, and contains, among other villages, one of its own name.

Zittau, zœ't-tœ' (the place of corn), a manufacturing town of Saxony, Germany, on the Mandau, an aff. of the Neisse, 27 m. S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 20,417.

Zlatoust or Zlatoust, sâ't-tœst', a town of Russia, gov. Ufa, among the Ural Mountains, 140 m. N.E. of Ufa; it is in the centre of mines, and is noted for its scimitars and other steel wares. Pop. 16,639.

Zloczow, sâ't-tœ'ch, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, 40 m. E. of Lemberg. Pop. 4319.

Znaïm or Znaym, zœ'nim, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Moravia, on the Thaya, 36 m. S.S.W. of Brünn. P. 10,415.

Zofingen, zœ'fing-en, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Wigger, 10 m. S.S.W. of Aarau. Pop. 3916.

Zohreh, zœ'rd, a river of Persia, flows mostly between the provinces of Khuzistan and Fars, and, after a W. course of about 100 m., falls into the Persian Gulf.

Zolkiew, zœ'ke-œ', a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Galicia, 15½ m. N. of Lemberg. Pop. 6029.

Zombor, zœ'm'bor (behind the wood), a town of Austria-Hungary, the cap. of the co. Bacs, near the Franz Canal, 29 m. N.E. of Essek, with a large trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 24,306.

Zouga, zœ'gâ, a river of S. Africa, discovered by Dr Livingstone, rises to the N.E. of Lake Ngami, and flows to the S.E. till it is wasted in the sands.

Zschopau, zœ'chœ'ou, a town of Saxony, Germany, at the foot of the Zschopenberg, on the Zschopau, 9 m. S.E. of Chemnitz. Pop. 8045.

Zuckmantel, zœ'k'man-tel, a town of Austrian Silesia, 32 m. N.W. of Troppan. Pop. 4568.

Zug, zœ'g, a small canton in the interior of Switzerland. Area 90 sq. m.; pop. 21,915.

Zug (corr. from its ancient name *Tugen*), so called from the *Tugen*, a people who

anciently inhabited this and the neighbouring territory), a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the above cant., on the Lake of Zug, 17 m. S. of Zurich, with trade in cattle, cider, and dried fruits. Pop. 4377. —The *Lake of Zug* is in the S.W. of the cant., and is 9 m. long, and from 2 to 3 m. broad.

Zuiderssee. See *Euyder-Zee*.

Ujar, doo'har, a town of Andalusia, Spain, prov. Granada, near the Barbata, 6 m. N. of Baza; in its vicinity are copper mines and sulphureous springs and baths. Pop. 2630.

Zulia, soo'le-d, a state of Venezuela, S. America, surrounding the Lake of Maracaibo. Cattle rearing is the chief occupation. Area 59,000 sq. m.; pop. 59,235.

Zululand, soo'loo-land, a country of S.E. Africa inhabited by a brave Kafir tribe called Zulus. Its S. boundary is the river Tugela, which separates it from Natal; and the Drakenberg Mountains, rising to a height of 10,000 ft., divide it in the W. from the table-land of the Transvaal Territory. The boundary lands on both sides are very rugged. The coast district is low, hot, and unhealthy, intersected with swamps and lagoons, the principal of which is known as *St Lucia Bay*. About 15 m. from the sea the country begins to rise in terraces, covered with rich grass, and broken up by ranges of hills, which gradually recede to the westward, forming continuous chains of well-wooded mountains, rising, in some instances, to a height of 5000 ft. These are intersected by numerous rivers, which generally run from W. to E., the principal being the *Tugela, Buffalo, Black Umfolosi, White Umfolosi*, and the *Inyaleni*, none of which are navigable. As a rule, the banks of the rivers are covered with thick scrubby bush; but towards the mountains extensive forests of valuable trees are met with. The only grain cultivated by the natives is maize, or "mealie," and a species of millet, and these are not grown to a sufficient extent to supply the wants of the population, except in especially good seasons, hence it frequently happens that for two months before harvest the people are in a state of semi-starvation, living on roots or grass from the streams, etc. There are only two seasons in this part of Africa—summer and winter. The former commences in September and lasts till March, and the latter extends from March till September. The climate in the swampy districts is, as already remarked, unhealthy, but in the N. and W. it is very salubrious. The Zulus are a military people, and in the war between them and the British in 1879, their skill was frequently manifested in a remarkable manner. That war resulted in the deposition of the king, Cetshwayo, the appointment of an English Resident, and the division of the country into thirteen districts, each gov-

erned by an independent chief, who is expected to look up to the Resident for advice. *Umsoti* was the chief military kraal, where the king resided, but it was destroyed by Lord Chelmsford's army, 4th July 1879.

Zurich, su'rik, a canton in the N. of Switzerland, bounded N. by Baden and Schaffhausen; E. by Thurgau and St Gall; S. by Schwyz and Zug; and W. by Aargau. Area 665 sq. m.; pop. 296,315.

Zurich (corr. from its ancient name *Thuricum*, so called from *Thuricus*, by whom it was rebuilt after having been destroyed by Attila), a town of Switzerland, the cap. of the above cant., on the Limmat, where it issues from the lake of Zurich; it is the seat of a university established in 1833, and has important manufactures of silks, cottons, ribbons, etc. Here the reformer Zuinglius lived from 1518 to 1531. Pop. 21,199.—The *Lake of Zurich*, extending in the form of a crescent, chiefly through the cant. of Zurich, and celebrated for its picturesque beauty, is 33 m. in length, from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth, and 1542 ft. above the level of the sea.

Zutphen, su'ten (the south marsh or fen, from Dutch *zud*, south, and *phen* or *veen*, marsh), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, on the Yssel, 8 m. S. of Deventer. Here the gallant and accomplished Sir Philip Sydney fell in 1598. Pop. 15,592.

Zuurbergen, soor-berg'en (mountains covered with sour pasturage), a name given to several mountain ranges in the Cape Colony, of moderate height, and with rounded tops covered with sour grass, fit only for cattle grazing, and not for sheep.

Zuyder-Zee or **Zuiderssee, si'der-see**, Dutch pron. *soi'der-se* (the South Sea, so called in contradistinction to the North Sea), a large gulf of the North Sea in the Netherlands, 45 m. in length from N. to S., and 35 m. in greatest breadth; it was formerly a great inland lake, called by the ancients *Fluvio*, but was united to the North Sea by successive inundations between 1235 and 1282. Dutch engineers have in contemplation the draining of this large inlet.

Zvornik or **Zvornik, soor'nik**, a town of Bosnia, European Turkey, on the Drina, 57 m. N.E. of Bosna-Serai. Pop. 10,000.

Zwart-Berg (black mountain), and **Zwart-Berg Groote** (great black mountain), two ranges in Cape Colony; the former in the dist. of Zwellendam, and the latter extending along the confines of the dists. of Worcester, Zwellendam, Beaufort, and George, a total length of about 370 m. They are from 3500 to 4000 ft. in height, and contain mineral springs.

Zweibrücken, tsvi-bruk'en (the two bridges), the German name of Deux-Ponts in Rhenish Bavaria. Both names are

derived from the circumstance of its old castle being situated between two bridges. *See Deux-Ponts.*

Zwellendam, swei-len-dam', a town of Cape Colony, the cap. of a div. of the same name, 110 m. E. of Cape Town. Pop. about 2000.

Zwickau, tsvik'ou (the place of goats), a town of Saxony, Germany, on the Mulde, 20 m. W.S.W. of Chemnitz. Pop. 81,491.—Also a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Bohemia, on the Bober, 19 m. W. of Reichenberg. Pop. 4687.

Zwittau, tsvit'ou, or *Zwittawa, tsvit-tâ'-*ed, a town of Austria-Hungary, prov. Moravia, 39 m. W.N.W. of Olmütz. Pop. 5800.

Ewolla, swe'leh (at the swell of the water), a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, on the Zwart-Water, 58 m. E.N.E. of Amsterdam. In the vicinity is Mount St Agnes, on which there was formerly an Augustine priory, in which Thomas à Kempis died in 1471. Pop. 21,448.

Ezornik. See Ezornik.

Ewynndrecht, swis'drecht, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Schelde, 17 m. N.E. of Dendermonde or Termonde. Pop. 2549.—Also a vil. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Naas, opposite Dordrecht, and 10 m. S.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2041.

Eytomiers and Eytomir. See Jitomir.

THE END.

APPENDIX.

Abstract of the Preliminary Reports of the Population enumerated in Great Britain and Ireland in 1881.

England, ...	24,806,391
Wales, ...	1,359,895
Scotland, ...	3,734,441
Ireland, ...	5,156,839
Isle of Man, ...	53,492
Channel Islands [Jersey, 52,455; Guernsey (with Herm and Jethou), 83,659; Alderney, 2089; Sark, 578], . . .	87,731
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad, . . .	242,944
Total, ...	<u>35,346,633</u>

Counties of England.

Bedfordshire, 149,461.	Herefordshire, 131,042.	Oxfordshire, 179,650.
Berkshire, 218,362.	Hertfordshire, 202,990.	Rutlandshire, 21,424.
Buckinghamshire, 176,277.	Huntingdonshire, 69,614.	Shropshire, 247,968.
Cambridgeshire, 185,475.	Kent, 977,585.	Somersetshire, 459,010.
Cheshire, 643,237.	Lancashire, 3,454,225.	Staffordshire, 361,265.
Cornwall, 529,494.	Leicestershire, 321,018.	Suffolk, 356,983.
Cumberland, 250,630.	Lincolnshire, 469,994.	Surrey, 1,435,542.
Derbyshire, 461,141.	Middlesex, 2,918,814.	Sussex, 490,215.
Devonshire, 604,597.	Monmouthshire, 211,374.	Warwickshire, 737,188.
Dorsetshire, 190,979.	Norfolk, 444,825.	Westmoreland, 64,184.
Durham, 867,586.	Northamptonshire, 272,524.	Wiltshire, 256,967.
Essex, 575,930.	Northumberland, 434,024.	Worcestershire, 360,291.
Gloucestershire, 572,490.	Nottinghamshire, 891,984.	Yorkshire, 2,896,309.
Hampshire, 563,437.		

Counties of Wales.

Anglesey, 50,964.	Carnarvonshire, 119,195.	Merionethshire, 54,793.
Brecknockshire, 57,735.	Denbighshire, 108,931.	Montgomeryshire, 65,798.
Cardiganshire, 70,226.	Flintshire, 80,373.	Pembrokeshire, 91,806.
Cardemarthenshire, 124,861.	Glamorganshire, 511,672.	Radnorshire, 23,539.

Parliamentary Boroughs of England and Wales.

Abingdon, 6903.	Birkenhead, 83,324.	Brighton, 128,407.
Andover, 5671.	Birmingham, 400,757.	Bristol, 206,503.
Ashton-under-Lyne, 43,889.	Blackburn, 100,618.	Buckingham, 6969.
Aylesbury, 28,869.	Bodmin, 6866.	Burnley, 63,502.
Banbury, 12,072.	Bolton, 105,973.	Bury, 49,746.
Barnstaple, 12,494.	Boston, 18,867.	Bury St Edmunds, 16,211.
Bath, 63,761.	Bradford, 180,459.	Calne, 5272.
Bedford, 19,532.	Brecknock, 6623.	Cambridge, 40,893.
Herwick-on-Tweed, 13,995.	Bridgnorth, 7216.	Canterbury, 21,701.
Bewdley, 8677.	Bridport, 6790.	Carlisle, 35,966.

Chatham, 46,806.
 Chelsea, 366,516.
 Cheltenham, 46,844.
 Chester, 40,342.
 Chichester, 9652.
 Chippenham, 6776.
 Christchurch, 28,537.
 Cirencester, 8431.
 Clitheroe, 14,463.
 Cockermouth, 7189.
 Colchester, 28,385.
 Coventry, 47,366.
 Cricklade, 51,956.
 Darlington, 33,426.
 Derby, 77,638.
 Devizes, 6645.
 Devonport, 63,870.
 Dewsbury, 69,431.
 Doncaster, 7568.
 Dover, 28,488.
 Droghda, 9858.
 Dudley, 87,407.
 Durham, 15,372.
 East Retford, 50,081.
 Evesham, 5112.
 Exeter, 47,008.
 Eye, 6293.
 Finsbury, 524,480.
 Frome, 8376.
 Gateshead, 65,873.
 Gloucester, 86,552.
 Grantham, 17,845.
 Gravesend, 31,355.
 Great Grimsby, 45,373.
 Great Marlow, 6779.
 Greenwich, 206,651.
 Guildford, 11,593.
 Hackney, 417,191.
 Halifax, 73,633.
 Hartlepool, 46,908.
 Harwich, 7810.
 Hastings, 47,735.
 Helston, 7919.
 Hereford, 19,822.
 Hertford, 8556.
 Horsham, 9552.
 Huddersfield, 87,146.
 Hull, 161,519.
 Huntingdon, 6417.
 Hythe, 28,066.
 Ipswich, 50,762.
 Kendal, 13,696.
 Kidderminster, 25,634.
 Kings Lynn, 18,475.
 Knaresborough, 5000.
 Lambeth, 498,967.
 Launceston, 5675.

Leeds, 209,126.
 Leicester, 122,351.
 Leominster, 6042.
 Lewes, 11,198.
 Lichfield, 8360.
 Lincoln, 37,312.
 Liskeard, 5691.
 Liverpool, 552,425.
 LONDON—
 City, . . . 50,526
 Chelsea, . . . 266,516
 Finsbury, . . . 524,480
 Greenwich, . . . 206,651
 Hackney, . . . 417,191
 Lambeth, . . . 498,967
 Marylebone, . . . 498,511
 Southwark, . . . 221,866
 Tower Hamlets, 438,910
 Westminster, . . . 228,932

Total, 3,452,350

Ludlow, 6663.
 Lymington, 5462.
 Macclesfield, 37,620.
 Maidstone, 39,662.
 Maldon, 7128.
 Malmesbury, 6866.
 Malton, 8750.
 Manchester, 288,676.
 Marlborough, 5180.
 Marylebone, 498,511.
 Merthyr-Tydfil, 91,347.
 Middlesbrough, 54,965.
 Midhurst, 7377.
 Morpeth, 33,402.
 Newark, 14,019.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, 145,228.
 Newcastle-un.-Lyme, 17,506.
 Newport (Isle of Wight), 9110.
 New Shoreham, 42,442.
 Northallerton, 5445.
 Northampton, 57,553.
 Norwich, 87,843.
 Nottingham, 111,631.
 Oldham, 152,511.
 Oxford, 40,862.
 Penryn and Falmouth, 17,561.
 Peterborough, 22,394.
 Petersfield, 6548.
 Plymouth, 77,401.
 Pontefract, 15,329.
 Poole, 12,808.
 Portsmouth, 127,963.
 Preston, 93,707.
 Reading, 42,050.

Richmond, 5542.
 Ripon, 7390.
 Rochdale, 68,985.
 Rochester, 21,590.
 Rye, 8409.
 St Ives, 5705.
 Salford, 176,233.
 Salisbury, 15,659.
 Sandwich and Deal, 15,508.
 Scarborough, 30,484.
 Shaftesbury, 8479.
 Sheffield, 264,410.
 Shrewsbury, 26,478.
 Southampton, 60,275.
 South Shields, 56,922.
 Southwark, 221,866.
 Stafford, 19,901.
 Stalybridge, 39,671.
 Stamford, 8995.
 Stockport, 59,544.
 Stockton-on-Tees, 55,446.
 Stoke-upon-Trent, 152,457.
 Stroud, 40,573.
 Sunderland, 124,960.
 Tamworth, 14,068.
 Taunton, 16,511.
 Tavistock, 6909.
 Tewkesbury, 5100.
 Thirak, 6306.
 Tiverton, 10,462.
 Tower Hamlets, 438,910.
 Truro, 10,663.
 Tynemouth and North Shields, 43,863.
 Wakefield, 30,578.
 Wallingford, 8194.
 Walsall, 59,415.
 Wareham, 6192.
 Warrington, 45,237.
 Warwick, 11,802.
 Wednesbury, 124,438.
 Wenlock, 20,143.
 Westbury, 8014.
 Westminster, 228,932.
 Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, 13,704.
 Whitby, 14,554.
 Whitehaven, 19,717.
 Wigan, 48,196.
 Wilton, 8639.
 Winchester, 17,469.
 Windsor, 19,080.
 Wolverhampton, 164,233.
 Woodstock, 7027.
 Worcester, 40,421.
 Wycombe, 13,154.
 York, 59,596.

Counties of Scotland.

Aberdeen, 267,963.
 Argyll, 76,440.
 Ayr, 217,504.
 Banff, 62,731.
 Berwick, 35,883.
 Bute, 17,686.
 Caithness, 38,845.

Clackmannan, 25,677.
 Cromarty (with Ross), 78,539.
 Dumbarton, 75,327.
 Dumfries, 76,194.
 Edinburgh, 388,977.
 Elgin or Moray, 43,760.
 Fife, 171,960.

Forfar, 266,374.
 Haddington, 38,472.
 Inverness, 90,414.
 Kincardine, 34,460.
 Kinross, 6699.
 Kirkcubright, 42,126.
 Lanark, 904,405.

Linlithgow, 43,188.
 Nairn, 10,454.
 Orkney, 32,087.
 Peebles, 13,819.
 Perth, 128,985.

Renfrew, 262,961.
 Ross (with Cromarty), 78,539.
 Roxburgh, 53,445.
 Selkirk, 25,562.

Shetland, 29,709.
 Stirling, 112,437.
 Sutherland, 28,366.
 Wigtown, 38,603.

Parliamentary Burghs of Scotland.

Aberdeen, 106,003.
 Airdrie, 13,363.
 Annan, 3366.
 Anstruther, Easter, 1849.
 Anstruther, Wester, 594.
 Arbroath, 21,758.
 Ayr, 20,821.
 Banff, 8941.
 Bervie or Inverbervie, 1094.
 Brechin, 9081.
 Burntisland, 4096.
 Campbelltown, 7538.
 Crail, 1145.
 Cromarty, 1352.
 Cullen, 3033.
 Culross, 378.
 Cupar-Fife, 5010.
 Dingwall, 1918.
 Dornoch, 496.
 Dumbarton, 13,782.
 Dumfries, 17,090.
 Dunbar, 3651.
 Dundee, 140,054.
 Dunfermline, 17,086.
 Dysart, 10,874.
 Edinburgh, 228,190.
 Elgin, 7388.

Falkirk, 13,165.
 Forfar, 12,818.
 Forres, 4031.
 Fortrose, 869.
 Galashiels, 12,434.
 Glasgow, 437,948.
 Greenock, 63,869.
 Haddington, 4042.
 Hamilton, 13,967.
 Hawick, 16,184.
 Inveraray, 863.
 Inverkeithing, 1646.
 Inverness, 17,366.
 Inverurie, 2931.
 Irvine, 8508.
 Jedburgh, 3400.
 Kilmarnock, 24,977.
 Kilrenny, 2769.
 Kinghorn, 1806.
 Kintore, 680.
 Kirkcaldy, 15,055.
 Kirkcudbright, 2571.
 Kirkwall, 3923.
 Lanark, 4908.
 Lauder, 964.
 Leith, 58,193.

Linlithgow, 3913.
 Lochmaben, 1217.
 Montrose, 14,975.
 Musselburgh, 7365.
 Nairn, 4161.
 New Galloway, 422.
 North Berwick, 1698.
 Oban, 3968.
 Paisley, 55,642.
 Perth, 28,943.
 Peterhead, 10,992.
 Pittenweem, 2087.
 Port-Glasgow, 10,801.
 Portobello, 6793.
 Queensferry, South, 1676.
 Renfrew, 4825.
 Rutherglen, 11,265.
 St Andrews, 6452.
 Sanguhar, 1339.
 Selkirk, 6090.
 Stirling, 16,013.
 Stranraer, 6342.
 Tain, 1742.
 Whithorn, 1653.
 Wick, 8025.
 Wigtown, 1722.

Provinces of Ireland.

Connaught, 817,197.

Leinster, 1,279,190.
 Ulster, 1,789,542.

Munster, 1,323,910.

Counties of Ireland.

Antrim, 423,171.
 Armagh, 162,823.
 Carlow, 48,508.
 Cavan, 129,008.
 Clare, 141,210.
 Cork, 492,810.
 Donegal, 206,443.
 Down, 269,927.
 Dublin, 418,162.
 Fermanagh, 84,633.
 Galway, 241,662.

Kerry, 200,443.
 Kildare, 76,102.
 Kilkenny, 99,064.
 King's, 72,668.
 Leitrim, 89,796.
 Limerick, 177,203.
 Londonderry, 164,714.
 Longford, 60,790.
 Louth, 78,228.
 Mayo, 243,030.
 Meath, 86,301.

Monaghan, 102,590.
 Queen's, 72,598.
 Roscommon, 131,755.
 Sligo, 110,956.
 Tipperary, 199,004.
 Tyrone, 197,253.
 Waterford, 113,336.
 Westmeath, 71,513.
 Wexford, 123,687.
 Wicklow, 73,679.

Cities and Towns of Ireland.

Armagh, 8797.
 Athlone, 6901.
 Bandon, 6045.
 Belfast, 207,671.
 Blackrock, 9875.
 Carlow, 7036.
 Carrickfergus, 10,009.
 Clonmel, 10,519.
 Clontarf, 4209.
 Coleraine, 6684.
 Cork, 97,528.
 Downpatrick, 3902.
 Drogheda, 14,664.
 Dublin, 273,064.

Dundalk, 12,294.
 Dungannon, 4081.
 Dungarvan, 7377.
 Ennis, 6302.
 Enniskillen, 5842.
 Galway, 18,908.
 Kilkenny, 14,964.
 Kingstown, 18,230.
 Kinsale, 5560.
 Limerick, 48,246.
 Lisburn, 10,884.
 Londonderry, 28,047.
 Lurgan, 10,184.

Mallow, 4437.
 New Kilmainham, 5385.
 New Ross, 6626.
 Newry, 15,085.
 Pembroke, 23,184.
 Portarlington, 2426.
 Queenstown, 9728.
 Rathmines, 24,245.
 Sligo, 10,764.
 Tralee, 9664.
 Waterford, 28,952.
 Wexford, 12,065.
 Youghal, 6040.



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28. SOUTH AMERICA.
29. OCEANIA.
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31. NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, ETC.
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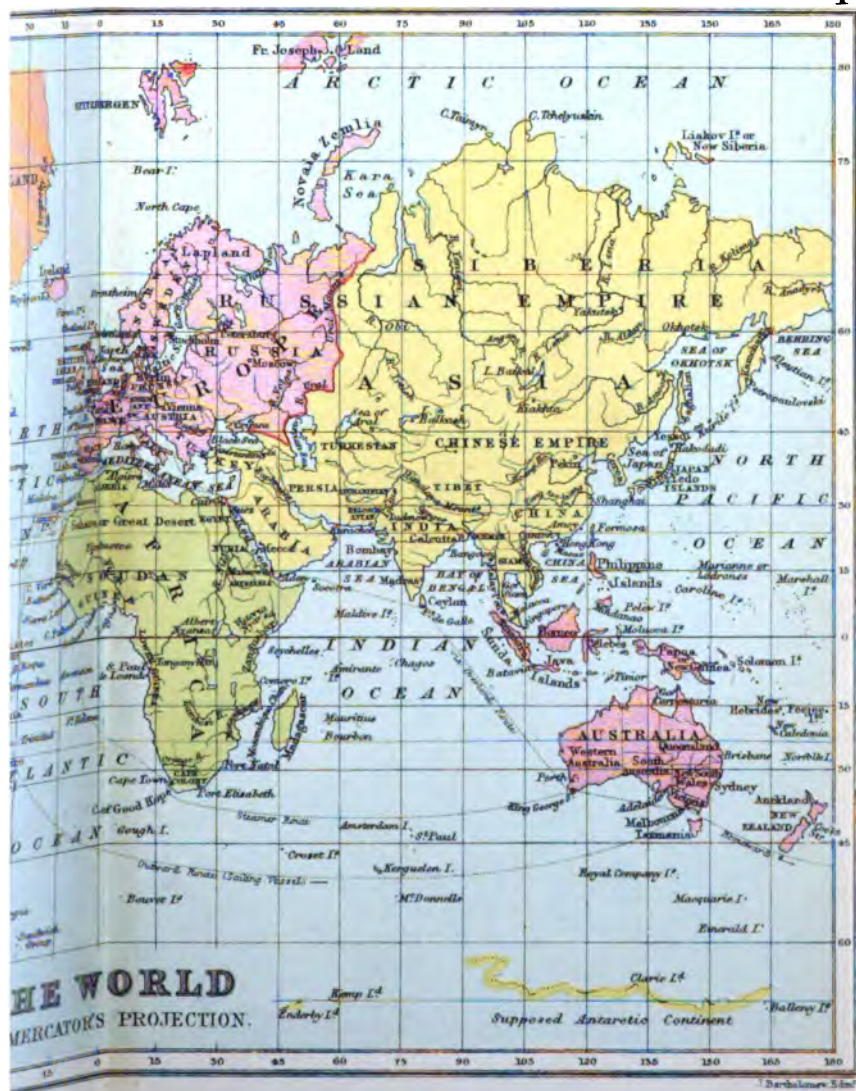
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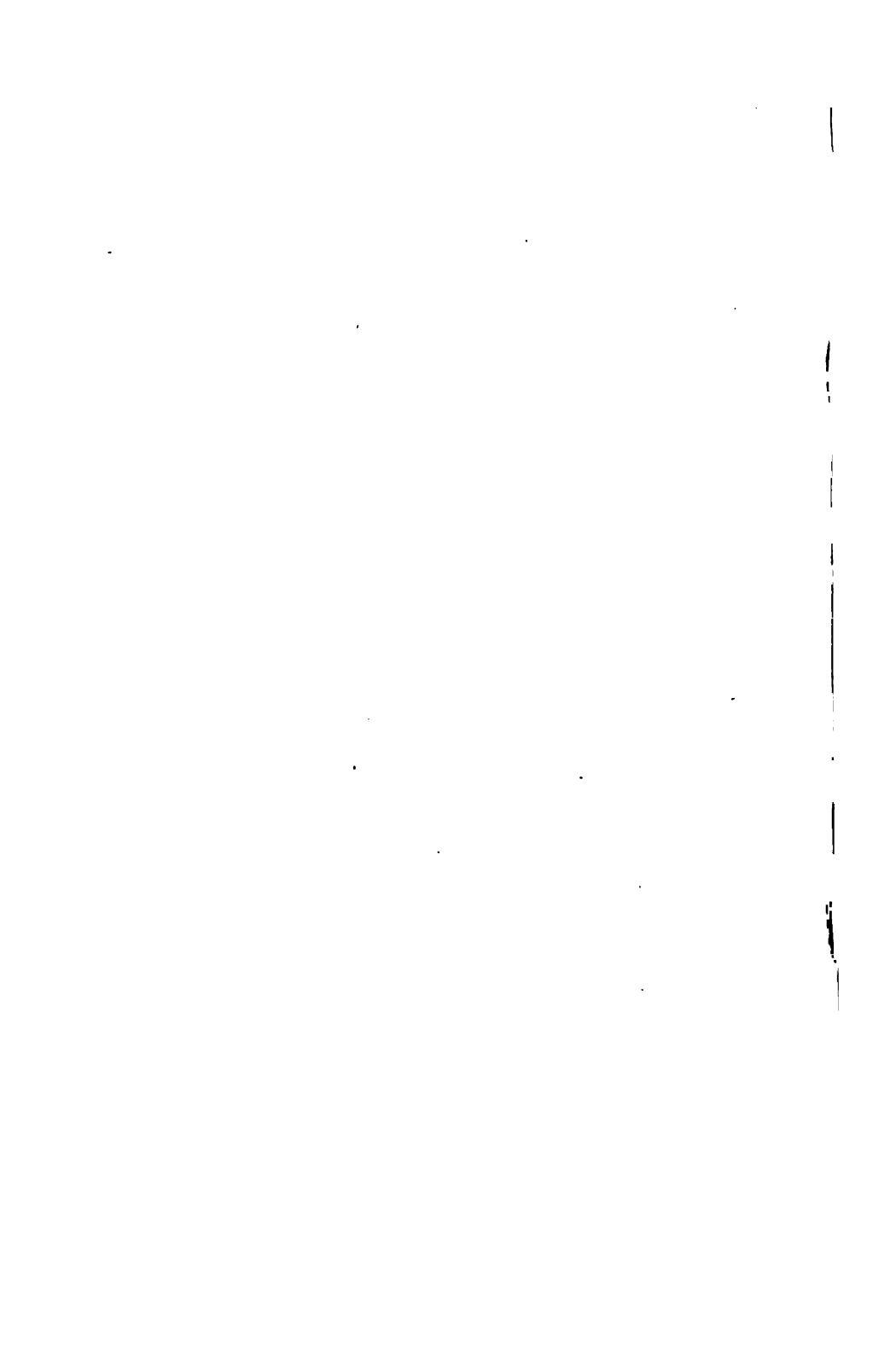
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1.

**THE WORLD, ON MERCATOR'S
PROJECTION.**







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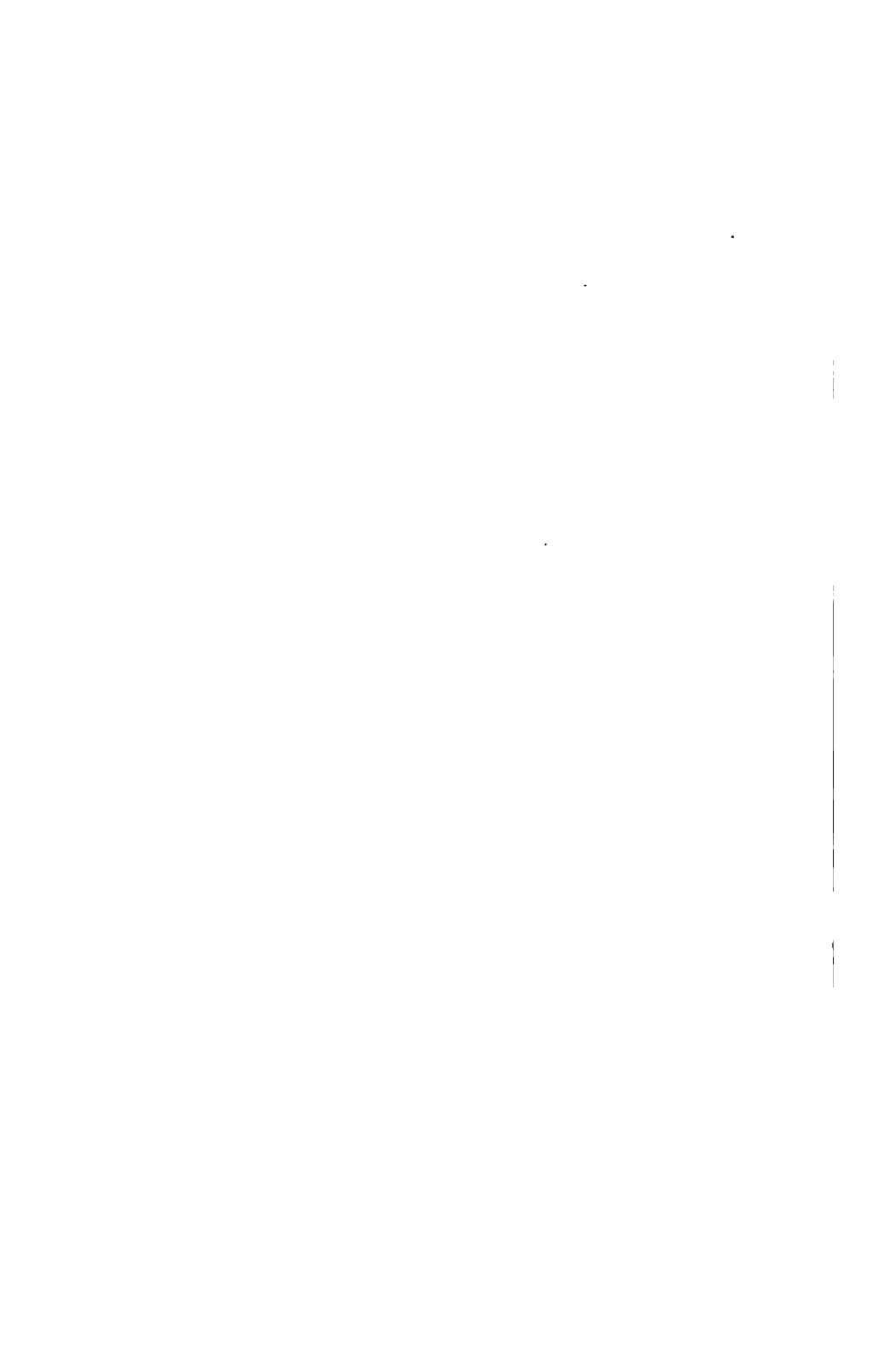
EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



MISPHERE

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3.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



EMISPHERE

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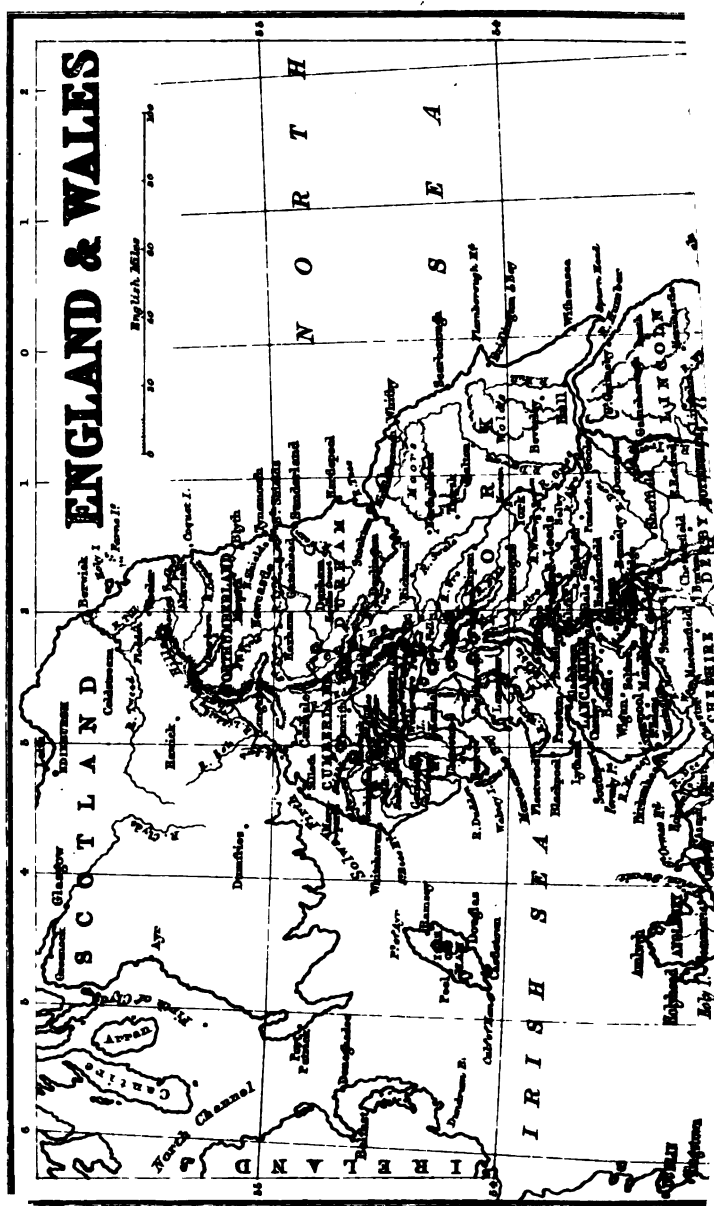
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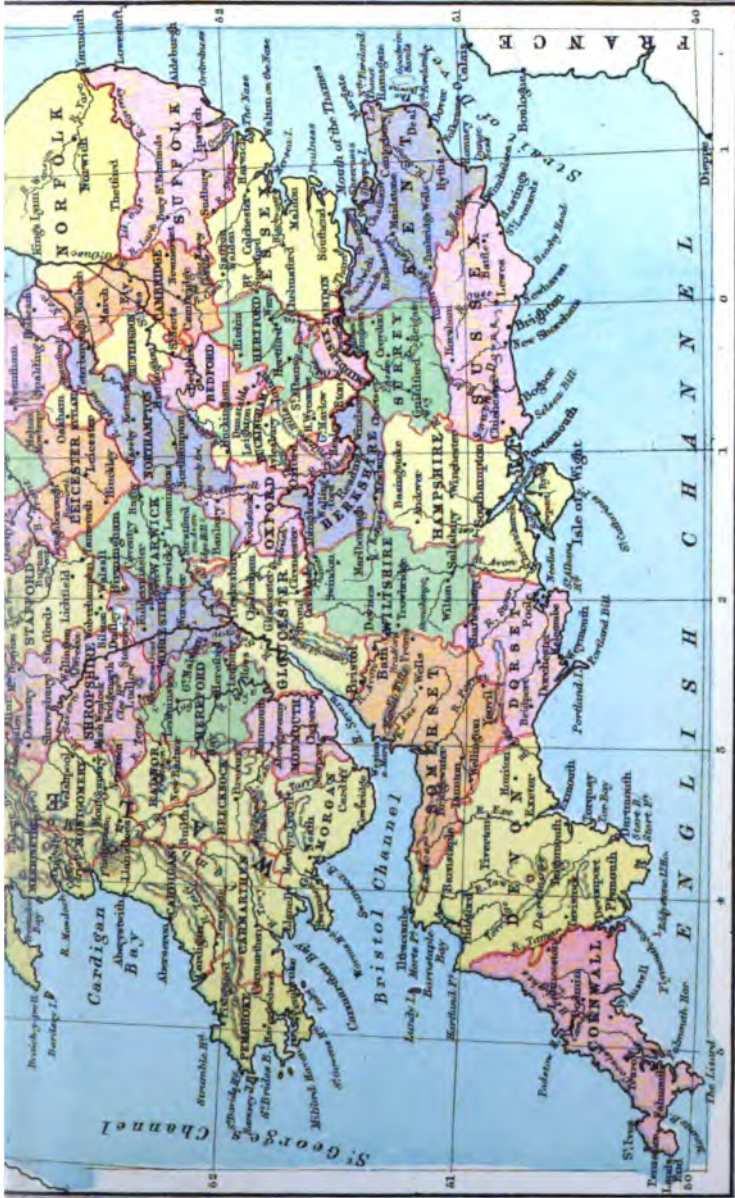
EUROPE.



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ENGLAND AND WALES.





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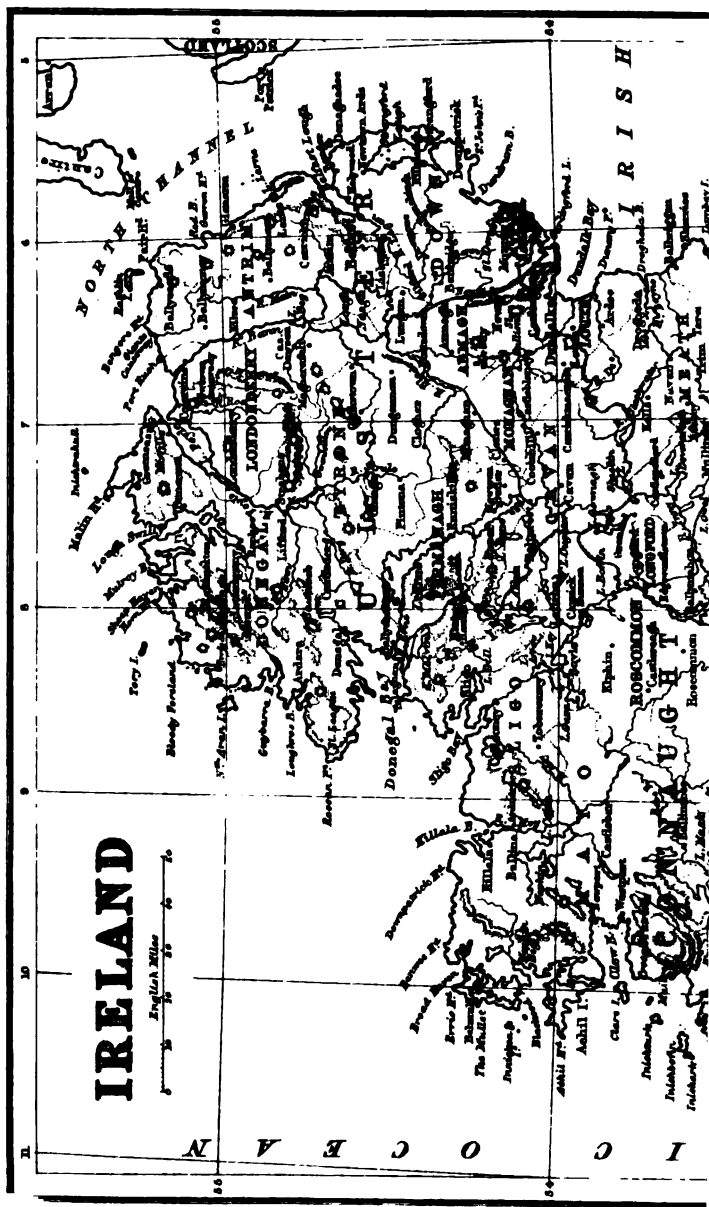
SCOTLAND.





7.

IRELAND.





8.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.







9.

GERMAN EMPIRE.





10.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.



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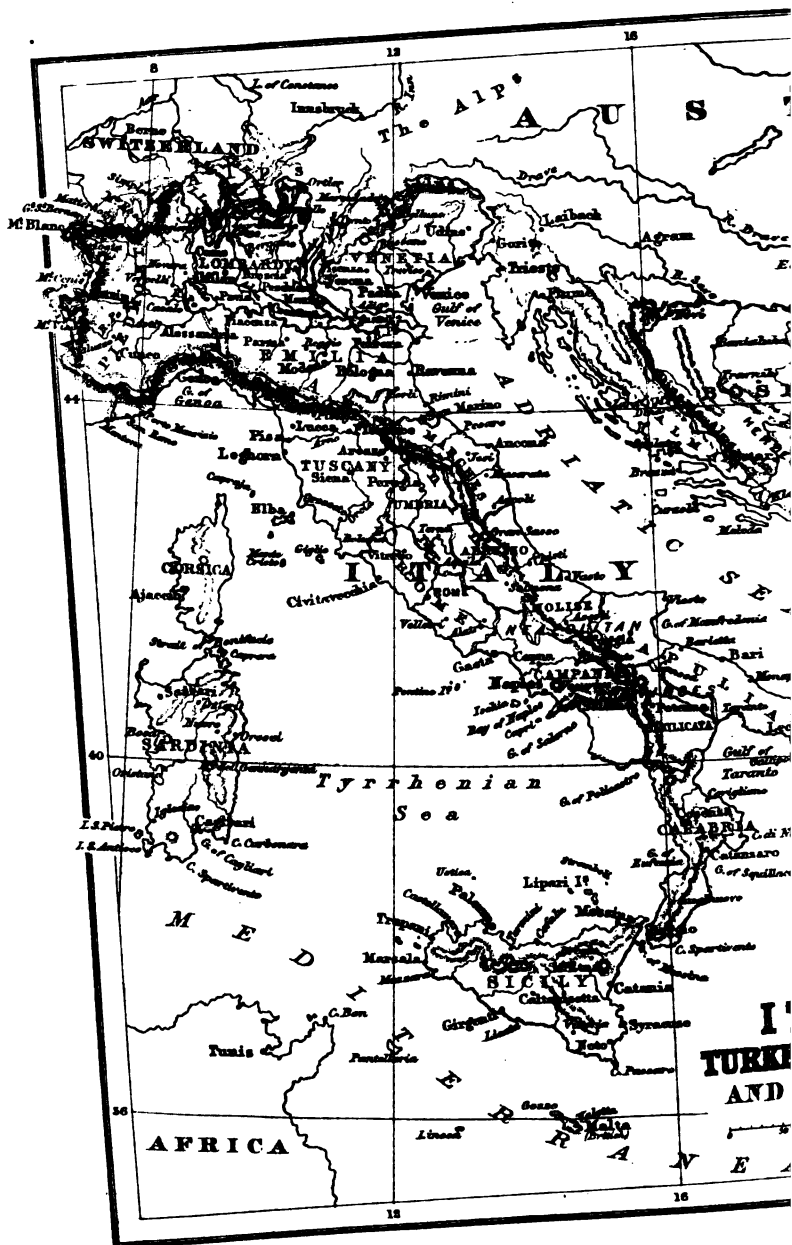
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.





12.

**ITALY, TURKEY IN EUROPE, AND
GREECE.**



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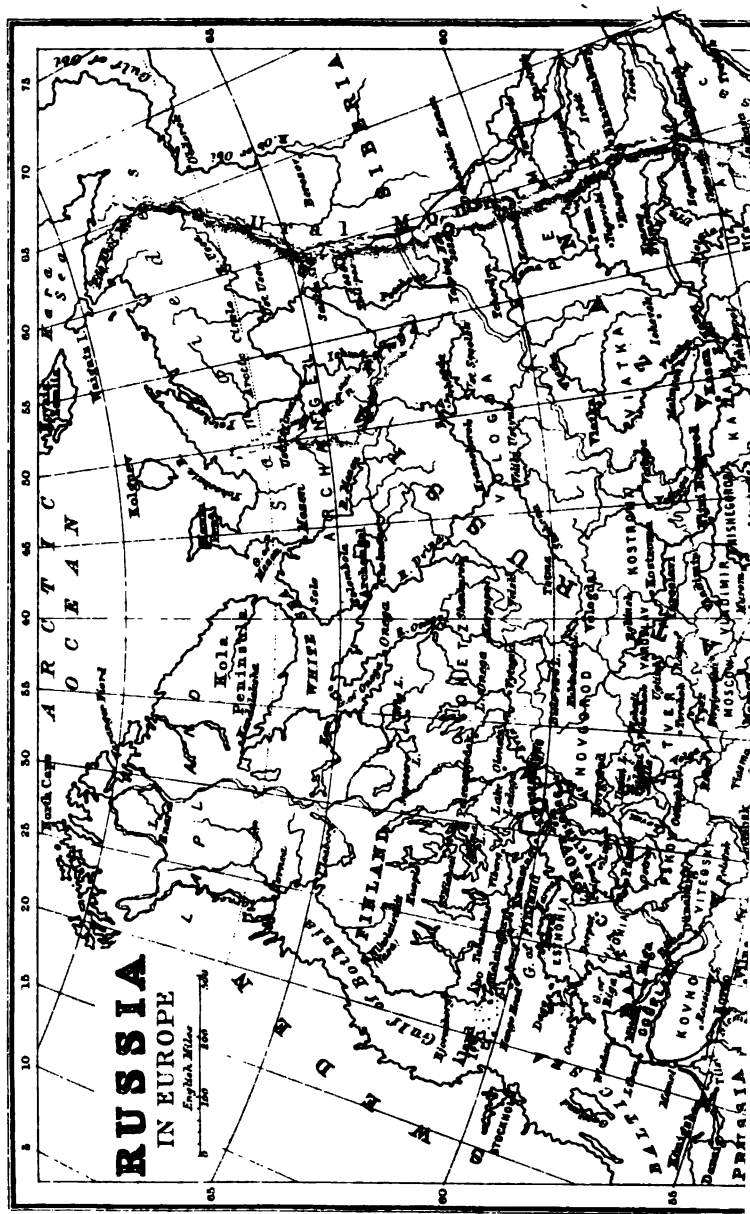
AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

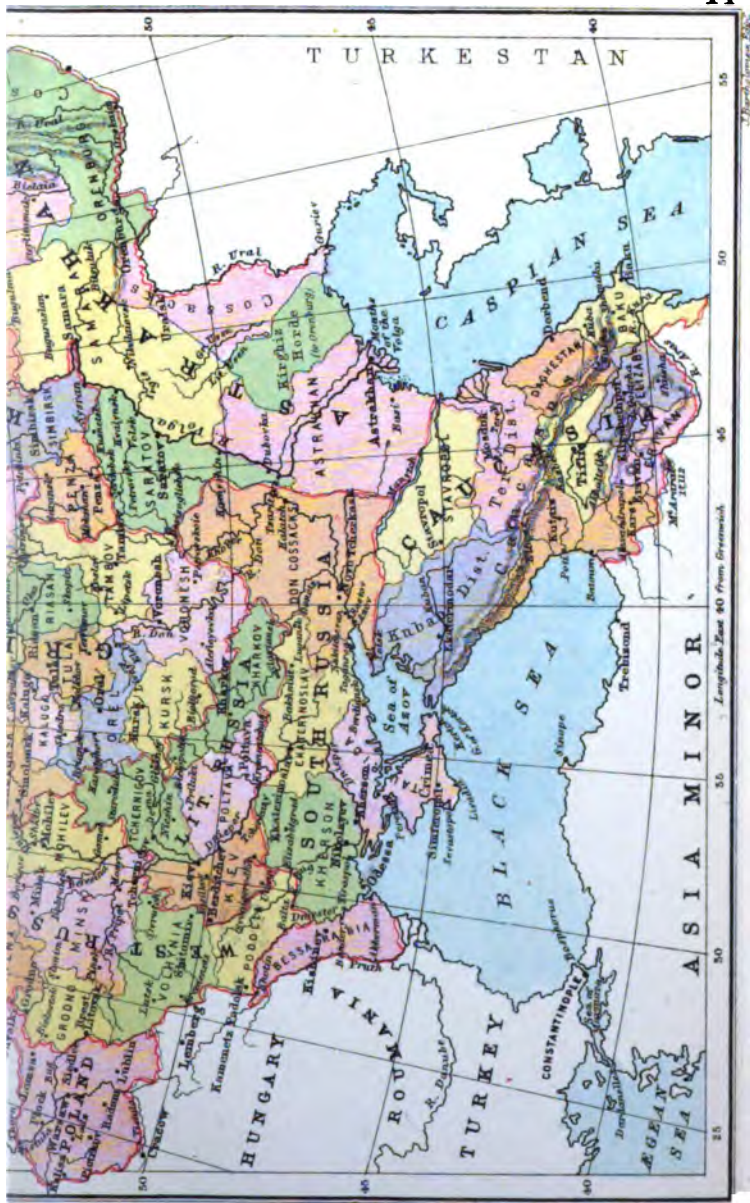




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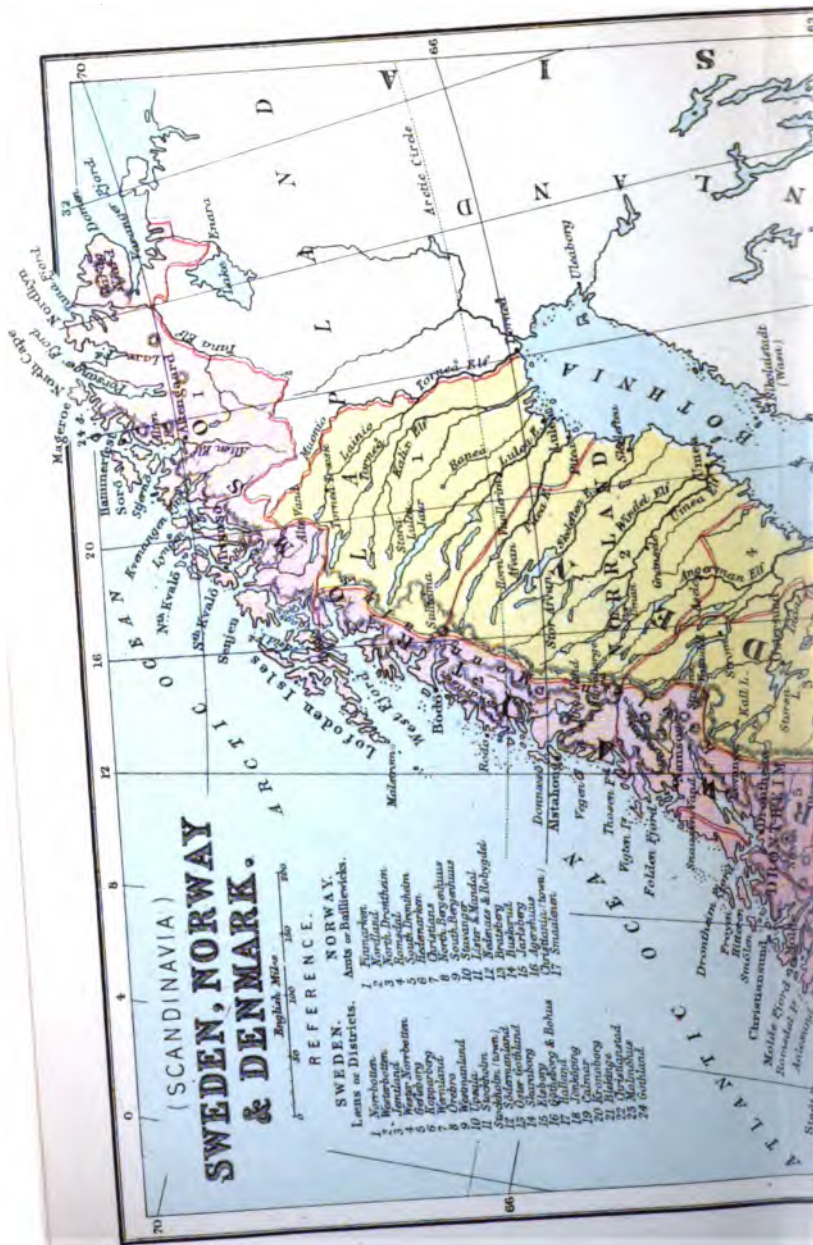
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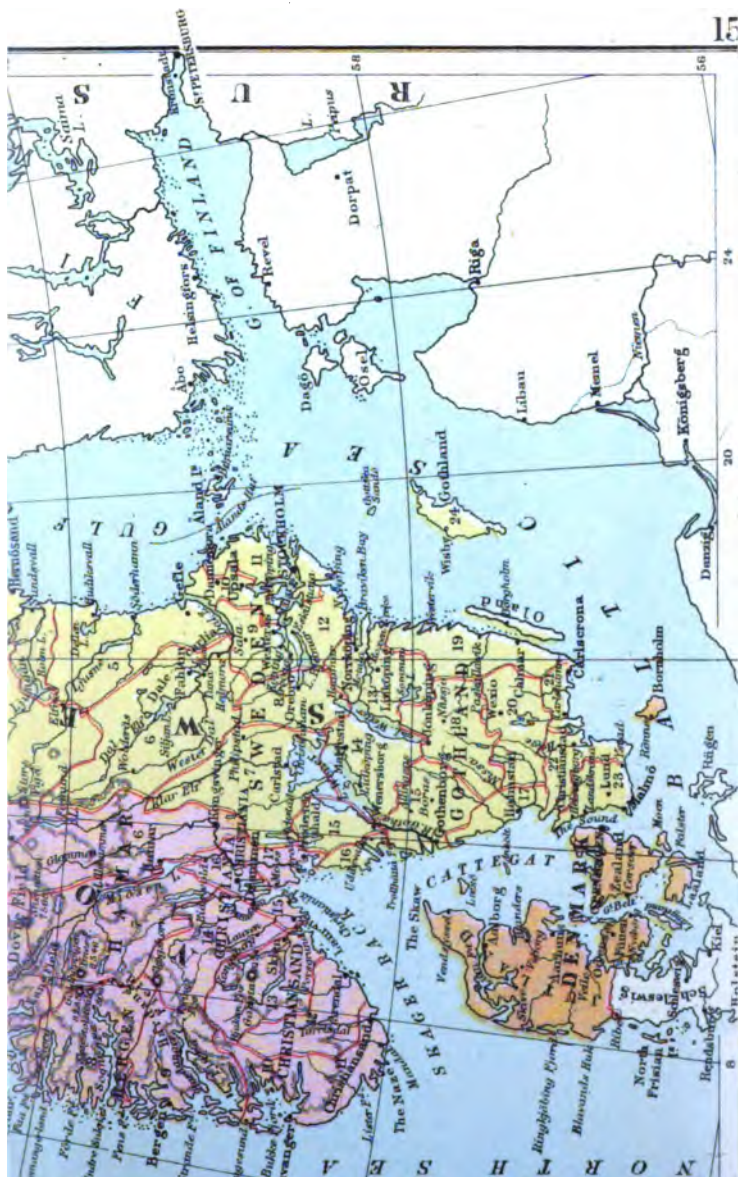




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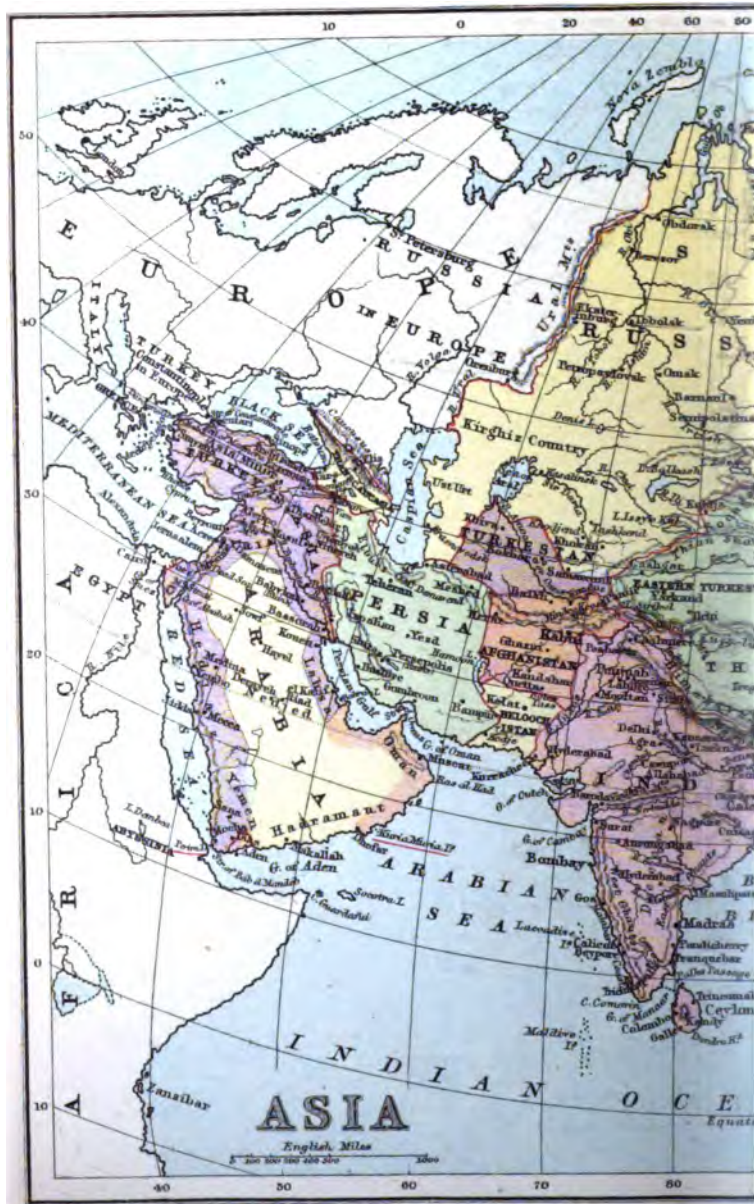
**SWEDEN, NORWAY, AND
DENMARK.**





16.

ASIA.







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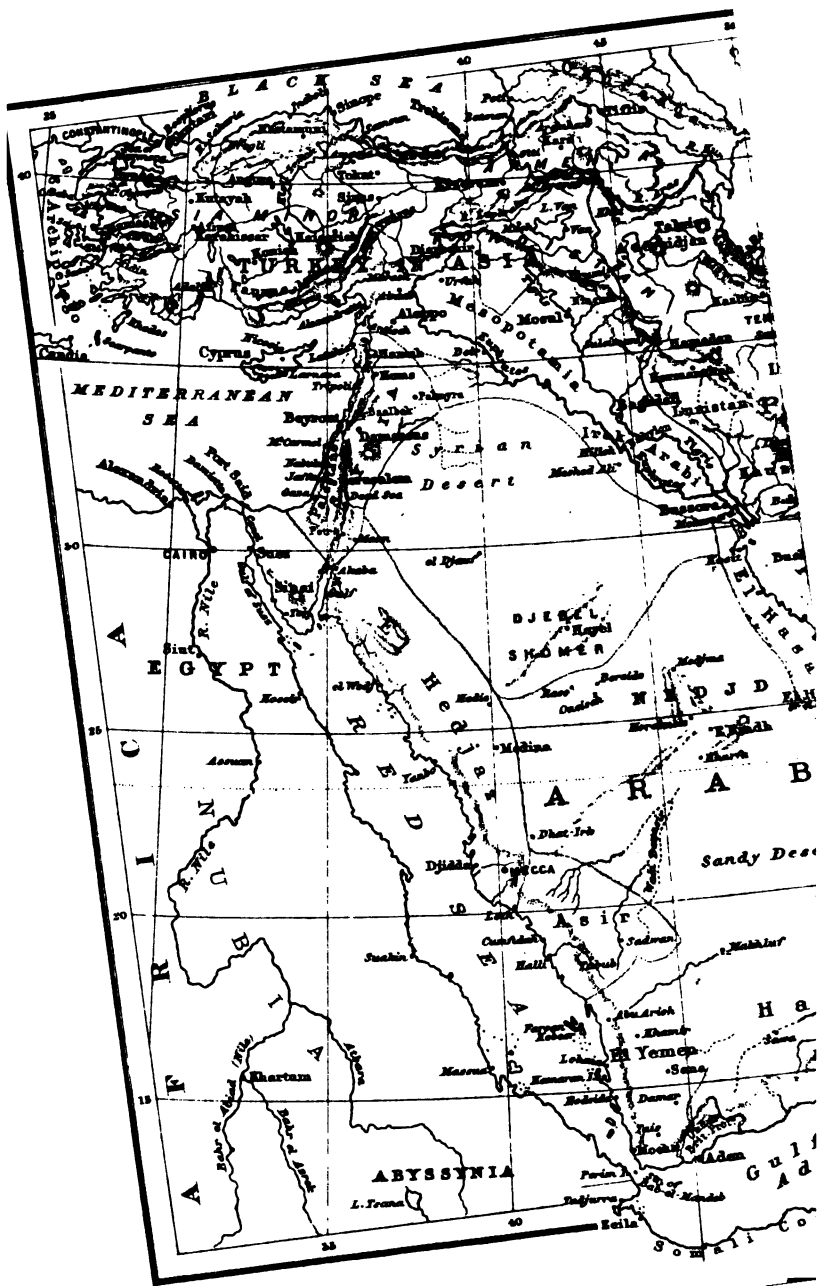
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17.

TURKEY IN ASIA, ARABIA,
PERSIA, AFGHANISTAN, &
BALUCHISTAN.





18.

INDIA, BURMAH, SIAM, Etc.

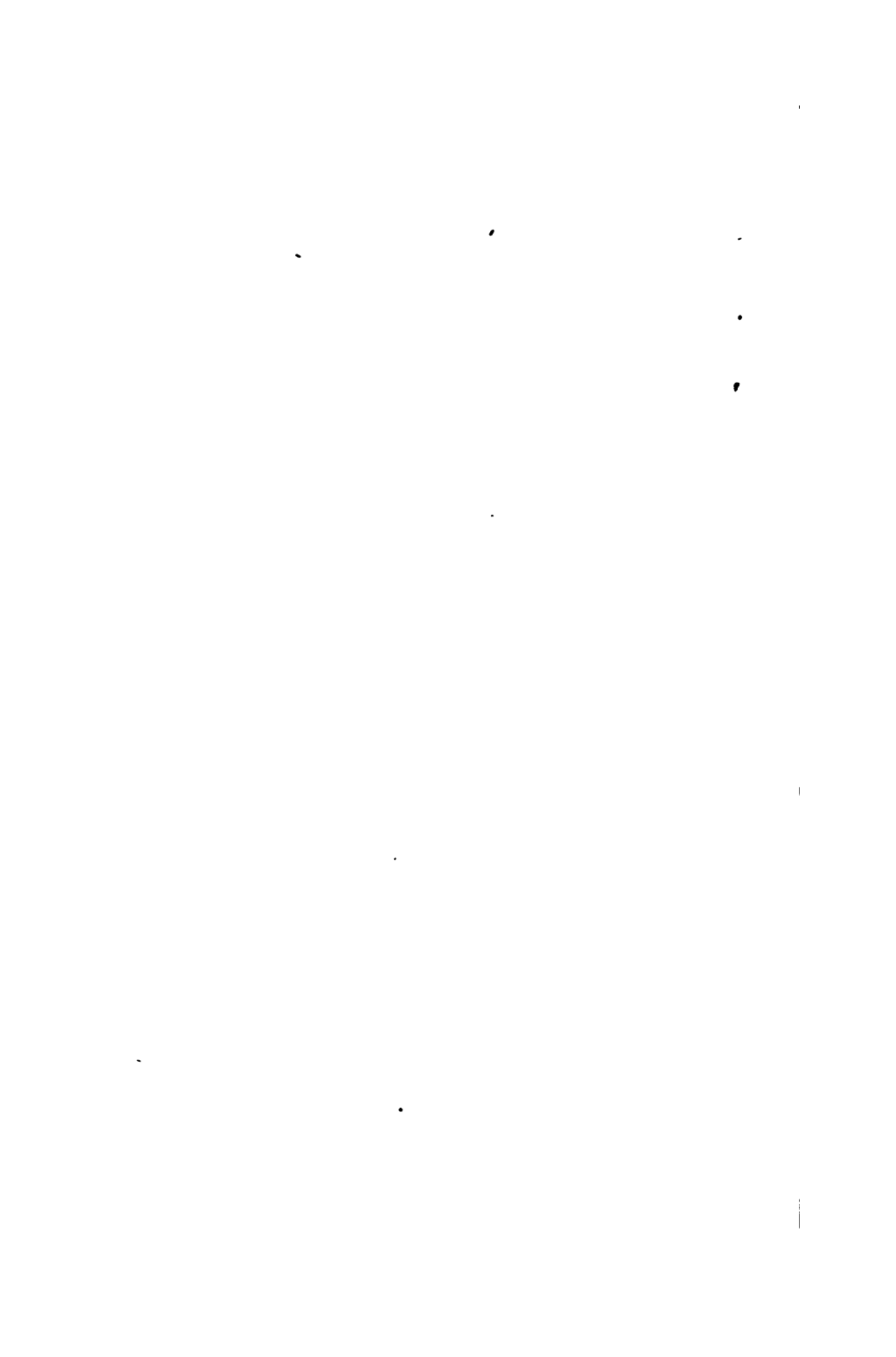


19.

CHINESE EMPIRE AND JAPAN.

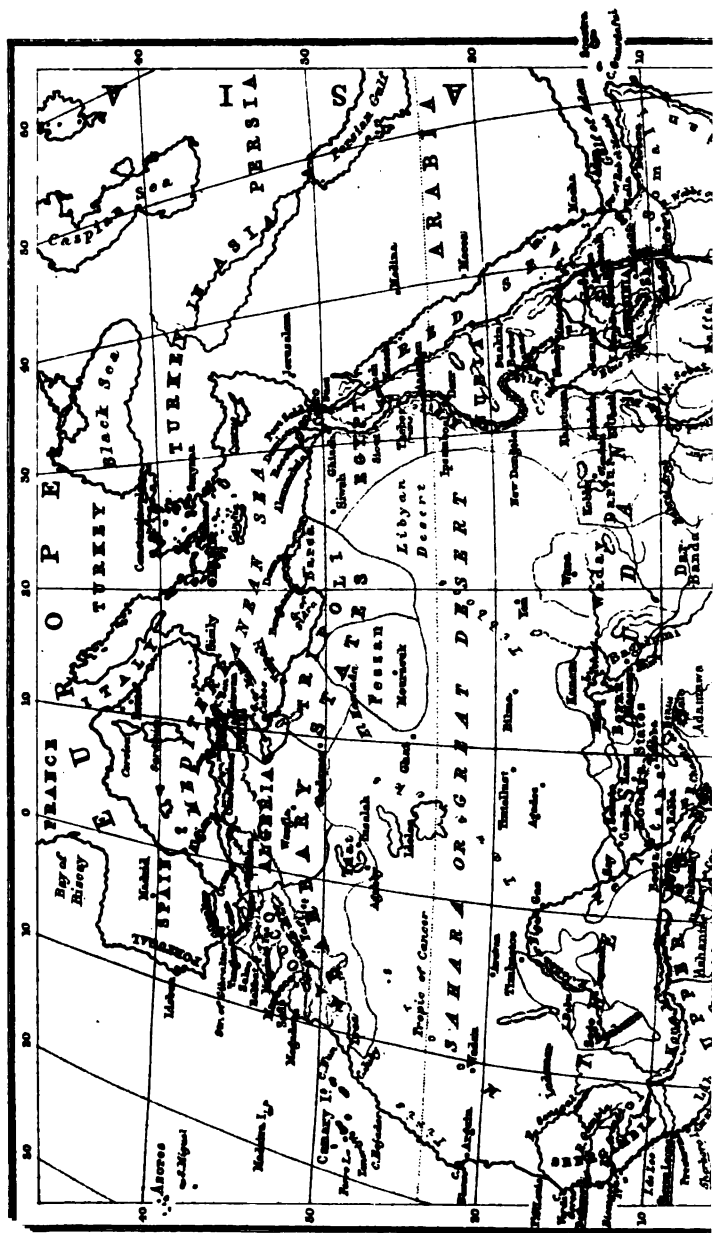


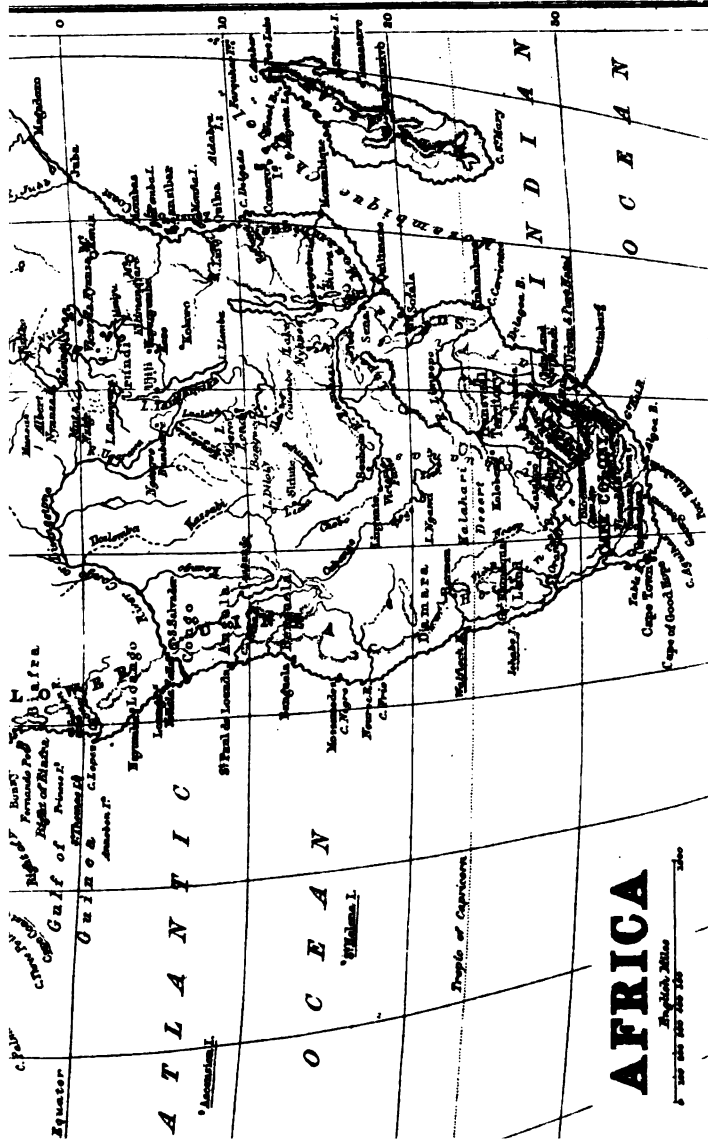




20.

AFRICA.





21.

**CAPE COLONY, NATAL, AND
TRANSVAAL.**





**CAPE COLONY,
NATAL & TRANSVAAL.**

Reischek Mill.

22.

NORTH AMERICA.

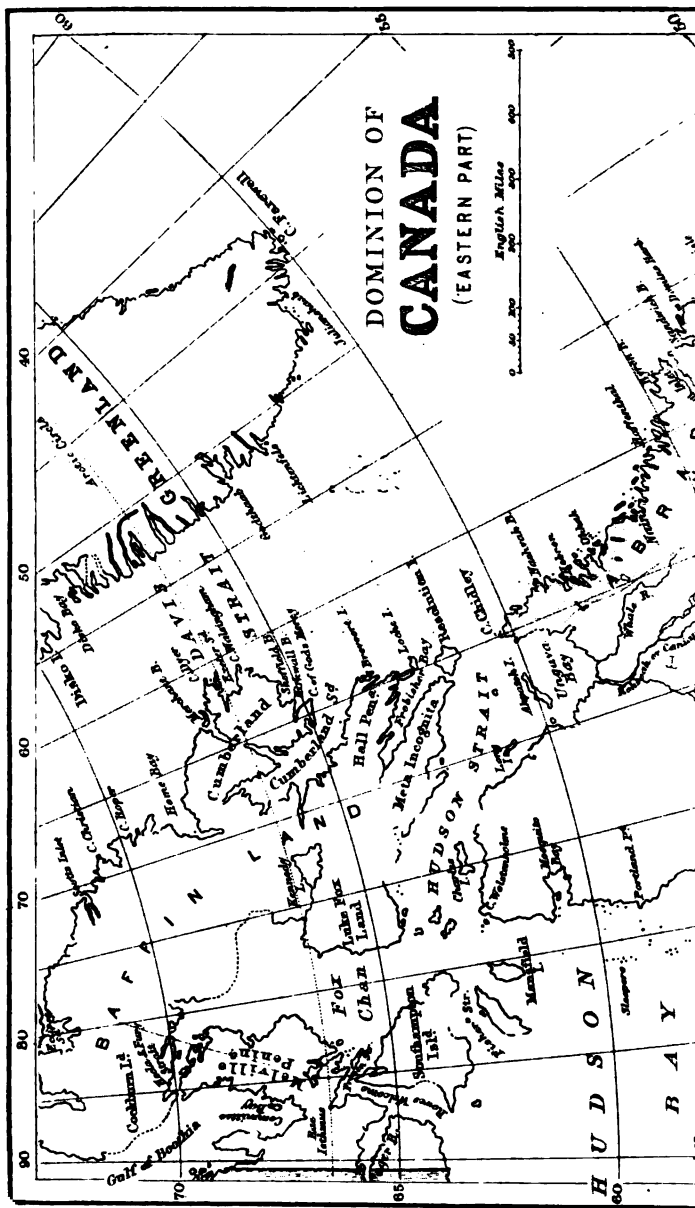




23.

**DOMINION OF CANADA—
EASTERN PART.**

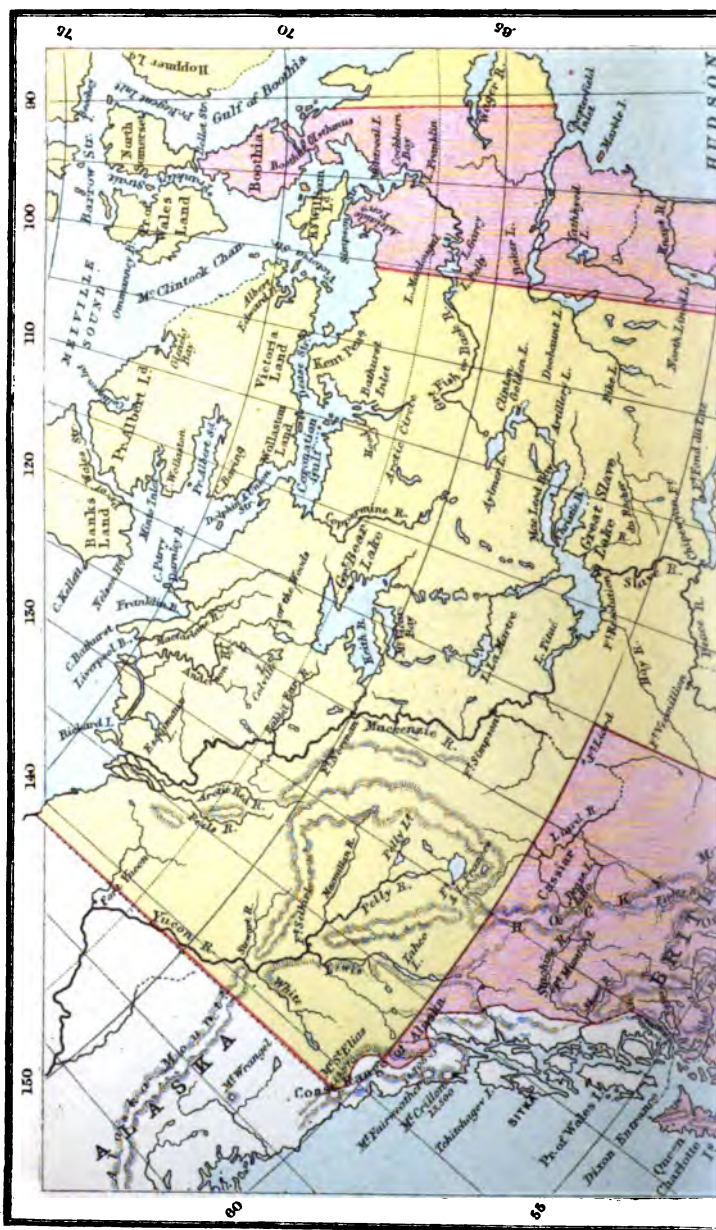
English Miles

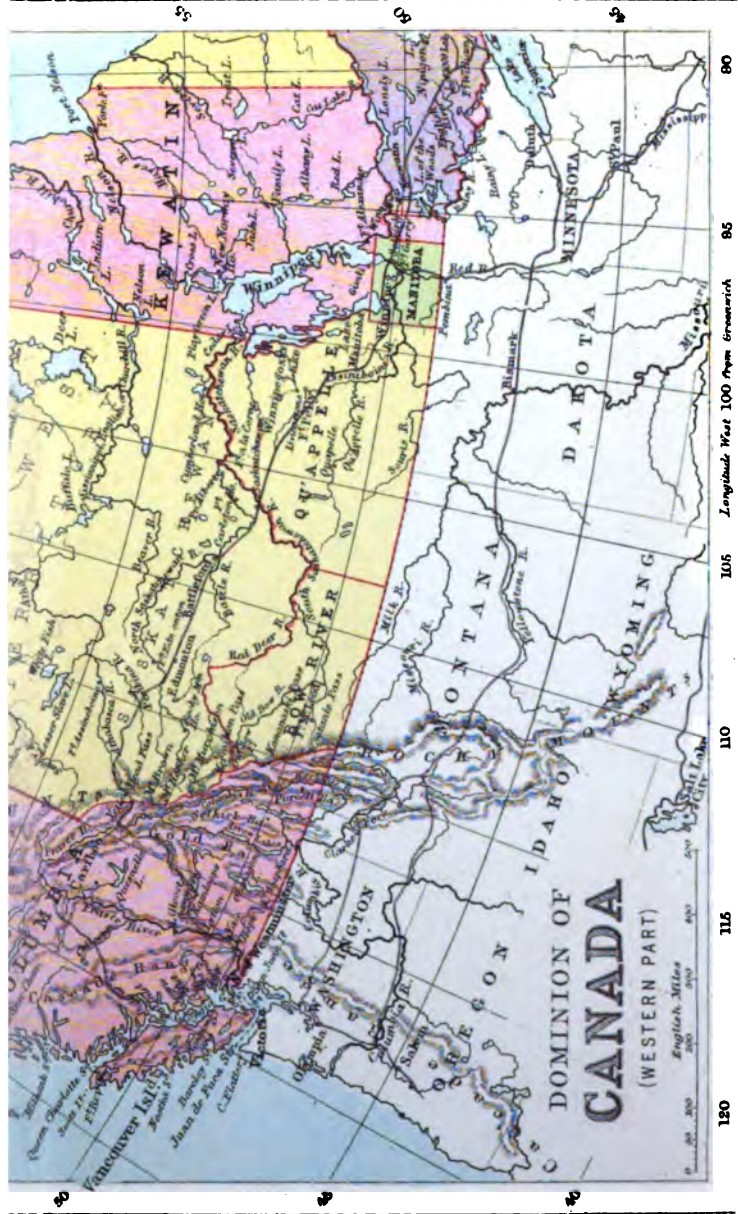




24.

**DOMINION OF CANADA—
WESTERN PART.**





25.

**UNITED STATES OF NORTH
AMERICA.**

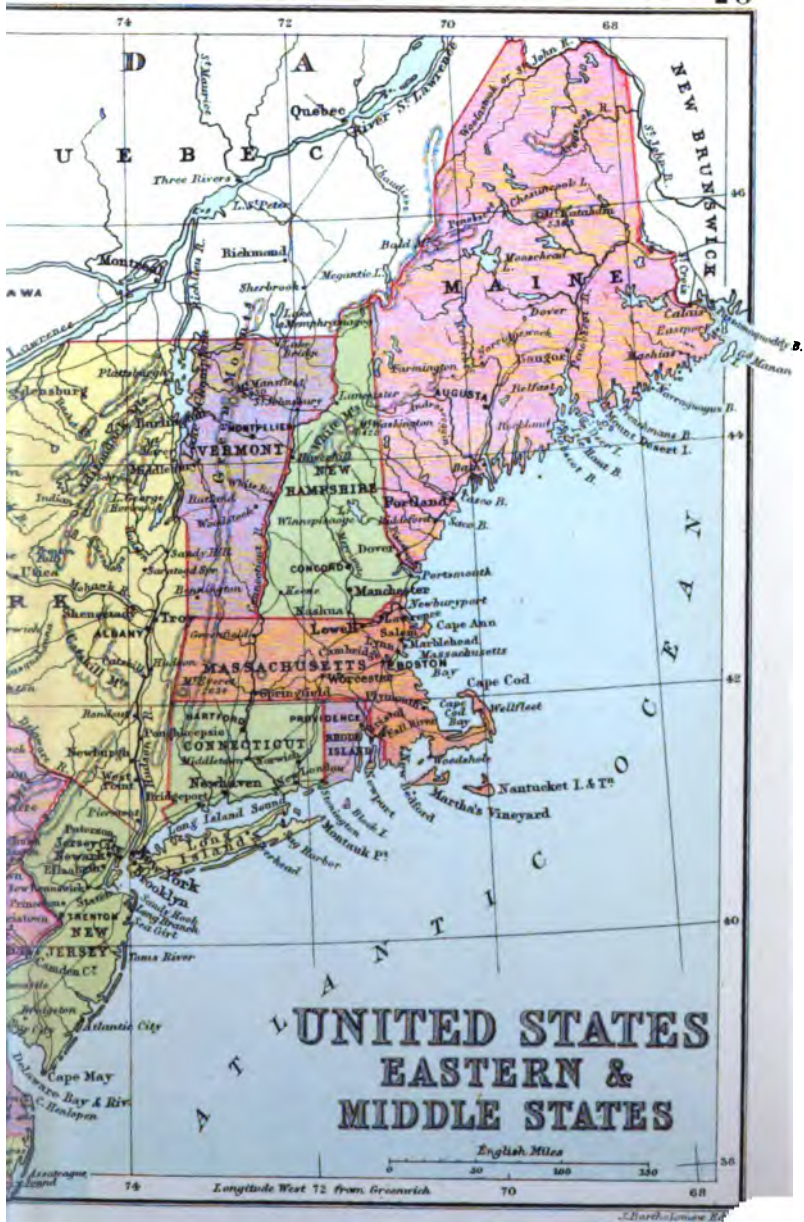




26.

**UNITED STATES OF N. AMERICA—
EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES.**





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27.

**WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL
AMERICA.**





1. The first line of the document is a vertical line.

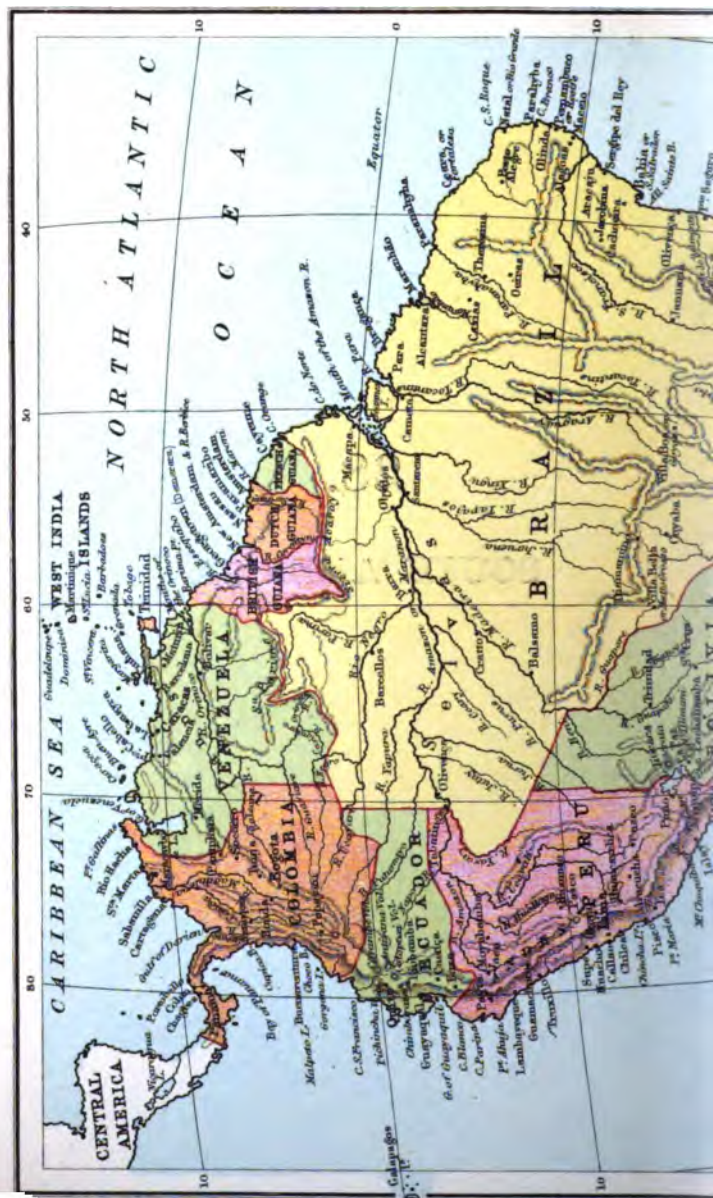
2. The second line of the document is a vertical line.

3. The third line of the document is a vertical line.

4. The fourth line of the document is a vertical line.

28.

SOUTH AMERICA.

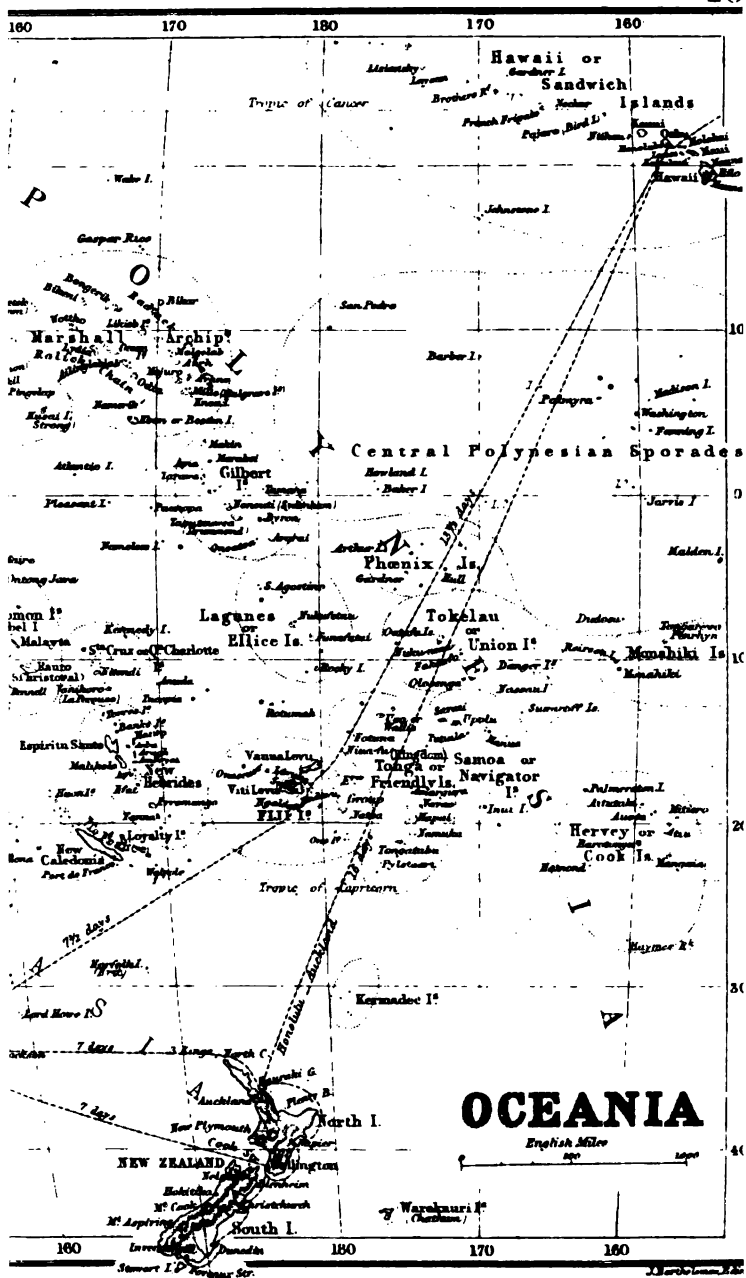




29.

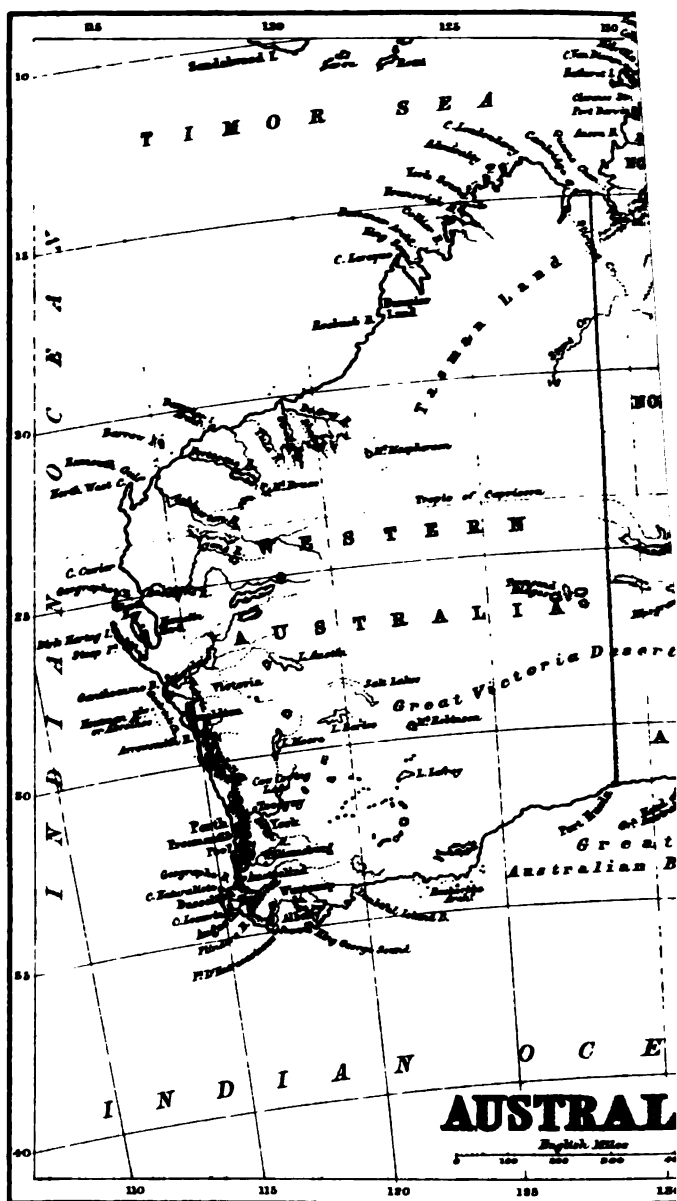
OCEANIA.





30.

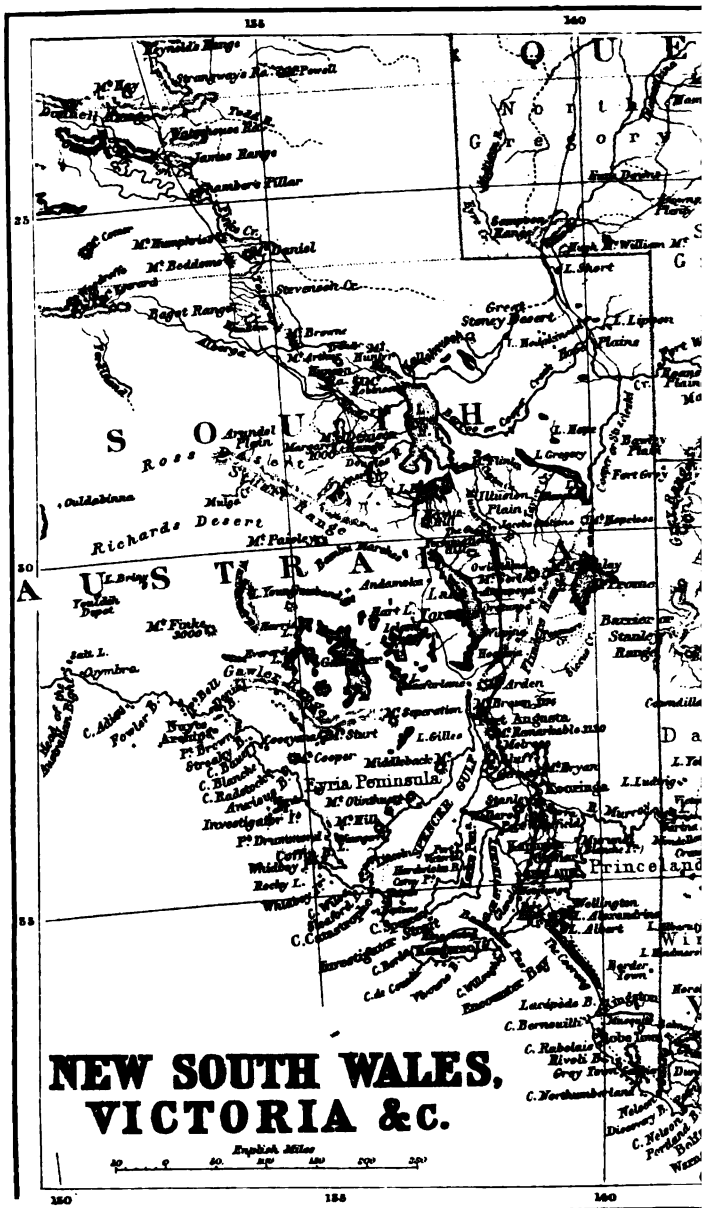
AUSTRALIA.





31.

**NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA,
Etc.**





32.

NEW ZEALAND.

Three Kings

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— Von Maria Ludwig-Först C.

178

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Robinson & B. (1911)

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